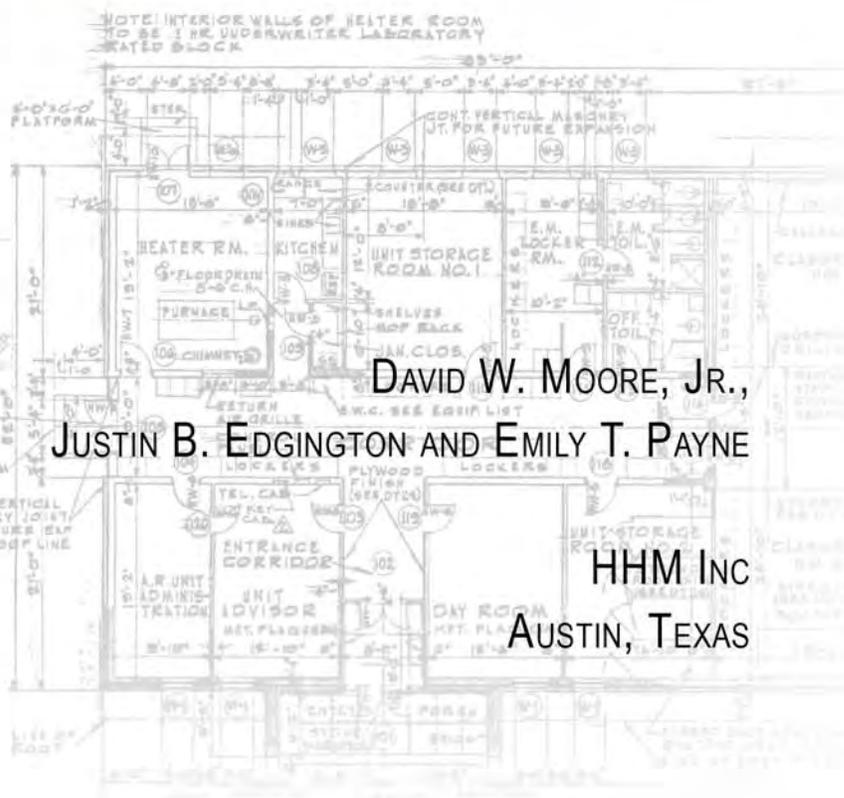
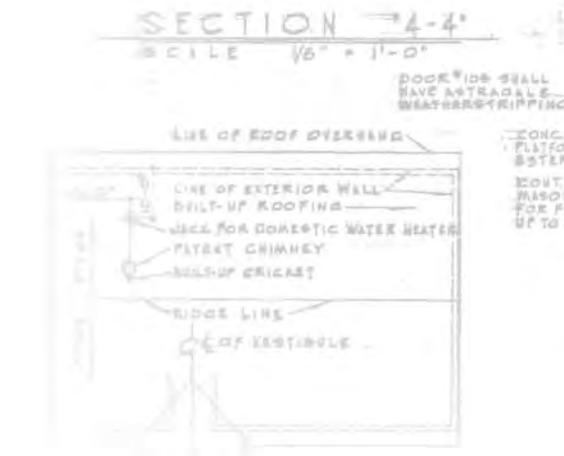
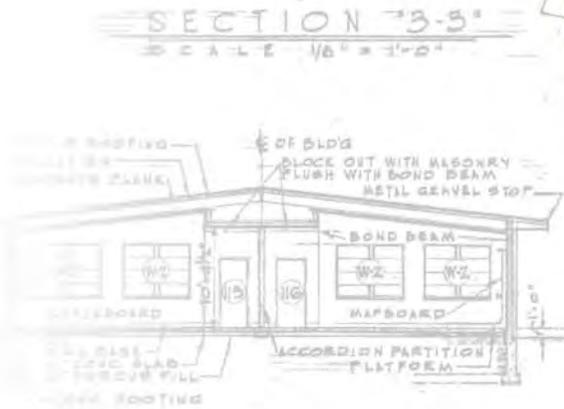
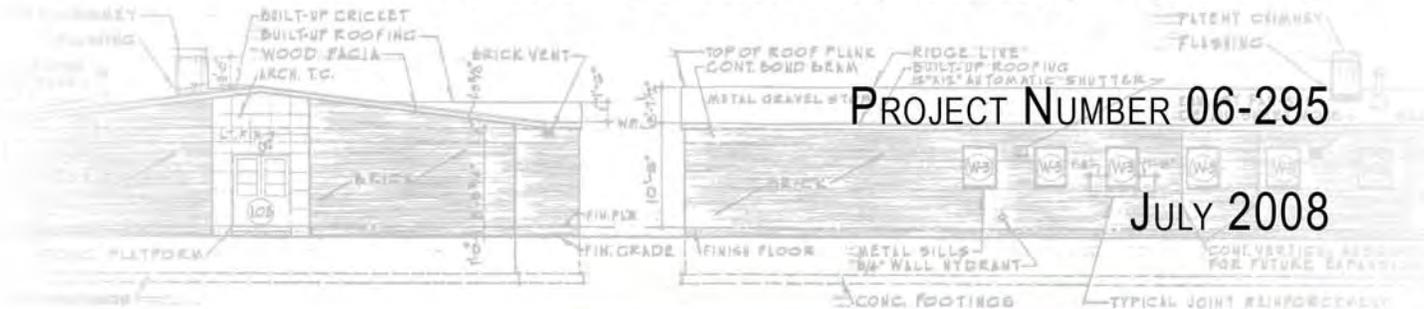


# BLUEPRINTS FOR THE CITIZEN SOLDIER: A NATIONWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXT STUDY OF UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE CENTERS

PROJECT NUMBER 06-295

JULY 2008



DAVID W. MOORE, JR.,  
JUSTIN B. EDGINGTON AND EMILY T. PAYNE

HHM INC  
AUSTIN, TEXAS



# Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program

PROJECT NUMBER 06-295

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David W. Moore, Jr., Justin B. Edgington and Emily T. Payne,  
HHM Inc.

July 2008

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report examines the history and development of the U.S. Army Reserve. Rather than focusing on operational activities, this study tells the story of the Army Reserve through the buildings and facilities associated with training activities at Army Reserve Centers throughout the nation. Collectively, these Army Reserve Centers provide a tangible link to important trends and events in the history involving the Army Reserve. Moreover, this study provides the framework for evaluating the relative significance of Army Reserve Centers from a national perspective and provides the basis for assessing the eligibility of Army Reserve Centers for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Indeed, such information is important because it supports the Army Reserve's efforts to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), and its implementing regulations that require the Army Reserve, as a federal agency, to consider the impacts of its actions on properties that meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP. This study aids with this evaluation because it identifies historical trends, events, and individuals that influenced the development of the Army Reserve, and it identifies the kinds of buildings and structures that were built, some of which may have significance as good examples of a style, type, or method of construction and/or are associated with the work of an important designer or architect. The study identifies and groups the types of properties that are associated with these aspects of history and identifies the character-defining features that must be present for an Army Reserve Center to have significance as a good example of its type. Although the context examines the entire history of the Army Reserve and its associated building programs, it concentrates on the post World War II and early Cold War eras. This time period marks a particularly pivotal time in the history of the Army Reserve as it reorganized and launched a massive nationwide building program that led to the construction of hundreds of Army Reserve Centers throughout the country. Army Reserve Centers from this period have reached or will soon reach the recommended 50-year age threshold for NRHP-eligibility. This study thus will prove to be an evaluation tool for the management of cultural resources in compliance with federal laws and regulations. Furthermore, it will help to comply with Section 110 of the NHPA, which requires federal agencies such as the Army Reserve to identify and catalogue their cultural resources and assess them for NRHP-eligibility. By undertaking such a step, the Army Reserve will be taking a proactive approach to managing cultural resources under Army Reserve stewardship, which can minimize and even avoid delays for federally sponsored projects that require consultations with State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) and other parties in compliance with Section 106, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and other related federal laws and regulations. As a result, the information in this report will help the Army Reserve make informed decisions regarding cultural resources.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This “Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers” has been developed by Hardy-Heck-Moore, Inc. (HHM) of Austin, Texas, under the Legacy Resource Management Program overseen by the Department of Defense (DoD). The Legacy Program was established in 1990 by Public Law 101-511, Section 8120, with an objective “To support the United States’ military by funding projects that help the military sustain its primary defense mission and also protect our nation’s valuable natural and cultural resources.” The “Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers” aims to further this objective by providing a historic context that may be used to evaluate the eligibility of Army Reserve Centers for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in order to guide cultural resource management and compliance decisions consistent with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA) and its implementing regulations. On 28 March 2006, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and HHM signed Cooperative Agreement W912DY-06-2-0014 stating that HHM would perform the study in accordance with the proposal submitted to the Legacy Office by the Army Reserve. Qualified professional historians and architectural historians who meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards* completed all work for the project.

The foundation of the document is the historic context, which provides a chronological narrative of the Army Reserve’s role in national military strategy and operations, and explains how Army Reserve policies affected the design, funding, and construction of Army Reserve Centers. The historic context begins with a brief overview of the historical evolution of the Army Reserve beginning with Colonial militias until the end of World War II. The post-World War II period and the development of the Army Reserve’s facility construction program are examined in great detail beginning with the period from 1946 to 1950, which witnessed the reorganization of the Reserves and the birth of a building campaign in support of the program. These early years immediately following World War II were defined by intensive planning efforts by the Army to prepare for the postwar military environment. Subsequent chronological divisions in the postwar historic context reflect breaks in Congressional funding for Army Reserve facilities construction. One section of the context addresses the period from 1950 to 1958 beginning with the passage of the Defense Facilities Act of 1950. During this period, reserve facilities construction was generously funded, and training the Army Reserve was an integral part of U.S. defense strategy. With the expiration of the Defense Facilities Act in 1959, reserve center construction was funded on a line-item basis, thus marking a new chapter in the role of the Army Reserves. From 1959 to 1969, the debate over the strategic role and importance of reserve training was called into question, and escalating U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia affected both the Reserves and its associated building program. In 1969, at the height of war in Vietnam, funding for Army Reserve facilities construction came to a halt, and the lessons learned in the Vietnam War were taken into account in shaping the modern Army Reserve. The end of the Cold War led to reductions in and consolidation of the

Following the historic context, the report sets forth the National Register Criteria for Evaluation of historic cultural resources and provides a framework for evaluating the NRHP eligibility of Army Reserve Centers. Evaluation is based on the guidelines set forth in National Register Bulletin Number 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. The evaluation framework is structured by grouping Army Reserve Centers into property types based on the standard plan used for the design. For each property type, character-defining features are set forth to facilitate assessment of architectural integrity. To conclude, the report summarizes trends in the

Army Reserve's current inventory of buildings and sets forth recommendations for future survey and research to better understand and evaluate individual Army Reserve Centers.

HHM would like to acknowledge the staff of the Army Reserve, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the National Archives for their contributions to the development of the "Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers." In the offices of the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Commands (RRCs), Ronnie Valencia, Sterling Spencer, Kate Ellison, Larry Lemon, Chris Kinslow, Diane Clark, and Ravi Ajodah provided the HHM project team with invaluable documentation and as-built plans of representative examples of existing Army Reserve Centers. Ray Tyner, contractor to the Army Reserve, provided data regarding the Army Reserve's existing inventory of buildings. Joyce Rolstad and Michael Broadhead of USACE provided the standardized plans for Army Reserve Centers. Finally, HHM would like to give special thanks to Serena Georgia Bellew, Cultural Resource Specialist with Engineering & Environment, Inc., in Support of Installation Management Agency-Army Reserve, for her vision in implementing this Legacy project and her commitment to supporting HHM throughout its execution. Her advice, direction, and supervision ensured the project's success, and the entire HHM team is grateful for her many contributions.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### *Archival Research*

HHM project historians began primary research activities by contacting cultural resource management personnel at Regional Readiness Commands (RRCs) across the country. HHM historians inquired about the availability of archival information relating to the development of Army Reserve Centers following World War II. No archival records were located at the individual RRCs; however, HHM was provided with Section 110 surveys of Army Reserve Centers. In addition, some of the commands were able to provide HHM with digital copies of the original plans for some reserve centers.

Based on information gathered from the RRCs, primary research continued at the National Archives and Records Center (NARA) in College Park, Maryland. Researchers visited NARA in December 2006 and March 2007. Research goals included locating standard plans for reserve training centers developed by the Army and the Corps of Engineers after World War II. In addition, correspondence detailing the Army's approach to postwar reserve training and the facility construction program were investigated. Of particular interest were Record Groups (RG) 319 (Records of the Army Staff), RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers), RG 168 (Records of the National Guard Bureau), RG 335 (Records of the Office of Secretary of the Army), RG 51 (Records of the Office of Management and Budget), RG 330 (Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense), and RG 165 (Records of the War Department and Special Staffs). Locating relevant records proved difficult due to the numerous institutions involved in reserve planning as well as the general lack of organization of post-World War II Army records. Nevertheless, the project historians identified relevant correspondence, reports, investigations, and statistics that shed light on the historical planning involved during the period. Standardized plans associated with the Army Reserve were not located at NARA, nor were photographic records. Based on conversations with archivists, it is unknown how much information related to the postwar Army Reserves has been destroyed or sent to the NARA records processing center in Suitland, Maryland. It is highly likely that additional research into federal records at NARA will yield important information regarding the development of the Army Reserve's facility construction program. However, given the disorganized condition of postwar military records and non-specific finding aids, such research would be time-consuming.

Standardized plans for reserve training centers were located at the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) History Office in Virginia. Researchers visited the USACE in March 2007. These plans proved instrumental in understanding the evolution of facility design in the postwar period. Additional research took place at the Perry-Castañeda Library at The University of Texas at Austin. Research included examining Congressional records and testimony as well as secondary literature detailing the history of the Army Reserve. A current inventory of the U.S. Army's Reserve Centers nationwide was provided to HHM. The list of centers enabled historians to analyze trends in comparison with the developed historic context.

### *Analysis and Report Preparation*

With research tasks completed, HHM historians prepared the context describing the evolution of the Army Reserve and the postwar reserve center building campaign. Using the historic context, historians then developed a framework for evaluating the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of Army Reserve Centers.

The principle report contributors with HHM include David W. Moore, Jr., President; Justin B. Edgington, Historian; and Emily Thompson Payne, Architectural Historian. Individual

contributors to this report all meet the *Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) as historians or architectural historians. In addition to these minimum qualifications, all content contributors have at least five years of experience working as a professional historian or architectural historian.

All work was conducted in accordance with applicable federal regulations and guidelines, including those found in the National Register Bulletins and Brochures listed below:

- Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties<sup>1</sup>
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons<sup>2</sup>
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years (rev. 1996)<sup>3</sup>
- How to Apply the National Register Criteria of Evaluation<sup>4</sup>
- How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form<sup>5</sup>
- How to Complete the National Register Registration Form<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/boundaries/index.htm>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb32/index.htm>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb22/index.htm>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb22/index.htm>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16b/index.htm>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/index.htm>

### **3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE FROM THE COLONIAL ERA TO 1969**

#### *Introduction*

The Army Reserve and its associated building program may be best understood within the framework of a historic context. The following narrative historic context examines the historical themes and events that affected the history and operation of the Army Reserve, concentrating on the era from 1950 to 1969, when the newly reorganized Army Reserve embarked on a vast building campaign in support of their training efforts. The historic context also describes how the Army Reserve developed and constructed new training facilities that were designed specifically to meet the needs of more technologically advanced units during the 1950s and 1960s. This chapter also describes how the Army Reserve reflected prevailing trends and thoughts about overall U.S. military strategy and preparedness throughout the Cold War, and the role of the Reserve at times of heightened tensions and conflict, such as conflicts in Korea and Vietnam. By providing the backdrop for the history of the Army Reserve, the context facilitates the evaluation of Army Reserve Centers by providing information that examines the historical forces behind the congressional funding and Department of Defense (DoD) policies that led to the design, construction, use, and role of facilities under the stewardship of the Army Reserve.

### **3.1 State Militias as Precursors to the Army Reserve: Colonial Era to 1908**

#### *Colonial Period*

The concept of a volunteer army of citizen soldiers can be traced back to the American colonies in the seventeenth century, although the Organized Reserve Corps (ORC)—the predecessor to the modern U.S. Army Reserve (USAR)—was not created until 1908. Because of the high costs associated with maintaining a standing army, militias emerged as a primary source of military manpower in the Colonial era. Legislators also viewed large armies as a threat to the state and preferred to rely on volunteer forces. During the Revolutionary War, George Washington was able to establish an effective army to fight British forces. However, the Continental Congress refused to provide General Washington with a large standing army, preferring instead to rely on militia forces. As a result, Washington led militia forces along with members of the Army to achieve independence for the colonies.<sup>7</sup>

Following the war, President George Washington lobbied for a permanent army. The experience of war convinced many American leaders of the benefits of a standing military force, including standardized training and long enlistments. National war debts temporarily prevented leaders from supplying funds or resources to a national military force, but, by 1787, a consensus emerged regarding the necessity of a federal army. The military issue was resolved in the Constitution, which granted Congress the power to organize a federal military force and to arm and discipline militias. Equally important, states were granted the right to appoint officers and oversee the training of militias. In 1792, Congress passed the Militia Act, which regulated how militias were organized. The act required that white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 enroll in the militia, with each member supplying his own equipment.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Richard B. Crossland and James T. Currie, *Twice the Citizen—A History of the United States Army Reserve-1908-1983* (Amsterdam: Fredonia Books, 2002) p. 3-4.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 4-7.

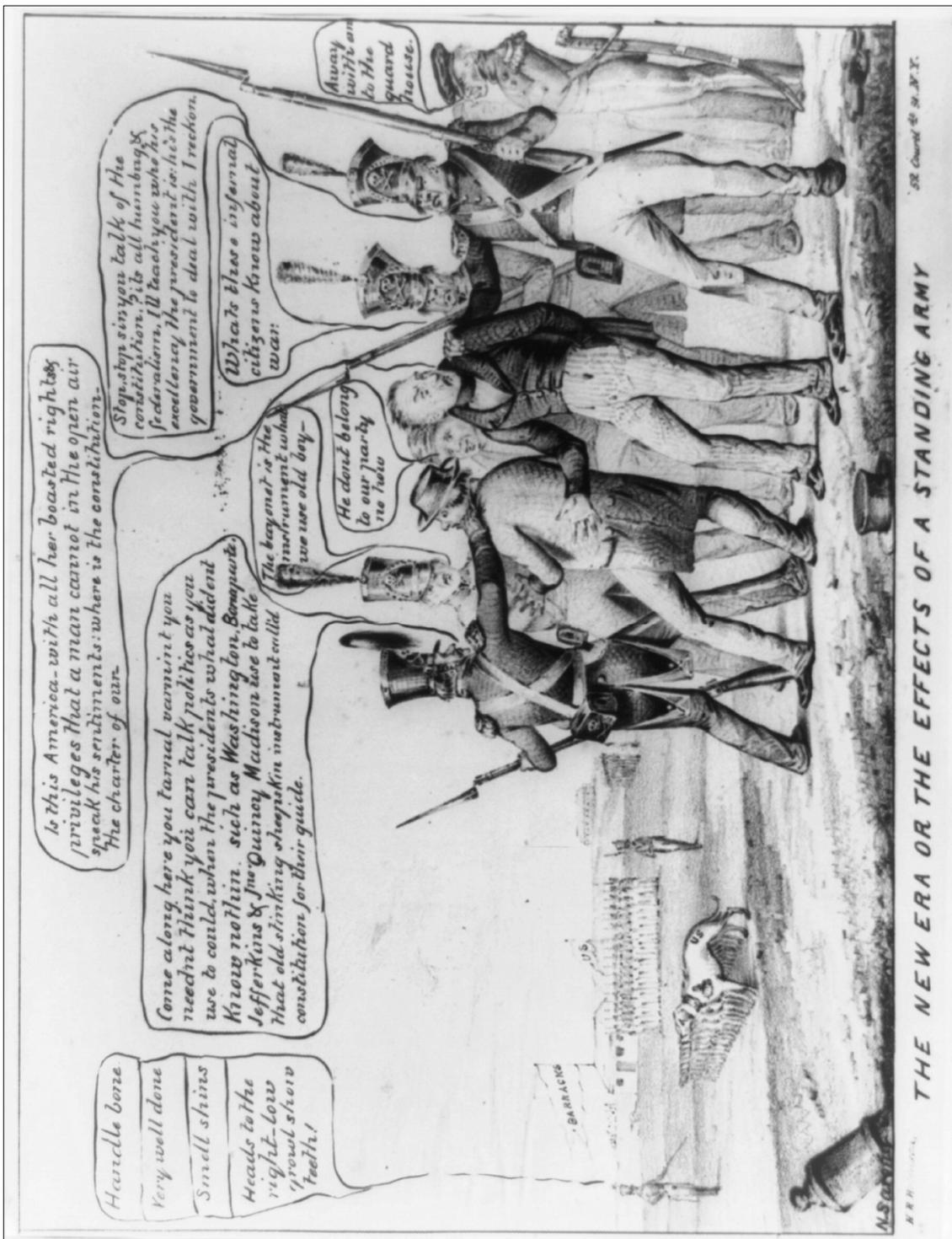


Figure 3.1.1. Political cartoon titled, "A new era or the effects of a standing army," 1840, H.R. Robinson (courtesy of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Reproduction No. LC-USZ62-91424).

### *War of 1812*

The militia system established by Congress in 1792 failed to provide an adequate military force during the War of 1812. After declaring war against Great Britain in the summer of 1812, Congress asked state governments to raise a force of 100,000 militiamen to support the small Regular Army, which numbered 7,000 men. Three states viewed the war as unconstitutional and refused to call on militiamen for service. In addition, some militia forces refused to participate in the invasion of Canada, citing the militia's sole purpose as home defense. Insufficient training, discipline, and standard weapons added to the overall lack of preparedness. These difficulties forced military leaders to identify militias as federal volunteers, thus bringing them under federal control during wartime.<sup>9</sup>

In the years following the War of 1812, militia organization and training suffered under state control during peacetime. Numerous militias failed to organize properly due to a lack of standards for training and equipment. In 1820, Secretary of War John C. Calhoun issued a report defining his views toward a federal army and federal support for militia forces. Calhoun advised that the Regular Army organize all regiments at half-strength during peacetime. During the onset of war, each regiment would expand to full strength. Militias, he argued, would assume lesser roles, such as fort garrison duty and limited skirmishing and raiding activities. Calhoun's emphasis on supporting the Regular Army emerged due to the poor state of state-organized militias across the country. Problems with militias worsened in the following decades. By 1846, the militia system was incapacitated as the United States entered into war with Mexico.<sup>10</sup>

### *The Mexican-American War and the Civil War*

As the United States entered the Mexican War, the Regular Army numbered 5,300 men. Adopting Calhoun's concept of expanding military forces during wartime, the federal government asked for organized militias to volunteer for federal service. Enlistments for regular forces were 5 years, while volunteers served for 12 months. As a result, the army faced difficulties training and retaining volunteers due to short enlistments. Military planners viewed longer enlistment periods for volunteers as the only way to solve the problem. Despite such views, no significant changes were made to militia policy in the first half of the nineteenth century. The Militia Act of 1792 continued to serve as the main guidance for militia organization up until the onset of the Civil War.<sup>11</sup>

Following secession by the southern states, President Abraham Lincoln called for the service of 75,000 militiamen. Enlistments at this time were only for three months, which resulted in a poorly trained military force. By July 1861, Congress authorized the recruitment of up to 500,000 volunteers with enlistments of three years. Because volunteer forces had little to no training upon enlistment, the opening years of the Civil War emphasized training in an effort to create a professional army. In 1862, President Lincoln and Congress called upon able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 to serve for nine-month enlistments. The short enlistments however, prevented adequate training, and by 1863, Lincoln and Congress turned to the draft as the only solution for raising a suitable army. Highly unpopular and rife with corruption, the draft nevertheless enabled the Union Army to continue to fight the Confederate Army for the duration of the war.

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 7.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 7-8.

<sup>11</sup> Eilene Galloway, *History of United States Military Policy on Reserve Forces, 1775-1957* (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1957) p. 446-447.

### *Volunteer Militias and Civil Unrest in Postbellum America*

Public support for militias waned in the years after the Civil War. In addition, decades of neglect by states resulted in fewer and fewer organized state militia units. As a consequence, existing militias were primarily comprised of volunteers interested in the social and military aspects of the units. The years following the Civil War included few military threats to the nation at large. The Regular Army was dispersed across the western frontier to suppress Indian uprisings, leaving little reason for states to organize militia units. By the late 1870s, however, rising labor unrest associated with growing industrialism introduced the fear of class warfare to many state leaders. The occurrence of several major labor strikes and riots quickly convinced many federal and state leaders that militias were needed for home defense.<sup>12</sup>

In 1877, the War Department encouraged the construction of fortified bases for militias across the country. In addition, local armory boards emerged in states where labor unrest was most prevalent. As a result, popular support for local militias, increasingly referred to as the National Guard, grew. Between the 1880s and 1910, armory construction occurred in numerous states, especially urban centers in the northeastern and midwestern regions of the country. Most armories built during this period adopted a castellated Gothic Revival style. The associated towers, thick walls, stone construction, and monumental appearance contributed to an overall military presence (*Figure 3.1.2*). (Refer to Section 4.3 Property Types.) Public fears of labor riots directly influenced the military style of architecture for armories, which were often designed as defensible fortresses for National Guard units. The armories typically met a wide range of uses including rooms for officers, veterans, band, dining, and drinking. Other rooms included a library, gymnasium, swimming pool, rifle range, weapon storage, bowling alley and most importantly a regimental drill shed. Thus, the spread of monumental type armories in the latter part of the nineteenth century coincided with the increasing importance of urban militias in quelling labor violence.<sup>13</sup>

### *Emory Upton and The Military Policy of the United States*

Although military threats were not as urgent in the years following the Civil War, military leaders continued efforts to improve the structure and efficiency of the U.S. Army. A common theme among Army leaders during this period was a general disdain for militias and part-time soldiers. Brevet Major General Emory Upton emerged as a prominent voice for military reform, which included minimizing the role of militias. In 1876, Upton began work on *The Military Policy of the United States*, a book detailing reform efforts for the U.S. Army. Based on his observations of European militaries, Upton urged the formation of a regular army composed of a core force of 25,000 men. During periods of war, the Regular Army could be expanded by a federal reserve known as National Volunteers. These volunteer soldiers would represent a distinct shift from militias and receive professional military training aligned with Regular Army policies. Upton argued that the lack of professionalism associated with militias contributed little to the Regular Army. Instead, militias were better suited to enforcing state laws and operating under state jurisdiction.<sup>14</sup>

Upton's proposals represented an important shift in military policy. His emphasis on the division between militias and a federal reserve force proved particularly influential. Though Upton's writings did not bring immediate change, they did influence later Army leaders as well as introduce key ideas that aided efforts to create the Army Reserve.

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<sup>12</sup> Robert M. Fogelson, *America's Armories—Architecture, Society, and Public Order* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1989) p. 1-12.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 151.

<sup>14</sup> Crossland and Currie, *Twice the Citizen*, 10-11.



*Figure 3.1.2. Photograph of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment Armory, Buffalo, New York, circa 1908 (courtesy of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Collection, Reproduction No. LC-D4-71138.tif).*

### *The Spanish-American War and Military Reforms under Elihu Root*

The U.S. declaration of war with Spain in 1898 again demonstrated the failure of militias to supply adequate support for the Regular Army during wartime. Like previous wars, the U.S. Army was organized into regular forces and a volunteer army. Volunteers, whose enlistments were for two years, helped increase the size of the Army from 25,000 to a force of 280,564 men. Most of the volunteers who signed up were members of National Guard units. Nevertheless, the short war was primarily fought by Regular Army veterans, with the exception of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders and two other militia regiments. As in previous wars, militia or volunteer forces were characterized by poor organization, inefficiency, and inferior training. In addition, the lack of federal control over state forces created disorder and weakened the Army overall. As a result, Regular Army officers distrusted volunteer forces. Thus, by the end of the Spanish-American War, military leaders were eager to enact substantial military reforms.<sup>15</sup>

Influenced by Emory Upton's writings on military policy and the creation of a federal system of reserve soldiers, Secretary of War Elihu Root began advocating military reform soon after the end of the Spanish-American War. In his 1899 annual report, Root detailed plans for an army composed of regulars and volunteers. Unlike previous decades, the two forces would be trained using the same weapons, drills, and discipline, thus ensuring "equal and even performance" in future conflicts. Instead of eliminating the state-controlled National Guard, Secretary Root focused on creating two classes of volunteer reserves that could support the Regular Army during wartime. One category of reserves would be made up of companies and regiments of militia members who had volunteered for unlimited service in previous wars. The second category envisioned by Root included men who had previous training in the National Guard or Regular Army and who would be led by officers with prior experience.

Though Root sympathized with Emory Upton's proposals to create a federally controlled Reserve, the political power of the National Guard prevented the creation of such a force at this time. Instead, Root focused on improving the National Guard through greater federal support and training. As a result, the National Guard, in addition to serving state functions, would also serve as a training ground for volunteers. Root's reforms were translated into federal legislation, known as the Dick Act, in 1903.<sup>16</sup>

### *The Dick Act, 1903*

On 21 January 1903, Congress passed legislation referred to as the Dick Act (in honor of sponsor Congressman George F. Dick) that created the modern framework for the National Guard. The act formalized the policies initiated by Secretary of War Elihu Root, namely the creation of two reserve forces. The first, the organized militia, or National Guard, was to include those enlisted militia organized by state governments. The second group was to be referred to as the Reserve Militia, and would include all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45. A key component of the Dick Act was providing federal money to support militia units that met a minimum of drilling requirements. In addition to supplies and weapons, militia units would be inspected by Regular Army officers. These inspections would ensure that militia units met the standards of the Regular Army. With standard training practices among regular and volunteer units, Army planners envisioned a unified fighting force capable of meeting wartime demands.

Shortly after passage of the Dick Act, Congress created the General Staff Corps, a group whom Secretary Root saw as vital to the growth of Reserve forces. The General Staff Corps, made up of 45 officers, were responsible for creating military policies relating to Reserve forces.

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<sup>15</sup> Galloway, *History of United States Military Policy on Reserve Forces*, 452-453.

<sup>16</sup> Crossland and Currie, *Twice the Citizen*, 12-13.

Subsequent Congressional action before World War I continued to develop ideas first espoused by Emory Upton and advanced by Elihu Root. Thus, the Dick Act emerged as the first in a series of bills that created the framework for today's Army Reserve.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 13-15.

### 3.2 Early History of the Army Reserve: 1908-1945

During the early twentieth century, a number of changes in the structure and policy of the federal military led to the development of the modern Army Reserve. Two pivotal developments were the creation of the Medical Reserve Corps in 1908 and the federal Organized Reserve Corps (ORC) in 1916. After World War I, military leaders resolved to provide more resources to properly train the reserve forces, but the realities of budget and politics interfered. At the outset of World War II, the military quickened the pace of training and recruiting reserve forces, and their valuable participation in World War II at last convinced Congress and the American public to provide the reserves with the support and resources that military leaders had been arguing for since the Colonial era.

#### *Creation of the Medical Reserve, 1908*

Because the Army experienced inadequate medical care during the Spanish-American War, the expansion of the Army's medical services became an important area of concern. On 23 April 1908, Congress passed an act that established a reserve corps of medical officers who operated under the authority of the Secretary of War during wartime. Military historians argue that 1908 and the creation of a Medical Reserve served as the genesis of the modern Army Reserve. Though 1916 marked the emergence of the ORC (or Army Reserve as it was renamed in 1952), the creation of the Medical Reserve represented the first "establishment of a reservoir of trained officer personnel in a reserve status." The Medical Reserve Corps greatly improved the Army's medical program, and the enrollment of physicians in the corps grew from 160 in 1908 to 1,903 in 1916 (*Table 3.2.1.*).<sup>18</sup>

*Table 3.2.1—Strength of the Medical Reserve Corps, 1909-1916*

<b>End of Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Medical Reserve Corps</b>
1909	364
1910	420
1911	922
1912	1,105
1913	1,205
1914	1,254
1915	1,426
1916	1,903

Source: *Twice the Citizen, A History of the United States Army Reserve, 1908-1983.*

#### *The National Defense Act of 1916*

Between 1908 and 1916, several individuals played important roles in the formation of the ORC. John McCauley Palmer emerged in 1911 as a prominent voice for creating an Army Reserve force of trained citizen-soldiers. Serving in the War College Division of the General Staff, Palmer allied himself with Chief of Staff Leonard Wood who also argued for the reorganization of the Army and the creation of a federal reserve force. Together, Palmer and Wood convinced Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson of the need for such reorganization. Stimson and Chief of Staff Wood were integral in convincing Congress of the need for a third

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<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, 14-19.

component of the Army—the first being the Regular Army, the second the National Guard, and the third, an army of citizen-soldiers. A key point emphasized by Stimson and Wood was that the United States remained in effect one of the only nations in the world without a reserve system. In 1912, Congress created a provision allowing the formation of an Army Reserve separate from the Medical Reserve Corps. This new legislation created a provision for Regular Army enlistments to include three years in reserve status. However, over the next few years, the new force added only a handful of men.<sup>19</sup>

The spread of war in Europe in 1914 convinced the Army General Staff to address the Army's poor state of readiness. Political differences emerged, however, which weakened efforts to enact substantive change. One particular problem involved the idea of federalizing the National Guard, as opposed to keeping it under individual states' control. While political efforts stalled, in 1916 the War Department ordered the mobilization of Army Reservists to aid Army efforts to quell Mexican uprisings along the border. Over 3,000 Reservists were activated for duty on the Mexican border. As a result of the mobilization, legislation regarding Army reforms gained new life. On 3 June 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed into law the National Defense Act. The legislation defined the Army as comprising the "Regular Army, the Volunteer Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and such other land forces as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law."<sup>20</sup>

In addition to increasing federal support for the National Guard and increasing the size of the Regular Army, the National Defense Act established for the first time a federal reserve force, comprised of the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and the Reserve Officers Training Corps. The Enlisted Reserve Corps was created to provide an additional reserve of men for service in the Engineer, Signal and Quartermaster Corps, and the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the Regular Army. The Officers' Reserve Corps and Reserve Officers Training Corps provided the Regular Army with additional commissioned officers. The Medical Reserve Corps was abolished in 1917, with physicians becoming part of the Officers' Reserve Corps. Though the new act for the first time introduced a federal reserve system in the Army, it did not fully prepare the United States for entry into World War I.

#### *World War I and the Organized Reserve Corps*

Upon the U.S. declaration of war in April 1917, the Regular Army numbered 133,111 men. The National Guard included 80,446 in federal service and 101,174 under state control. To avoid the mistakes of the Civil War, President Wilson and his staff carefully prepared draft legislation to expand the Army's military forces. The Selective Service Act of 1917 enabled the president to call upon all able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 31 to enter a selective draft for military service. Though the Selective Service Act was successful in expanding the country's military forces, the vast majority of men drafted were untrained citizens.

The Enlisted Reserve Corps also grew as a result of the war, with 55,000 men fillings its ranks by October 1917. These men, in addition to the Officers' Reserve Corps, provided necessary support to the Regular Army. In total, 80,000 reserves served in World War I. Nevertheless, the experience of raising a suitable army of trained forces prompted military officials to call for reforms following the end of the war (*Table 3.2.2*).<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Ibid., 17-24.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., 26-27.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., 30-31.

### *The National Defense Act of 1920 and the Interwar Years*

By the end of 1919, the U.S. Army numbered only 130,000 men, following the rapid demobilization at war's end in 1918. Postwar plans for the Army were initially focused on expanding the size of the Regular Army, a plan that many in Congress quickly derailed due to budget concerns. Instead, plans for an increased peacetime reliance on a federal reserve of citizen-soldiers came to the forefront. Colonel John McAuley Palmer, who was instrumental in pushing a federal reserve before World War I, emerged as the leader of postwar Army reform. Palmer was assigned to a Senate Committee to study a plan to amend the National Defense Act of 1916.

Palmer's efforts resulted in the National Defense Act of 1920, which established a framework for the Army that lasted until the end of World War II. Now composed of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the ORC, the Army finally chose to depend on a federal reserve as opposed to a large standing army during peacetime. Under the leadership of Chief of Staff of the Army General John J. Pershing, the ORC received increased attention from the Army. In 1923, Pershing spearheaded the creation of a small agency within the War Department that oversaw ORC affairs.

During the interwar years, the Army established the philosophy of maintaining a small, highly trained Regular Army with a much larger trained reserve component (*Table 3.2.2.*). However, fiscal constraints prevented the Army from actually maintaining a large, well-trained reserve force. For the majority of this period, the ORC was largely focused on the Officers' Reserve Corp as opposed to the Enlisted Reserves, as illustrated in the enrollment numbers of the two groups during the interwar years (*Figure 3.2.1*). While the Officers' Reserve was successful in adding new officers each year, the rate of growth was too slow to meet Army projections for a strong federal reserve. In addition, funding for reserve training was inadequate to maintain proper training, morale, or retention of officers. In cases where training was possible, reserve units used facilities including office buildings, city-owned buildings, and other non-military structures. Unlike the National Guard, whose armories were paid for by state governments, ORC units during the interwar years had no federal funding for training facilities.

The onset of the Great Depression and the administration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt provided increased training opportunities for reserve forces. President Roosevelt's establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1933 placed the Army in control of all CCC camps across the nation. Initially, CCC camps were led by Regular Army officers. By 1935, the Army greatly reduced the number of Regular Army officers and replaced them with Organized Reservists. As a result, the CCC provided many Reservists with needed leadership training during the Great Depression. Nevertheless, by the onset of World War II, the Officers' Reserve Corps was not adequately prepared.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, 35-49.

Table 3.2.2—Strength of the Army Reserve, 1917-1941

End of Fiscal Year	Medical Reserve Corps	Organized Reserve Corps	Enlisted Reserve Corps	Total
1917	4,855	21,543	35,000	61,398
1918	20,855	86,262	80,000	187,117
1919	--	45,573	None	45,573
1920	--	68,232	None	68,232
1921	--	66,905	1	66,906
1922	--	67,390	480	67,870
1923	--	76,923	1,557	78,480
1924	--	81,706	3,400	85,106
1925	--	95,154	5,115	100,269
1926	--	103,829	5,775	109,604
1927	--	110,014	5,735	115,749
1928	--	114,824	5,464	120,288
1929	--	112,757	5,192	117,949
1931	80,399	27,811	4,837	113,047
1932	83,808	31,028	4,872	119,709
1933	86,338	33,147	5,028	124,513
1934	88,107	26,250	4,646	119,003
1935	91,955	20,635	4,323	116,913
1936	95,619	19,550	3,897	119,066
1937	96,545	14,624	3,189	114,358
1938	100,116	18,796	2,998	121,910
1939	104,575	12,144	3,054	119,773
1940	104,228	12,408	3,233	119,869
1941	110,931	22,028	2,149	135,108

Source: *Twice the Citizen, A History of the United States Army Reserve, 1908-1983*.



*Figure 3.2.1. Photograph of the Officers' Reserve Corps at Camp Meade, 1923 (courtesy of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Reproduction No. LC-F8- 25188).*

### *The Organized Reserve Corps during World War II*

While war erupted in Europe in 1939, the United States remained neutral in its view of the conflict. Nevertheless, military planners began to gradually build up the size of the Regular Army as well as increase the size of the Officers' Reserve Corps. By the summer of 1940, Congress increasingly viewed Germany's actions in Europe with grave concern and authorized President Roosevelt to call the ORC and the National Guard into federal service for 12 months. In addition, President Roosevelt initiated the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, which quickly expanded the size of available men for military duty. This expansion marked the first peacetime compulsory service act in the country's history.

Following America's entry into World War II in December 1941, efforts to increase reserve forces continued at a fast pace. Military planners quickly realized that the lack of training during the interwar years resulted in the lack of a fully realized citizen-soldier federal reserve force. During World War II, Organized Reserve divisions were often referred to as "drafted divisions." Similar to Reserve soldiers in World War I, they had no combat experience and were comprised of post-Pearl Harbor draftees.<sup>23</sup> The development of the Officers' Reserve Corp, however, proved to be a very important development for the expansion of the Regular Army during the war. Almost a quarter of all Army officers were members of the Officers' Reserve Corps. ORC units often served within Infantry Divisions, and many participated in the most pivotal battles in both the European and Pacific theaters. On the Western Front, the 90<sup>th</sup> ORC Division contributed to the battle at Falaise Gap, the Battle of the Bulge, the siege of Metz, and the liberation of Czechoslovakia; the 99<sup>th</sup> fought in the Battle of the Bulge; the 63<sup>rd</sup> crossed through the Siegfried Line to cross the Rhine; the 88<sup>th</sup> fought in the North Apennines, Po Valley and Rome-Arno campaigns; and the 94<sup>th</sup> fought at Lorient and St. Nazaire, Saar-Moselle Triangle, Wasserbillig, the Battle of Nennig; the Battle of Orscholz; the Battle of Berg, and the Battle for Ludwigshafen. In the Pacific, the 96<sup>th</sup> participated in the attack on Leyte and the invasion of Okinawa; the 77<sup>th</sup> fought at Guam and Okinawa; and the 81<sup>st</sup> fought at Peleliu, Ulithi, Ngesbus, Congaru, and Garakayo.

Despite the important contribution of reserve officers during the war, the failure of the Army to support and develop its reserve forces during peacetime greatly affected mobilization efforts in 1940 and 1941. As the war came to an end in 1945, military reserve planners were well aware of the choices facing them in the looming postwar environment.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Army War College, "How the Army Runs." <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/USAWC/dclm/linkedttextchapters/htar2008Ch7.pdf>, Accessed 3 Mar 08.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, 63-78.

### 3.3 Postwar Military Strategy for the Army Reserve: 1946-1950

Shortly after the United States entered World War II, Army planners initiated efforts to design a postwar reserve force. Wary of mistakes made during troop reductions following World War I, Army officials recognized the important role reserve forces would play in a postwar environment. In the years following the war, President Harry S. Truman and Secretary of Defense James Forrester continued to emphasize the importance of a strong reserve. In addition, Congress contributed to the overall course of reserve policy during the postwar years. However, drastic reductions in the federal budget and military appropriations greatly limited efforts by the Army to develop its reserve forces. The Army, too, faced internal disagreements about the role of an ORC, especially as it related to the National Guard. Rising international tensions further complicated the Reserve's postwar development, as the Soviet Union presented new challenges to postwar military planners. As a result, the ORC underwent little substantive growth and development from 1946 until the onset of the Korean War in 1950.

#### *Wartime Army Reserve Planning*

As early as July 1942, postwar planning for the ORC began under the leadership of Brigadier General John McAuley Palmer. Focusing on defense organization and universal military training (UMT), Palmer's underlying goal was to prevent a weakening of the ORC that occurred following World War I. By 1943, Palmer persuaded Army Chief of Staff George Marshall to create the Special Planning Division (SPD), a group whose sole task was to examine issues related to postwar Army organization. Brigadier General William F. Tompkins led the new planning division, with Palmer serving as a member. Palmer and Tompkins initially proposed a large postwar Army reserve force that would essentially eliminate the role of the National Guard. The proposal, however, met with rigid opposition from National Guard officials who threatened to fight UMT legislation through their contacts in Congress. By mid-1944, Tompkins and the SPD no longer considered the abolition of the National Guard as a possibility in its postwar reserve planning, although other political factions continued to support UMT.<sup>25</sup>

In August 1944, Palmer, using ideas developed within the SPD, released Circular No. 347, which outlined the postwar organization of the ORC. Palmer argued that the Army should pursue a small, regular, peacetime force supported by a large citizen reserve, with the latter being created through the enactment of UMT. Universal military training involved the idea that every able-bodied, male citizen would receive military training and serve in a ready reserve. Thus, Palmer's circular represented a significant departure from the Army's traditional small peacetime force. Prior to World War II, the United States historically limited the size of standing Army and reserve forces during peacetime. Palmer and other Army planners were convinced such a policy for the postwar environment was unwise, as future wars would likely require the quick and efficient mobilization of reserve forces. In particular, Palmer likely considered the growing influence and threat of the Soviet Union. As a result, the passage of UMT legislation was vital to the success of Palmer's vision of the postwar ORC.

The use of UMT, however, became a point of contention between Army planners and reformers like Palmer who urged the buildup of reserve forces. Many Army officials viewed UMT as a way to create a large pool of citizen soldiers who could be assigned as needed, rather than citizens assigned directly to reserve units for the ORC. Army officials overall agreed on the

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<sup>25</sup> Sinks, George W., "Reserve Policy for the Nuclear Age—The Development of Post-War American Reserve Policy, 1943-1945" (Ph.D. diss., Ohio State University, 1985), 68-75.

necessity for a large reserve force and recognized the role UMT would play in the success of a postwar reserve. The Army made progress in 1944-45 in persuading President Roosevelt and Congress to pass UMT legislation. However, the death of President Roosevelt and a political stalemate in Congress slowed progress for passage. By the time of Japan's surrender in August 1945, UMT legislation was stalled, and the Army faced no reliable alternative to supplying the necessary numbers for a postwar reserve (*Figure 3.3.1*). Throughout the wartime planning process, Army officials gave little thought to an alternative to UMT, including volunteer enlistment. As a result, the Army turned to returning war veterans as the source of trained manpower for the reserve. The lack of UMT legislation would not be the only obstacle the ORC would face in the postwar period. Political and economic realities quickly overshadowed reserve planning efforts that Army officials undertook during World War II.<sup>26</sup>

#### *The Army's Postwar Reserve Plan*

In October 1945, the War Department announced policies regarding the Organized Reserve and the National Guard. In keeping with the general view that a large reserve force was necessary, the War Department assigned the Organized Reserve a total of 25 divisions, totaling approximately 950,000 personnel. The classification of reserve units was as follows: A-1, A-2, B, and C. A-1 units consisted of service units with all of their officers and enlisted men. A-2 units were combat units with their full strength of officers and enlisted men. B units included combat and service units that had only a cadre of officers and enlisted men, while C units only included a cadre of officers. The policies also stated that all reserve units would initially be designated C class, consisting of a cadre of officers. Enlisted reserves would be assigned to a large pool of men and later assigned to individual reserve units (*Figure 3.3.2*).<sup>27</sup>

On 1 July 1946, the Army activated the first postwar units of the ORC. By the end of 1947, the reserve included 6,843 units, of which only 59 were Class A units. Thus, almost two years following the end of World War II, the Organized Reserve included less than 600 men ready for active duty on Mobilization Day (M-Day). The failed attempt to pass UMT legislation immediately after the war served as a major reason for the slow growth of reserve forces. Forced to rely on returning servicemen and selective service for reserve personnel, the ORC was not able to meet the projected totals established in 1945. In addition, the lack of a unified vision for the ORC's role limited growth. The most significant area of disagreement centered on which institution would supply the Army with reserve combat units, the National Guard or the ORC. Armed with a powerful lobby and supported by sympathetic members of Congress, the National Guard maintained its role as the main provider of combat units in support of the Army during M-Day. As a result, the ORC and the National Guard engaged in frequent struggles over manpower, with the National Guard maintaining the combat reserve role and the reserve providing additional combat support as well as non-combat support services. Such an arrangement resulted in the limited development of Class A units in the Organized Reserve. In addition to the internal difficulties faced by the Organized Reserve, postwar realities significantly shaped attempts at reserve organization following the war.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, 68-75, 95-102.

<sup>27</sup> Crossland and Currie, *Twice the Citizen*, p. 86.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, 83-95.

# Army Plans 425,000 in Guard Units

## Eventual Personnel Of 750,000 Part of New Defense Outline

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—Army plans for a postwar National Guard with initial strength of 425,000 enlisted men were disclosed Sunday by House military committee members.

The plans were submitted at a secret meeting last week of a subcommittee appointed by Chairman Andrew J. May (Dem.) of Kentucky to draft a new national defense act.

While the initial objective of the guard has been set at 425,000—exclusive of officers—committee members said the Army hopes eventually to boost the personnel to a total of 750,000.

The Army's detailed plan makes no mention of universal training, but assumes, members said, that many youths trained under a universal military training law will join National Guard units.

### First Line Reserve.

The long-range program contemplates use of the National Guard as "an integral part and a first line reserve component of the postwar military establishment . . . capable of immediate expansion to war strength, able to furnish units fit for service anywhere in the world, trained and equipped:

"A. To defend critical areas of the United States against land, sea-borne, or airborne invasion.

"B. To assist in covering the mobilization and concentration of the remainder of the reserve forces.

"C. To participate by units in all types of operations, including the offensive, either in the United States or overseas."

### State Authorities.

State units of the guard would continue to perform their normal tasks of maintaining law and order "under competent orders of the state authorities."

While "the pride and traditions of old organizations will be utilized as far as practicable," the Army assured the committee, priority in organization will be given to air units and divisions, infantry regimental combat teams, antiaircraft artillery and signal aircraft warning units and units needed to facilitate training.

Mounted or horse-drawn units will not be maintained.

The plan provides for intensive training, both in local armories and in the field.

"The National Guard will be considered an integral part of the Army of the United States," the Army said.

Figure 3.3.1. "Army Plans 425,000 in Guard Units" (courtesy of the Dallas Morning News, 02 Feb 1946).

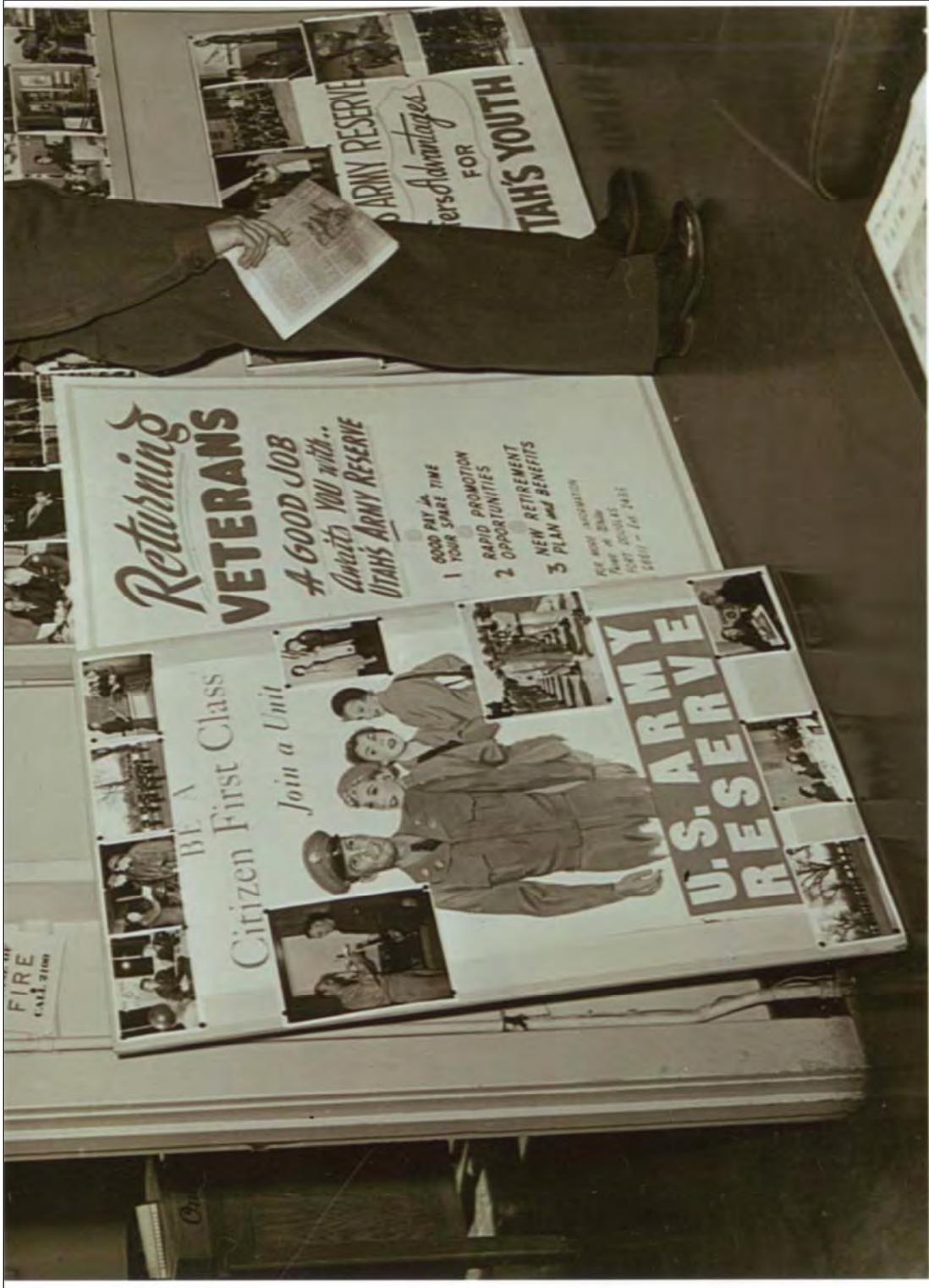


Figure 3.3.2. Photograph of posters recruiting veterans to join the Army Reserve (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD, File 111-SC box 273 452565).

*Political and Economic Realities Facing the Army Reserve, 1946-48*

Despite an emerging national consensus concerning the importance of a civilian reserve component to the nation's defense needs, political and economic events quickly overshadowed any concrete efforts to support and build an effective ORC. The surrender of the Axis Powers and the end of World War II presented military planners and officials with an increasingly complex international state of affairs. A powerful and increasingly antagonistic Soviet Union, as well as postwar occupation duties in Europe and Japan demanded a strong military. Because of demands for demobilization, military officials argued that the atomic bomb and the development of a strong reserve program should serve as the foundation for peace in the postwar period. As a result, the Army relied on returning veterans and the Selective Service Act to build up the Organized Reserve.

Economic concerns rose to the forefront immediately following the war. The nation's new domestic priorities, such as the need for housing following years of economic stagnation dating back to the early 1930s, fueled demobilization demands. These domestic challenges developed in large part to millions of returning veterans eager to return to their prewar lives. Instead, they faced housing and supply shortages that emerged because of wartime sacrifices. In addition, the country was just beginning to shift from a war economy to a peacetime economy, with many worried about a return of conditions reminiscent of the Depression. Congress, in its early appropriations activities after the war, clearly favored domestic priorities. To solve the problem of maintaining a military presence, Congress and the president realized the value of relying on reserve forces to protect the nation, especially considering the lower operating costs compared to the maintenance of a large standing army.

As part of this effort, President Truman committed the nation to substantial budget reductions. From 1946 to 1950, Truman's economic policies were driven by attempts to balance the federal budget. During this period, military budgets were determined by the amount of funds left over from domestic spending. In the summer of 1946, Truman notified the Secretary of War that \$1 billion would be cut from the Army's budget due to rising inflation and a large budget deficit. In addition, Truman limited future Army budgets to \$8 billion annually.<sup>29</sup>

Such cost-cutting naturally weakened efforts to support a strong Organized Reserve, despite the consensus among politicians and military officials that such a force was vital. In response to Truman's economic cuts, in 1946 the War Department directed that A-Class reserve units train at B-Class levels, thus greatly diminishing a reserve with combat-ready status. As a result, the tightening of military budgets after the war arrived just at the time the Organized Reserve was attempting to reorganize and grow. By 1948, reserve forces for the Army were far below the intended targets established in 1945 by the War Department. In 1948, the Chief of the Army Reserve reflected on the situation faced by the ORC following World War II. His comments aptly summarize the challenges presented by the postwar environment:

At that time the general attitude prevailed that many years of peace were ahead and that reserve forces would be filled to required strength with trained personnel through Universal Military Training. No analysis had been made as to what the future international situation held for our country. Very little thought had been given to the methods and strategic concepts upon which we would fight or to the budgetary limitations likely to prevail in peacetime.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Sinks, George. "Reserve Policy for the Nuclear Age" 1985, 132-133.

<sup>30</sup> RG 319 Chief of Army Reserve, General Correspondence 1948-1954. Box 153. "Report on Army Reserve Components" October 1948.

*The National Security Act of 1947 and the Gray Board Report*

In 1947, President Truman appointed Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal as the new Secretary of Defense, a position that emerged from Truman's reorganization of the executive branch following World War II. Acting on proposals made during World War II for a unified military structure, Truman and Congress helped to pass the National Security Act in 1947. The act established three separate departments—Army, Navy, and Air Force—which fell under the control of the Secretary of Defense.

A strong advocate of the Naval Reserve while serving as the Secretary of the Navy, Forrestal emerged as one of the principal architects of the postwar reserve force. Soon after taking office as Secretary of Defense, Forrestal called together reserve representatives from all three services to discuss the current state of development. The overall lack of growth and preparedness of the reserve forces, in particular the Army, convinced Forrestal to establish an interservice committee to study all aspects within the military reserve program, including training, organization, and personnel policies. In November 1947, Forrestal established the Committee on Civilian Components, which was to provide "a comprehensive, objective, and impartial study" of the reserve components of the U.S. Armed Forces. Chaired by Assistant Secretary of the Army, Gordon Gray, and subsequently referred to as the Gray Board, the committee submitted its report, *Reserve Forces for National Security*, in June 1948.<sup>31</sup>

The Gray Board report enthusiastically supported the role of a strong reserve force in the nation's future defense needs and recommended a uniform national policy in order to ensure preparedness and military effectiveness.

We in the United States can no longer build our defenses on the theory that our oceans and our allies will again hold off our enemies while we organize for war and train our fighting forces. While under advantageous conditions the traditional concept of a mobilization day (M-day), followed, after an intensive period of arming and training, by the day of initial combat (D-day), might still be valid, it is unrealistic to assume that this will be true. Consequently, the possibilities of modern warfare require that we have forces ready for immediate action, ready for quick deployment overseas to keep war away from our own territory and ready for prompt use at home if an enemy should penetrate our defenses by force or by stealth.<sup>32</sup>

The report discussed the many problems associated with military reserve forces, including a lack of funding, training, and organizational structure. The report emphasized the lack of preparedness for the overall reserve, "The impression that these forces now contain elements which are ready for combat is a dangerous illusion."<sup>33</sup>

The most important element contained in the Gray Board Report, however, was the issue of the National Guard, and how the traditional model of organization and manpower harmed the development of the ORC. The report noted that the National Guard had received the bulk of funds related to organization, training, and equipment at the expense of the ORC. As a result, few A-Class units of the reserve had been activated. This observation was held by many officials within the ORC, one of whom stated that the National Guard had "ridden a gravy train

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<sup>31</sup> Sinks, George. "Reserve Policy for the Nuclear Age," 1985, 206-208.

<sup>32</sup> Office of the Secretary of Defense, *Reserve Forces for National Security, Report to the Secretary of Defense by the Committee on Civilian Components*, 1948, 1-2.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, 5.

of priorities” in the years following the war. To achieve the proper military response to modern threats, the board emphasized that the ORC must have a stronger role, with more and better-trained units available for duty. As a result, the Gray Board recommended that the National Guard and ORC merge into a single, federalized force. This recommendation proposed that the National Guard would no longer be under state control, thus allowing a smoother and less complex federal response to war emergencies.<sup>34</sup>

The Gray Board’s recommendation to merge the ORC and National Guard met with fierce resistance from National Guard officials and members of Congress. Given the latter’s traditional support of the National Guard, the merger plan made little political sense, especially in the summer before a presidential election. Nevertheless, the idea was supported by many Army and other military officials, who agreed that the merger would eliminate competition for manpower between the two institutions and create a more efficient and nimbler fighting force. Ultimately, however, Secretary Forrestal and President Truman decided to postpone a decision on the merger until after the election.<sup>35</sup>

*Army’s Assessment of Reserve Forces, 1947-48*

Concurrently with the Gray Board, the Army prepared an internal study in 1947 that addressed its reserve program. The report ultimately blamed Congress’s inaction on UMT legislation, as well as poor funding as the reasons for a weakened reserve. In response, Brigadier General Wendell Westover, head of the Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs (ERRA), declared the Army’s reserve program a failure. Westover blamed poor Army planning and lack of foresight regarding alternatives to UMT as well as inattention to training needs.<sup>36</sup>

Westover’s official response to the Army study provides insights into the status of the ORC in 1948. Westover pointed to the reserve’s “embryonic” level of training, with none of the Class A units possessing complete training equipment. He further commented that the general feeling among reservists was that training was “uncontrolled, uncoordinated, and comparable to the curricula of a college in which the students are forced to plan their courses, write their textbooks, and teach themselves.” To reach mobilization levels determined in 1945, Westover stated that approximately 10 percent of the Army’s 1949 budget would be necessary for the reserve program; instead, the reserve for Fiscal Year 1949 was provided with 0.009 percent of the Army’s overall budget. Westover stated that the Department of the Army “had become confused due to the current world situation” and needed to recommit to the idea of a strong Organized Reserve. Thus, by the summer of 1948, numerous studies and stated positions by Army officials confirmed an overall consensus that the reserve forces, in particular the Army and Air Force, were in an unsatisfactory state.<sup>37</sup>

By 1948, President Truman also recognized the poor state of military preparedness. The Selective Service Act that the Army had relied upon for expanding its postwar reserve forces expired in March 1947. A year later, the Army’s military strength fell to 1,398,726, its lowest enrollment since the end of World War II. In response, President Truman encouraged Congress to renew the Act. On 24 June 1948, Congress passed the Selective Service Act of 1948, which

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<sup>34</sup> Memorandum from Brigadier General Wendell Westover to Chairman, General Staff Committee on National Guard and Reserve Policy, September 16, 1948, Chief of Army Reserve-Security Classified General Correspondence, 1948-54, RG 319 Records of the Army Staff, National Archives, College Park, MD.

<sup>35</sup> Sinks, George. “Reserve Policy for the Nuclear Age,” 1985, 220-223.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 208-211.

<sup>37</sup> “A Study of the Organized Reserve Corps,” Prepared for Chief of Staff by Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs, April 6, 1948, Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs, 1948-54, RG 319 – Records of the Army Staff, National Archives, College Park, MD.

allowed for men between the ages of 19 and 26 to be called for 21 months of service followed by 5 years of reserve duty. Though military leaders hoped that selective service would solve the problems associated with a weak reserve system, it did not provide the necessary men needed to expand the ORC. President Truman and military officials quickly realized that additional solutions were needed.<sup>38</sup>

*Executive Order 10007 and the Byrnes Committee*

Shortly after the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1948 and the submittal of the Gray Board report, planning activities associated with reserve forces increased. The report fed a growing sense of urgency concerning problems associated with the military's reserve program. On 15 October 1948, President Truman signed Executive Order 10007, calling for the organization of the reserve units of the armed forces and providing the initial framework for the postwar reserve. In addition to establishing the importance of a civilian component to national security, the order included the following language:

The Secretary of Defense, and the head of each department in the National Military Establishment, shall proceed without delay, utilizing every practicable resource of the regular components of the armed forces, to organize all reserve component units, and to train such additional individuals now or hereafter members of the active reserve, as may be required for the national security; and to establish vigorous and progressive elements of the reserve components, including the National Guard.<sup>39</sup>

Truman's order did not include the Gray Board's recommendation of merging the ORC and the National Guard. Instead, Truman highlighted the general lack of preparation of reserve forces and attempted to revitalize efforts to sustain them. As part of Executive Order 10007, Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall directed the Committee on Civilian Components to prepare a study of recommendations for the Organized Reserve. Secretary Royall recognized the increasing unlikelihood of Congress passing UMT legislation. As a result, he assumed that a reexamination of "practical conditions" facing the Army would likely call for "a downward revision in the number and strength of units to be maintained."<sup>40</sup>

The official press release issued by the Department of the Army announcing the formation of the committee signaled a growing acceptance of the situation faced by the ORC in 1949:

The Department of the Army has had under consideration the forces of both Regular Army and civilian components that would be required to implement joint plans for the security of the United States. Currently authorized strengths of the National Guard and of the Organized Reserve Corps were formulated shortly after V-J Day. Since that time the national and international situations have changed considerably. Consequently, an objective analysis of the requirements with reference to civilian components is needed to insure that the activation of civilian components, both National Guard and Organized Reserve, is in consonance with an effective and economical program to provide for the security of the United States.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> Eilene Galloway, *History of United States Military Policy on Reserve Forces, 1775-1957* (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1957) p. 467.

<sup>39</sup> President, Executive Order, "Organization of the Reserve Units of the Armed Forces, Executive Order 10007," October 15, 1948. 13 FR 6099, 3 CFR, 1943-1948 Comp., 824.

<sup>40</sup> Norris, John G. "Army Acts to Cut Reserves; Byrnes Heads Review of Size," *Washington Post*, January 6, 1949.

<sup>41</sup> "Secretary Royall Appoints Special Committee to Study Troop Bases of Army's Civilian Components," National Military Establishment, Department of the Army, January 5, 1949, Committee on Civilian Components 1948-49, RG 335 – Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Army, National Archives, College Park, MD.

Headed by former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, the committee recommended in early 1949 that the Organized Reserves reach a strength of 579,300, which included a range of combat support and combat support service units as well as officers and enlisted men to be used in early phases of mobilization.<sup>42</sup>

The Organized Reserve, however, continued to have difficulty meeting manpower strengths set by the Army. The onset of the Korean War in June 1950 presented the Army with its first major international challenge since World War II. Of the 508,617 enlisted men and officers organized in the Reserve at the start of the Korean War, only 186,541 had undergone paid drilling exercises. Thus, between 1945 and 1950, the Army's postwar plans for an ORC were limited by Truman's budget cuts, a changing international climate, disagreements about the overall role of the postwar reserve, as well as the Army's undue reliance on UMT for manpower strength. As a result, the warnings presented by military officials and the Gray Board Report about the lack of preparation of the country's military became a reality with the Korean War (*Table 3.3.1*).<sup>43</sup>

*Table 3.3.1—Strength of the Army Reserve, 1946-1950*

<b>End of Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Army Reserve</b>
1946	none
1947	729,289
1948	752,271
1949	588,972
1950	580,459

Source: *Twice the Citizen, A History of the United States Army Reserve, 1908-1983*.

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<sup>42</sup>; Crossland and Currie, *Twice the Citizen*, 95.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*

### 3.4 Early Postwar Policy for Army Reserve Facilities Construction: 1946-1950

#### *The Army's Assessment of Need for Facility Construction*

Immediately following World War II, the Army and the other military branches faced important decisions regarding reserve policy. Army mobilization plans, developed in 1946, outlined the size and scope of the postwar ORC. To achieve the ambitious postwar troop strengths, the Army relied heavily on the assumed passage of UMT legislation. The reality of a large postwar reserve force necessitated Army planners to address the need for adequate reserve training facilities. While the National Guard provided armories for its units before World War II, ORC units did not have facilities set aside for their use. Thus, after the war, the Army ambitiously started its expanded reserve program without facilities to house training activities.

The Army initially looked to National Guard armories as potential sites for ORC training. However, the 1946 mobilization plans called for a large number of National Guard units as well, which limited the space available for ORC units. Adding to this shortage, many of the National Guard units established prior to World War II had been moved to new communities due to “shifting centers of population.” As a result, numerous armories were left vacant. Units in new communities, however, often utilized existing government facilities that were inadequate for training purposes, as state governments had limited funds to erect new armories. Thus, the ORC and National Guard both faced facility shortages following World War II.<sup>44</sup>

To solve the immediate training needs for its rapidly forming units, the ORC relied on the leasing of federal facilities or properties or the joint utilization of facilities with other military branches. In addition, the ORC also began efforts to persuade Congress to provide funding for the construction of temporary or, preferably, permanent facilities. Besides addressing immediate needs to provide training centers for these units, the Army, in partnership with the National Guard, began to redefine and design postwar reserve training facilities, due to the belief that prewar armory configurations would not suit a modern, postwar reserve force. Unfortunately, the Army's attempts at facility construction for the ORC during this period were greatly limited by fiscal restraint imposed by President Truman and a war-weary Congress.

#### *Federally Owned and Leased Facilities*

To aid in the immediate need for training space, the Army provided the ORC with funds to procure suitable space through federally owned buildings and lease arrangements (*Figure 3.4.1*). As a result, the Army arranged training space in a variety of federal, state, and privately owned buildings, including post offices, Army camps and stations, and community centers. Army planners viewed the use of federal buildings and leases as a temporary measure rather than a permanent solution. By 1948, the ORC occupied five million square feet of federal and leased space, almost four million of which was in federal buildings. A year later, the amount of federal and leased space had increased to eight million square feet.<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> “Construction and Facilities Bill for the Reserve Components of the Army of the United States,” Colonel Edward Geesen, Acting Chief of the National Guard Bureau to Colonel M.F. Hass, June 20, 1947, Army-National Guard Bureau Decimal File, 1946-1948, RG 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.

<sup>45</sup> “The Organized Reserve Corps Program by Brigadier General Wendell Westover, Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs,” 1948, Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs, 1948-54, RG 319 – Records of the Army Staff, National Archives, College Park, MD; “Statement of the Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs, on the Proposed National Defense Facilities Act,” March 23, 1949, Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs, 1948-54, RG 319 – Records of the Army Staff, National Archives, College Park, MD.

The problems associated with lease arrangements and federal buildings quickly became apparent to the assigned units as well as Army planners. In reference to training, the leased and federal buildings were ill-suited for reserve demands. As one Army report stated, “leased facilities are generally improvisations which provide classroom and administrative space but are not entirely adequate for specific training and storage needs.” For example, facilities without storage space could not receive the necessary equipment training needed for full organizational status. In addition, some temporary training facilities were often located at a distance from centers of population, thus making it difficult for reservists to attend training. The Army achieved some success in altering leased facilities to meet training needs under the Economy Act of 1932, a provision that allowed for emergency construction funds. However, a change in Army policy shortly after World War II limited the amount of funding available for such alterations, a development most likely related to the cost-cutting agendas of the President and Congress.<sup>46</sup>

In addition to training problems, federally owned buildings and lease arrangements were expensive and difficult to obtain. In some areas, rental costs prevented the procurement of adequate space, as commercial competition greatly increased the price per square foot in the years following World War II. Despite the obvious shortcomings of leasing space and use of federal buildings, the Army continued the practice due to the lack of viable options. Army planners were well aware that such a course of action did not serve the long-term interests of the ORC. The problems associated with lease arrangements, however, played an integral role in convincing Congress in 1950 to address the facilities problem for the Army’s reserve forces.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> “Staff Study – Organized Reserve Corps Facilities Program,” August 22, 1949, Chief of Army Reserve – Security Classified General Correspondence 1948-54, RG 319 – Records of the Army Staff, National Archives, College Park, MD.

<sup>47</sup> “Statement of the Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs, on the Proposed National Defense Facilities Act,” March 23, 1949, Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs, 1948-54, RG 319 – National Archives, College Park, MD.



Figure 3.4.1. Image of leased ORC facility within a commercial storefront (courtesy of the National Archives, College Park, MD, Image 111-SC box 300 485476).

### *Joint Utilization*

In addition to leasing arrangements, the Army relied heavily on joint utilization as a solution for reserve training space. Because the National Guard possessed armories built prior to World War II, the Army attempted to work out an arrangement that would allow the ORC units to drill at these existing facilities. Joint utilization offered several benefits: financial savings, cooperation between federal and state governments, and a reduction in the need for federal and leased buildings. In particular, the savings associated with joint utilization appealed to the military branches, as overall defense budgets decreased in the years immediately following World War II. The War Department issued a memo as early as July 1946 advocating the advantages of joint utilization of National Guard armories.

The Army's joint utilization efforts, however, achieved limited success in solving the facility shortage. The increased number of National Guard units in the postwar era strained the already limited supply of training spaces within the existing armories and left minimal amounts of space for Organized Reserve units. In addition, joint utilization required cooperation between the military branches, which often proved to be a challenge given that the branches had traditionally competed for War Department funds. Many Navy planners, for instance, viewed their facility program as only for naval training purposes; in fact, the Army eventually declined to share training space with the Navy because of the different training requirements between the two branches. Nevertheless, military reserve planners quickly realized that until all available armory space was economically and wisely allocated, Congress would never provide funding for new, permanent construction of training facilities.<sup>48</sup>

### *The Army and Temporary Facility Construction*

The Army also considered temporary construction as another interim solution to the shortage of training facilities after the war. Noting the Navy's success with the construction of Naval Reserve Centers that made use of Quonset huts and other prefabricated metal buildings in the postwar period, the Army strongly considered turning to temporary type armories to meet the urgent need for facilities. In a 1948 report, ERRA Brigadier General Westover, argued that by constructing 381 Navy-style, temporary-type armories, the Army could provide the ORC with 24,400,000 square feet of needed space (*Figure 3.4.2*). Westover described the temporary naval armories as "flexible in size, arrangement and construction." The construction cost of the 381 armories was listed as \$68,580,000, which Westover showed was cost beneficial when compared to the cost of leasing the same amount of space. More importantly, Westover argued that the temporary armories would not replace a long-term, permanent construction solution to the reserve's facility needs, "Rather, it provides an economical immediacy, pending the accomplishment of legislation, planning, and materials required for the long-range program."<sup>49</sup> Though the temporary Navy armories were never erected for the ORC, the recommendation for their use indicated that the Army considered a wide variety of possible solutions to the shortage of training facilities.

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<sup>48</sup> "Final Report of the Proceedings of the War Department Civilian Components Inactive Duty Training Facilities Board to the Director of Organization and Training, General Staff United States Army," March 15, 1948, Army-National Guard Bureau, Decimal File, 1946-48, RG 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.

<sup>49</sup> "The Organized Reserve Corps Program by Brigadier General Wendell Westover, Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs," 1948, Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs, 1948-54, RG 319 – Records of the Army Staff, National Archives, College Park, MD.

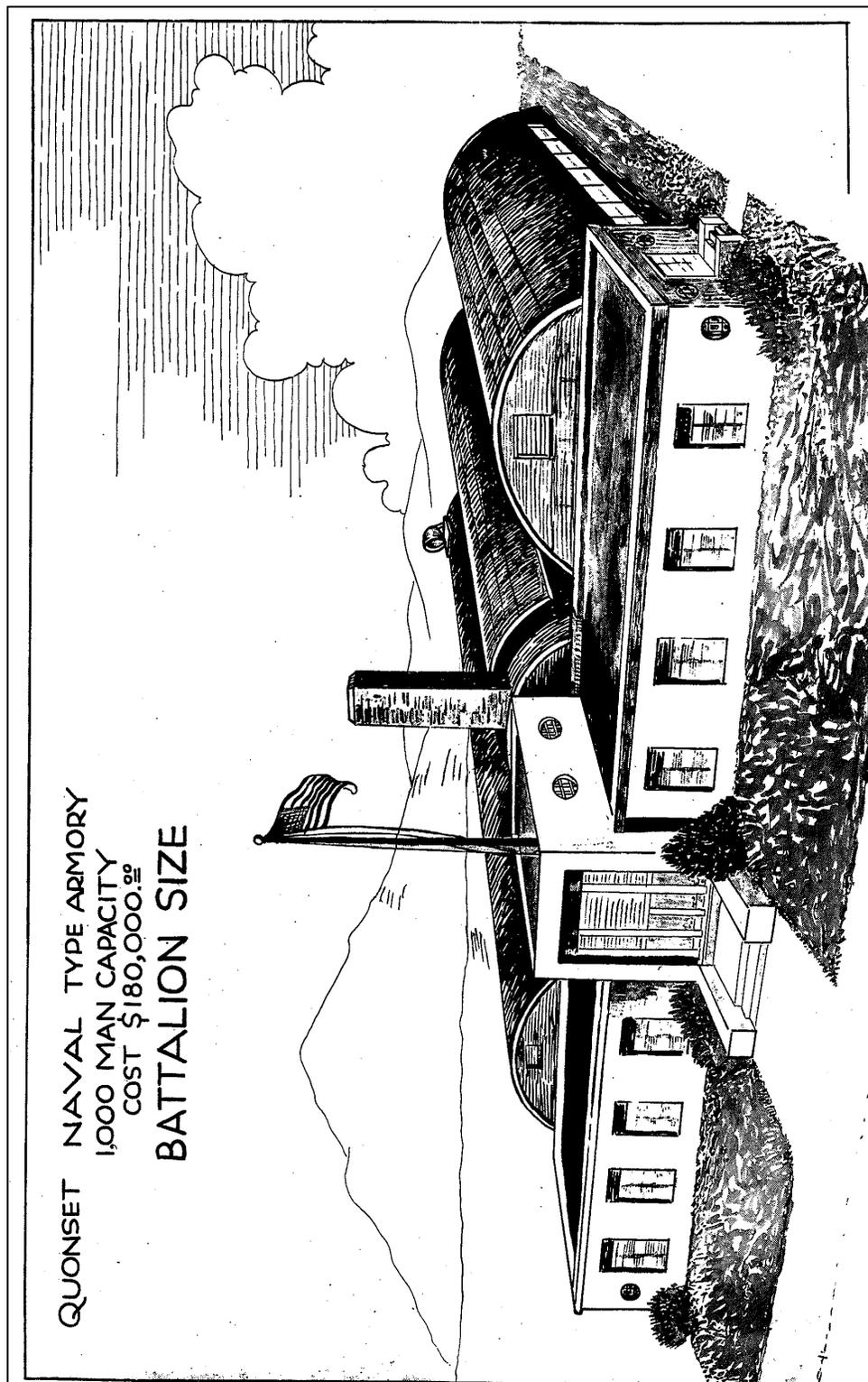


Figure 3.4.2. Example of Temporary Quonset Naval Type Armory (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD).  
Note that the Army Reserve decided not to construct facilities using this model.

### *Early Attempts at Congressional Funding*

Soon after the decision to establish a strong postwar national reserve force, the need for federal involvement in the training of reserve units became apparent. Prior to World War II, National Guard armory construction was entirely state funded. However, with no federal facility program in place following the war, the federal government emerged as a necessary partner in reserve facility construction. By 1947, the Army had begun efforts to convince Congress to fund construction, rehabilitation, and expansion for ORC and National Guard training facilities. During the 80<sup>th</sup> Congressional session in 1947, a House bill designed to provide federal funds for reserve training facilities was presented to the Committee on Armed Services. In a statement explaining the need for the bill, Secretary of War Robert Patterson introduced the new role for the federal government in providing individual states with monetary assistance in facility construction:

- (a) The States will furnish the personnel, adequate armories, and storage facilities.
- (b) The Federal Government will supervise the instruction and will furnish the outdoor training facilities, the pay, and all uniforms, equipment, and ammunition.
- (c) When the requirements for a balanced force in the Army of the United States necessitate the allocation to a State of troops or equipment, the housing or storage of which would impose an inequitable burden upon the State, such allocation will be made with the understanding that the Federal Government will contribute its equitable share of the expense of constructing and maintaining the required facilities.

In respect to the ORC and their even greater necessity for facilities, Secretary Patterson stated the following policies:

- (a) All training aids, armories, field training areas, and other training facilities now or hereafter owned or leased by the Federal Government, the States, or other political subdivisions or by military units, should be used by all components of the Army of the United States, provided that mutually agreeable arrangements can be made between the War Department and the States or other owners or lessees of such facilities for the joint use, operation, and maintenance thereof.
- (b) That the Federal Government should assist the Reserve components by appropriating funds for the purchase of land, construction of armories, or additions to existing facilities and the maintenance thereof, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War.
- (c) That title to additions to existing State-owned facilities, however, financed, shall be vested in the State.
- (d) That when new facilities are constructed entirely with Federal funds, title will be vested with the Federal Government.<sup>50</sup>

Despite efforts by the military to persuade the 80<sup>th</sup> Congress to fund new armory construction, no new legislation was passed. The main obstacle to federal funding was the president's desire to lower spending following the war. During the hearings, members of Congress expressed their concern that the military had not investigated joint utilization thoroughly enough as a way to

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<sup>50</sup> House Committee on Armed Services, *Hearings on H.R. 4243*, 80<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, 1947, p. 4410-4411.

house reserve units. As a result, military planners initiated planning boards to study the facility issue and prepare supporting documentation to present to Congress in future sessions.

#### *The Civilian Components Inactive Duty Training Facilities Board*

In August 1947, following the passage of the National Security Act, a committee within the newly created Department of Defense (DoD) was established to provide recommendations concerning training facilities for military reserve programs. The Civilian Components Inactive Duty Training Facilities Board emerged in response to the growing recognition among military planners that training for reserve forces was inadequate due in large part to the lack of training facilities. The board also reflected the military's efforts to prove the need for new permanent facility construction to a fiscally conservative Congress. Composed of representatives from the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the board was given the mission of "investigating the possibilities for joint usage of facilities by the reserve components," and "developing firm criteria and plans to insure the maximum economy of funds through the joint usage of facilities wherever practicable."<sup>51</sup>

Led by Colonel Alva L. Fenn of the Army, the board issued its final report on 15 March 1948. The report began by summarizing the necessity of training, storage, and administrative facilities for the various reserve elements of the military. The role of Congress in funding the construction and expansion of reserve facilities was highlighted as integral to the success of the facility program. In addressing the ORC, the Fenn Board stated that in areas with populations of 10,000 or more where Reserve Corps units already existed, facilities would be required. In areas where units from other reserve components were present, the facility would be a candidate for joint usage. In particular, the board recommended that existing National Guard armories should be candidates for joint usage with other reserve components. Thus, the report delineated a process for joint usage in larger communities that would ensure economical use of existing space.

In addition, the Fenn Board created an Organized Reserve space scale for the Department of the Army, which was to be applicable to leased facilities. The space scale was created to make federal buildings and leased private properties conform better to the training needs of the ORC. More importantly, the space scale was one of the first attempts by the military to create standards for interior space within training facilities that were unique to the postwar demands of reserve forces. The space allocation scale delineated ORC units into three types, including small units of at least eight persons that were geographically separate from other units; units of eight or more persons that were geographically separate; and multiple units within the same community. For each type of unit, the scale provided space requirements for an office, conference/lecture training, storage, strong room, and locker area. For multiple units within the same community, the board recommended the sharing of training space on different evenings, with no more than four units assigned the same facility.<sup>52</sup>

The report also estimated the distribution of reserve component troops according to various populations and what type of training facility would be appropriate (*Table 3.4.1*). According to the board's findings, the majority of Army Reserve Centers<sup>53</sup> were needed in cities with populations under 30,000, which required the use of a "1-unit" center. For cities with larger

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<sup>51</sup> "Final Report of the Proceedings of the War Department Civilian Components Inactive Duty Training Facilities Board to the Director of Organization and Training, General Staff United States Army," March 15, 1948, Army-National Guard Bureau, Decimal File, 1946-48, RG 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>53</sup> Note that during the historic period, the term "armory" was used for both National Guard and ORC facilities. Space scales and criteria were devised to apply to both National Guard and ORC facilities equally. For clarity, the term "Army Reserve Center," which is used in this report, refers to training facilities used by Army Reserve units.

populations, the 5-unit and 10-unit armories were necessary. The report noted that for the 108 counties nationwide with populations over 170,000, a combination of 1-, 5-, and 10-unit Army Reserve Centers would be needed.

*Table 3.4.1—Estimated distribution of reserve component troops*

<b>Population</b>	<b>No. of Counties</b>	<b>Strength (no. of personnel)</b>	<b>Type of Army Reserve Center Requirement</b>
less than 20,000	1,633	300-	1 unit
20,000 to 30,000	562	300+	1 unit
30,000 to 85,000	646	1,000	5 unit
85,000 to 170,000	123	2,000	10 unit
170,000	108	2,000+	10 unit

*Source: National Archives II, College Park, MD.*

The analysis of new types of facilities in the board report represented a decision by the military that joint utilization would not be sufficient in supporting the increased role of reserve forces in the postwar era. New construction of reserve facilities would be necessary to meet the training needs of newly formed units across the country. Aware of the high cost involved with new construction, military planners turned to standardized plans to control costs and establish important features and elements to be included in the design of new training facilities. Shortly after its establishment in August 1947, the board assigned the National Guard the task of developing plans, specifications, and estimated costs for new training facilities. Working closely with architectural and engineering firms and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the National Guard oversaw and reviewed plans for inclusion in the final report. It is important to note, however, that as these plans were being developed, the board expected that the ORC and the National Guard would be merged; the design for facilities would serve both.

*Initial Efforts at Standardized Plans for the Organized Reserve Corps*

The selection of the National Guard to oversee the development of standardized plans for training centers came as a result of past experience with armory construction before World War II. Because the ORC did not receive federal funding before World War II, the organization had no experience constructing facilities. In addition, the National Guard anticipated that new training facilities would be needed in the postwar era and prepared interim prerequisites for their construction as early as 1946. These guidelines included a statement recognizing the limited resources and funding available for the construction of training facilities. Indeed, the guidelines acknowledge that the described facilities “are designedly less than the ultimate requirements at full authorized strength.”

a. A Drill Area. This should be of a size adequate for armory drills of the type prescribed for the unit under inspection. The area ordinarily will be inclosed (sic). Where climatic conditions are favorable it may be supplemented by an outdoor field, or yard, contiguous to or nearby the armory building. The outdoor area should be illuminated by flood lights to permit drills after dark.

In States where the climate permits outdoor exercises throughout the year, an outdoor drill area, adequately illuminated, is acceptable in lieu of an indoor area.

b. Classrooms and Assembly Halls. The “drill area,” (a, above) will be considered an adequate minimum facility for instruction classes, general assemblies, etc. of the unit.

c. A Lock-up Storage Area. The area shall be adequate to accommodate the equipment of the unit. A separate room, or properly secured arm-racks and chest, burglar proof, and resistant to mob attack, will be required for the storage of weapons and ammunition....Door locks shall be of the inside type. Padlocks are not acceptable.

d. Locker and Toilet Rooms. Locker space is desirable for adequate neat and orderly accommodation of uniforms and personal equipment.

e. Office Area. An office adequate for the company commander and the first sergeant shall be provided, preferably in the armory building.

f. Range. An indoor small-bore range at the home station armory, or an outdoor known-distance rifle range within a few hours motor travel of the armory, shall be available to the unit.<sup>54</sup>

In developing minimum standards for training facilities, the National Guard considered the changing needs of postwar units. In some cases, this provoked an internal debate over how facilities should adapt to different training needs. In response to preparations for an armory construction bill in 1947, Lieutenant General C. P. Hall, Director of Organization and Training for the National Guard Bureau, emphasized that modern armories would need to incorporate new training priorities distinct from previous examples:

During the years in which ‘close order drill’ was paramount in the instruction program of all commanders, armories were built around the drill hall with other essential facilities being of secondary interest. Now that the training of units of all arms and services has become more technical and requires more painstaking attention and practice, facilities which permit concentrated effort without interruption or distraction take precedence over the drill hall. As the civilian components, through armory training and field training are to reach a state of efficiency which will provide an M-Day force, adequate and carefully planned armories are essential.<sup>55</sup>

Colonel Edward Geesen, Acting Chief of the National Guard Bureau, concurred with Lieutenant General Hall’s assessment for new armory designs. However, Geesen argued that “certain fundamental features” should continue to be incorporated into new plans. For example, while a drill floor was not crucial, space should be provided for formations and roll call, assembly of equipment essential to drill, a miniature artillery range, and a sub-caliber small arms range. Colonel Geesen also stated that new armory facilities should incorporate classrooms, libraries, radio and telegraphy rooms, fireproof storage vaults, supply rooms, and administrative space for instructors. The rising importance of classroom space over drill halls for reserve training emerged due to the growth of military technology during and following World War II. To adequately support active units in the postwar environment, reserve units needed training in

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<sup>54</sup> “Interim Prerequisites for Home Station Armory Facilities for Federal Recognition of Ground Force Units,” Headquarters, Army Ground Forces to Commanding Generals First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Armies, October 30, 1946, Army-National Guard Bureau, Decimal File 1946-48, Record Group 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.

<sup>55</sup> Memorandum from Lt. General C.P. Hall to Chief of National Guard Bureau, July 29, 1947, Army-National Guard Bureau Decimal File, 1946-1948, RG 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.

multiple areas including radio communication and mechanical repair. As a result, classroom space was vital to the success of reserve units.<sup>56</sup>

To prepare the standardized drawings, the National Guard (representing the needs of the ORC) and the Corps of Engineers selected the Chicago architectural firm Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. The specifications, plans, and drawings were completed by January 1948 and included two different one-unit facilities (Models A & B), a 5-unit, and a 10-unit facility. The new designs included an assembly hall, office space, classrooms, library, locker rooms, storage space for equipment, and an area for weekly armory drills.<sup>57</sup> Though the plans did not include hangars, shops, and other storage buildings, the board recommended that new facility sites include a minimum of 20 acres of outdoor training contiguous to the building.

In June 1948, an additional modified one-unit facility was designed. The modified type was intended as an interim solution for small communities. Drawings of the modified type provide a sense of the early stages of standardized drawings developed by the National Guard with the Army Corps of Engineers (*Figures 3.4.3-3.4.5*). The design depicts a two-story, flat-roof building with a central front door and cantilevered concrete slabs forming belt courses. Assuming a T-shaped plan, the building included a headhouse measuring 80-feet across by 26-feet deep, and a one-story rear protrusion measuring 32-feet across and 22-feet deep. The modified type was able to be converted to a two-unit facility with the addition of a duplicate administrative wing, which would result in an “H” type footprint.<sup>58</sup>

The Fenn Board included a table of estimated costs associated with the four plan types, which are presented in the following table.

*Table 3.4.2—Estimated cost of 1-, 5-, 10-unit training facilities, 1948*

Type	Estimated Cost	Cost per Square Foot	Cost per Cubic Foot
1 unit (Model A)	\$444,000	\$14.96	\$.79
1 unit (Model B)	\$550,000	\$15.33	\$.72
5 unit	\$1,305,000	\$14.13	\$.80
10 unit	\$1,827,000	\$14.06	\$.89

*Source: National Archives II, College Park, MD.*

Considering the established troop strengths and the cost projected for training facilities, the Fenn Board estimated the overall cost of construction to be \$944 million. With individual states’ financial contributions for armory construction totaling \$45 million, the remaining funds were seen as a federal responsibility. Indeed, the report cited that in the previous 30 years, states had spent over \$500 million for armory construction and facilities for the National Guard and ORC, with an additional \$25 million spent on support and maintenance. The board recommended that states provide 25 percent of funds with 75 percent contributed by federal appropriations for new armory construction.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Memorandum from Colonel Edward J. Geesen, Acting Chief of the National Guard Bureau, August 15, 1947, Army-National Guard Bureau Decimal File, 1946-1948, RG 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.

<sup>57</sup> These plans could not be located during at the National Archive in College Park, Maryland and with the SOM archives.

<sup>58</sup> Drawings and Outline Specifications from Major General Kenneth Cramer, Chief of National Guard Bureau to Adjutants General of all States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, June 2, 1948, Army-National Guard Bureau Decimal File, 1946-1948, RG 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.

<sup>59</sup> “Final Report of the Proceedings of the War Department Civilian Components Inactive Duty Training Facilities Board,” March 15, 1948, Army-National Guard Bureau, Decimal File, 1946-48, RG 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.

Overall, the Fenn Board's findings were important since they represented the military establishment's early attempts at solving the facility shortage problem. By creating minimum standards for leased facilities, the board aided efforts to provide reserve units with appropriate training spaces. In addition, the board emphasized that joint utilization would not alone solve the reserve facility shortage. Instead, Congress and the federal government would have to play a much larger role.

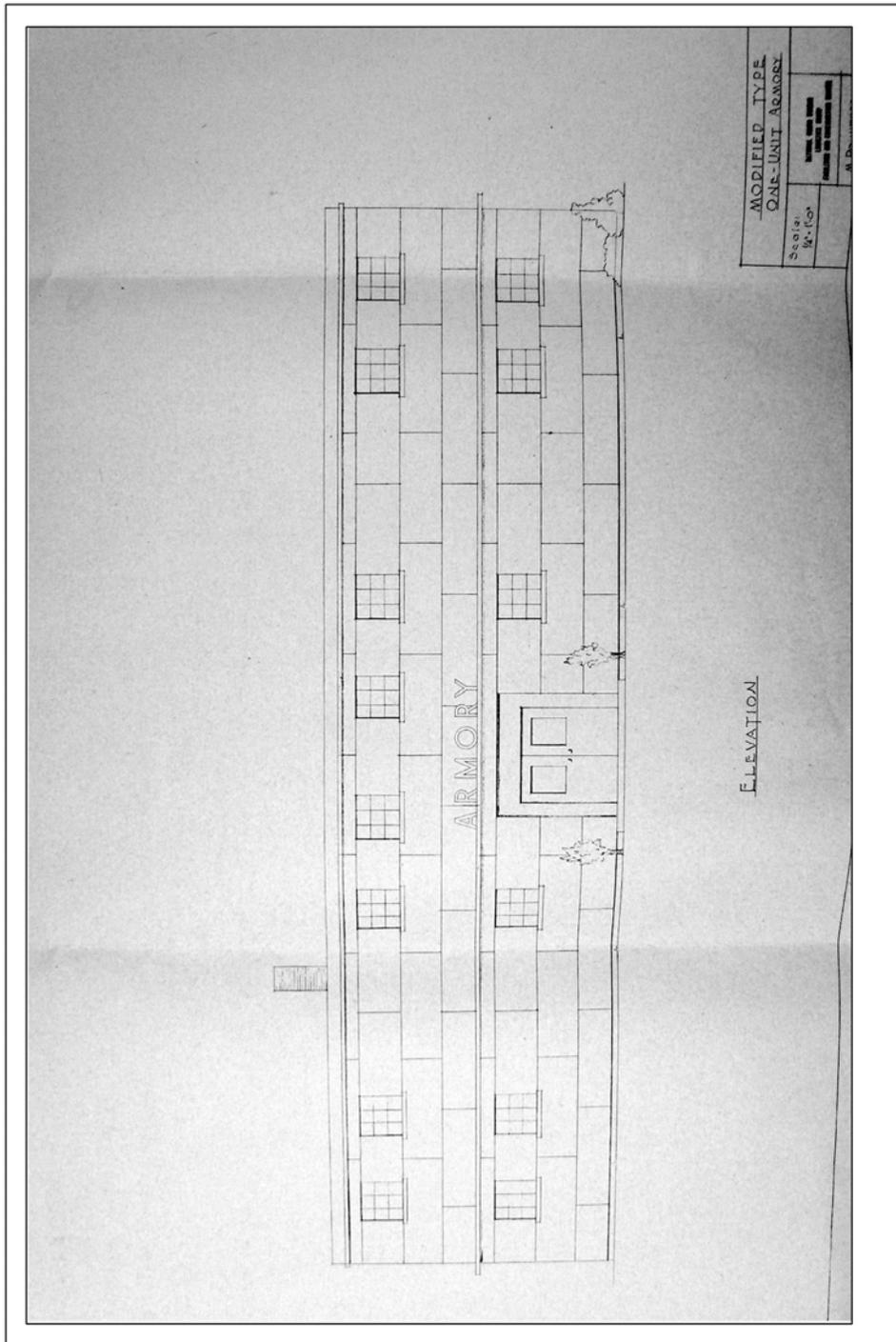


Figure 3.4.3. Standard Plan for an Armory developed by the National Guard with the Army Corps of Engineers, 1948 (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD, Army-National Guard Bureau Decimal File, 1946-1948, RG 68).

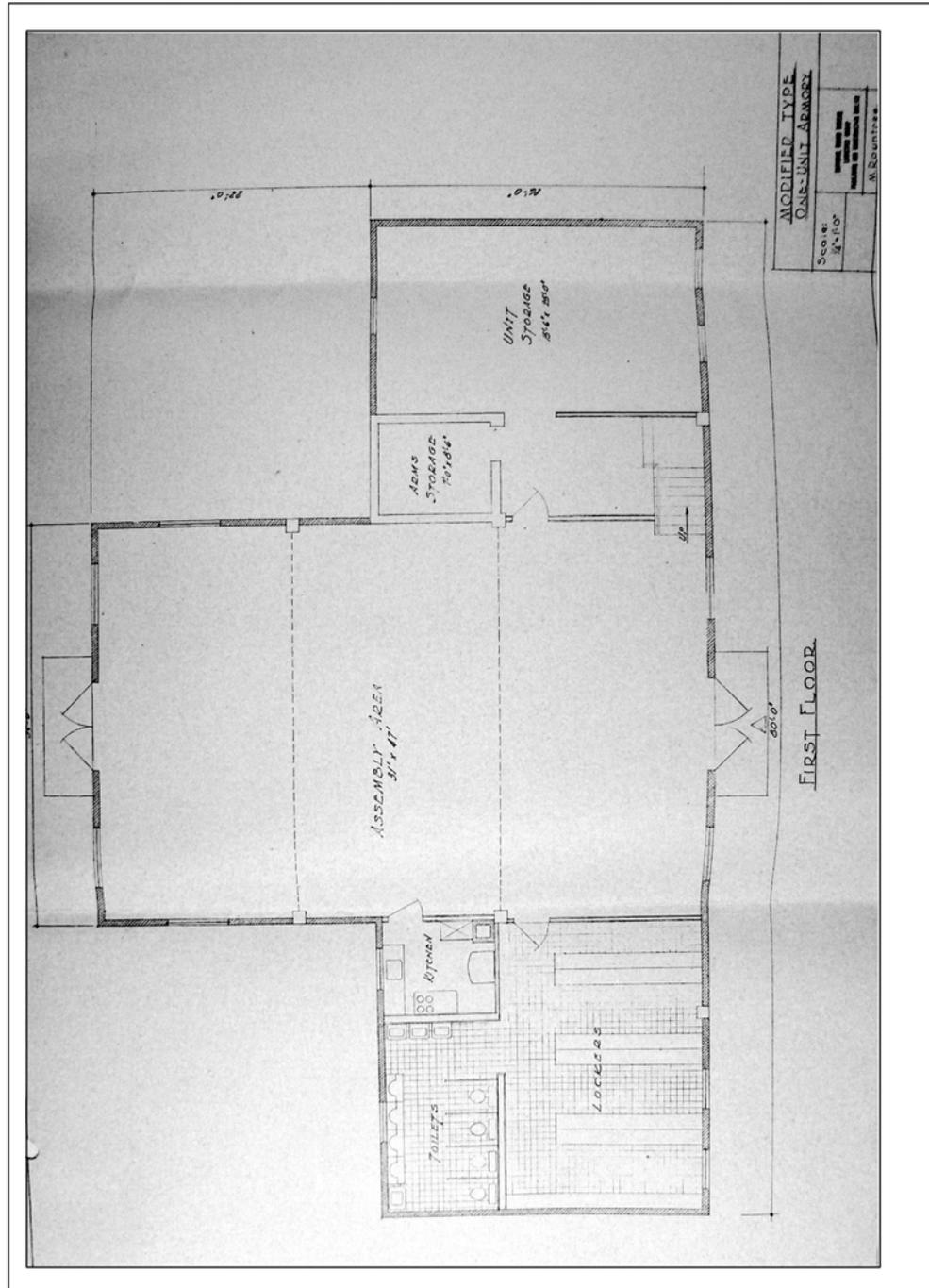


Figure 3.4.4. Standard Plan for an Armory developed by the National Guard with the Army Corps of Engineers, 1948 (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD, Army-National Guard Bureau Decimal File, 1946-1948, RG 68).

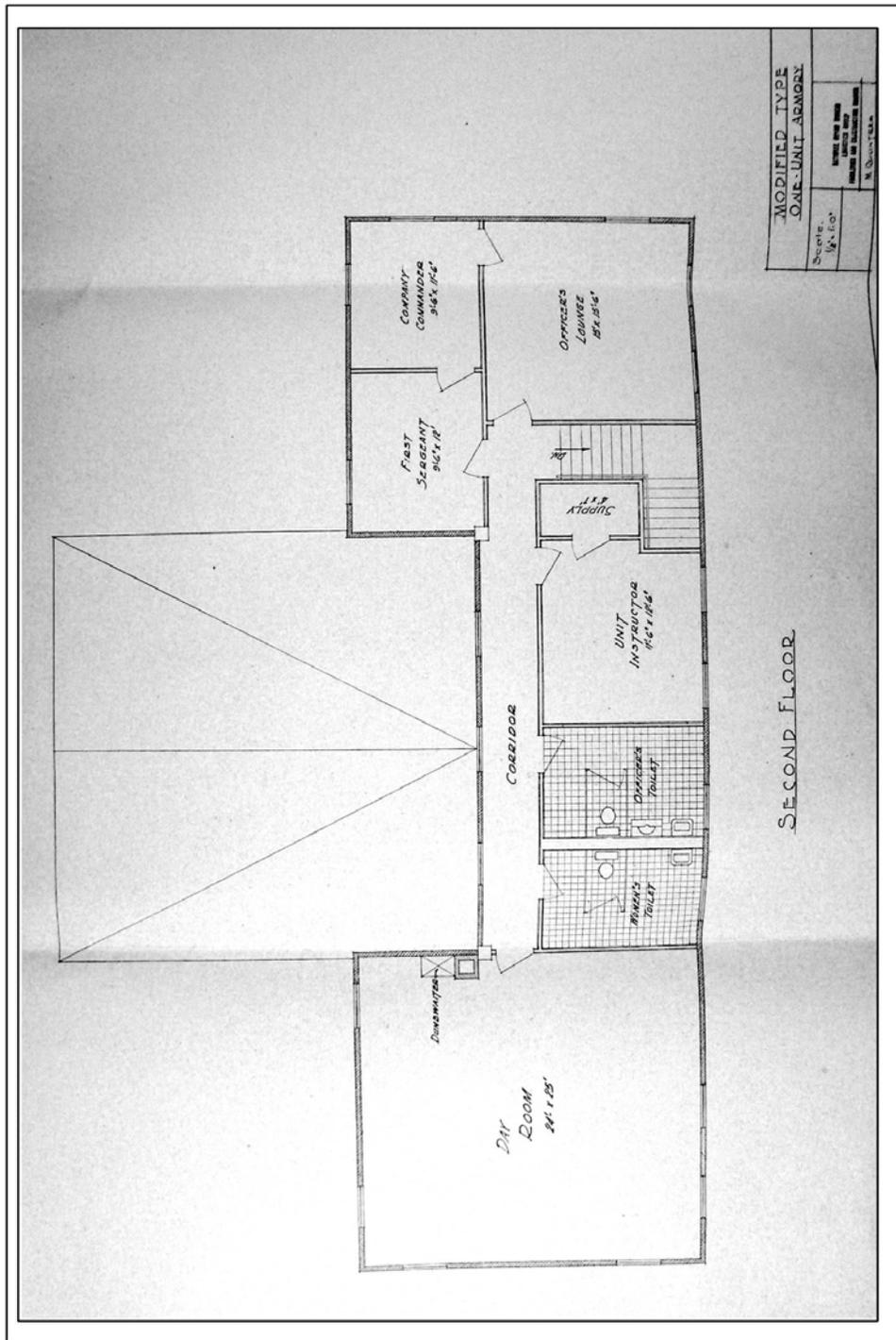


Figure 3.4.5. Standard Plan for an Armory developed by the National Guard with the Army Corps of Engineers, 1948 (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD, Army-National Guard Bureau Decimal File, 1946-1948, RG 68).

### *The Gray Board's Recommendations for Training Facilities*

As previously stated, Secretary of Defense James Forrestal created the Committee of Civilian Components (Gray Board) in November 1947 soon after the establishment of DoD. Tasked with studying the reasons for the slow development of reserve forces program in the postwar era, the Gray Board issued its report in the summer of 1948. The board cited the reserve's lack of facility space as a major problem. In reference to the ORC, the board noted that some progress had been made in the joint utilization of facilities. Increasing numbers of Organized Reserve units were being stationed at National Guard armories. Nevertheless, the Gray Board made it clear that an urgent need for additional training facilities remained. Without new facilities, reserve units would not meet the standards necessary for mobilization.

The Gray Board's most significant recommendation regarding reserve facilities concerned the development of a facilities program, which would be managed by a Joint Service Committee. Responsible to the Secretary of Defense, the committee would provide numerous recommendations including:

- (a) Coordinate present and future requirements of all three services in accordance with phased mobilization requirements.
- (b) Initiate a long-range construction program
- (c) Require a policy of maximum joint or common use of facilities, existing or planned.
- (d) Initiate surveys of all facilities including regular installations by joint on-site boards to determine possibilities of increased use or expansion of existing facilities before further acquisition is authorized.
- (e) Initiate policies for standardization of construction.
- (f) Initiate policies leading to simplification of procurement procedures for securing training facilities.
- (g) Coordinate and supervise the budgets of the three services for facilities, maintenance and management among the services.<sup>60</sup>

The proposed recommendations would prevent "needless competition and lack of coordination" among the military branches. The nationwide facility surveys prepared by the joint boards, in particular, would enable the military to identify immediate facility needs. Recommendations from the surveys might include further joint use or acquisition of facilities, priorities of acquisition, and new options for lease arrangements. When these options did not meet the needs of reserve units, military planners could submit appropriation requests for new facilities. Congressional appropriation requests would be adjusted according to peacetime training needs and spread over several years to minimize annual costs. Mindful of postwar efforts to reduce federal spending, the Gray Board recommended further steps to reduce facility costs:

- (a) Full utilization of existing regular installations. No surplus installation should be released prior to a determination that it is unsuitable or not needed for the training of any of the reserve force units in the locality.
- (b) The standard construction of indoor training centers.
- (c) Limiting assembly halls (drill floors) to space actually required to fulfill military and normal recreation requirements of the unit or units to be trained. Assembly hall costs are estimated to run from one-third to seven-tenths of total cost of indoor training centers.

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<sup>60</sup> Office of the Secretary of Defense, *Reserve Forces for National Security, Report to the Secretary of Defense by the Committee on Civilian Components*, 1948, 74.

- (d) Reduction in size of presently contemplated armories planned for small units and organization of these units so that their components can be trained on more than one night a week.
- (e) The use of the most economical building materials and methods of construction.
- (f) Utilization of outdoor training facilities where climatic conditions permit.<sup>61</sup>

The recommendations set forth by the Gray Board provided a detailed and sensible solution to the facility problem. By 1950, many of the Gray Board's recommendations had been adopted by the Army.

*Reserve Facilities Subcommittee of the Committee on Facilities and Services, Munitions Board*  
The recommendations included in the Gray Board's report as well as President Truman's Executive Order 10007, directly influenced Secretary of Defense Forrestal's establishment of the National Military Establishment Munitions Board on 31 August 1948. With representatives from all of the armed services, the Munitions Board created a Committee on Facilities and Services to address the problem of attaining and building reserve training centers to house the expanding postwar reserve forces. A Reserve Facilities Subcommittee was appointed by the Committee on Facilities and Services and was made up of Navy, Army, and Air Force representatives. Colonel Alva Fenn, who in 1947 chaired the first civilian components facility board, was appointed as chairman. The subcommittee's purpose directly adopted recommendations set forth by the Gray Board, including standardizing construction policies, and coordinating requirements and facility budgets of the three reserve departments.

After reviewing numerous documents and reports, the Committee on Facilities and Services devised the creation of National Defense Reserve Facilities Boards in each state. The boards included a state representative from each of the three military departments and were tasked with undertaking surveys of all federal- and state-owned facilities within their respective state. The boards also provided recommendations for joint-use arrangements among the available facilities, as well as for long-range construction and expansion needs. Each of the state boards forwarded their observations and recommendations to the Committee on Facilities and Services, which then prepared an overall priority list of construction and expansion projects throughout the country based on need. Such a system allowed the military to present a unified and cost-effective request to Congress for reserve facility funding. Nevertheless, the overall military effort of encouraging joint construction projects among the three branches was slow to take effect.<sup>62</sup>

The Committee on Facilities and Services also used the nationwide facility surveys to compile an official space scale of minimum and maximum armory requirements. The space requirements, referred to as NME Form 134, provided an official range of postwar space requirements for 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 10-unit armories (*Appendix B*). NME Form 134 became critical in design planning efforts for training facilities. The space requirements were devised with the following uses in mind:

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<sup>61</sup> Ibid, 75.

<sup>62</sup> Memorandum from James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense to Secretary of Army, Navy, Air Force, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chairman of Munitions Board and Chairman Research and Development Board, January 19, 1948, Subject: Committee on Facilities and Services, Army-National Guard Bureau Decimal File, 1946-1948, RG 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.

### Drill Hall

- Demonstrations
- Gun crew drill
- Equipment maintenance instructions
- Map problems
- Military drills
- Vehicular maintenance instructions
- Weapon instruction

### Classrooms

- Theoretical instruction
- Unit assemblies
- Examinations
- Some phases of technical instruction

### Unit and Instructor Offices

- Supply administration
- Pay administration
- Training administration
- Training preparation
- General unit administration<sup>63</sup>

These space categories and requirements generally remained constant and continued to be incorporated into the Army Reserve's standard plans for facilities that were developed in the 1950s and 1960s.

The Reserve Facilities Subcommittee, under the leadership of Colonel Alva Fenn, oversaw the development of new standardized plans that incorporated the space requirements in NME Form 134. In January 1949, the National Guard Bureau (on behalf of both the National Guard and the ORC) and the USACE issued a proposal for architect-engineer services to design three types of armories. The designs were to include two types of one-unit armories, the "F" type (11,000 square feet) and the "D" type (14,000 square feet). (Refer to Section 4.3 Property Types.) In addition, the proposal called for a two-unit armory, the "G" Type (16,000 square feet). The design requirements listed in the work proposal included the following guidelines:

- (1) "Functional" style of architecture
- (2) Non-combustible construction
- (3) Each building will be designed complete incorporating exterior walls respectively (a) brick, masonry backed, (b) concrete block and (c) metal
- (4) Unprotected structural steel frame with exterior walls of masonry or metal<sup>64</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> Memorandum from Chief, Field Service, Bureau of the Budget to All Field Offices, "Armory Programs for Training of Civilian Components," Army-National Guard Bureau, Decimal File, 1949-50, RG 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.

<sup>64</sup> "Proposed Architect-Engineer Services for National Guard Construction Program" – Army, W.J. Truss, Chief, Facilities and Construction Branch, National Guard Bureau, January 28, 1949, Army-National Guard Bureau, Decimal File, 1949-50, RG 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.

The request for a “functional” style of architecture again suggests that military planners were eager to move from the monumental type armories to a more functional, minimum style suited to the postwar environment. This sentiment was repeated in testimony to the House Armed Services Committee in 1950 by Brigadier E. A. Evans, who said, “In other words, we are interested in a building that can be utilized rather than one that is there for appearance’s sake.”<sup>65</sup>

The National Guard also made it clear that the designs should incorporate low total costs for buildings with a life expectancy of 15 years. The architectural firm of Bail, Horton and Associates (with offices in Fort Myers and Jacksonville, Florida) was hired and by April 1949, had delivered preliminary designs for the three types of armories. Each of the prototypes presented a utilitarian design that lacked any substantial or noteworthy ornamentation or features. For example, the Type “D” one-unit facility was a one-story, flat-roofed building with brick facing over concrete masonry unit (CMU) construction (*Figure 3.4.6, Section 4.3 Property Types*). A single-height classroom wing, that included a low-pitched roof, nearly surrounded the two-story assembly hall (*Figure 3.4.7*). A gap allowed for a double-height rolling overhead door for large equipment and vehicles. The building included no corridors as it was entirely entered from assembly space, or room by room. The main entrance was offset, with a cantilevered concrete canopy.<sup>66</sup>

The National Guard Bureau standard plans were later shared by the Army for use by ORC units. To make the standard plans work for the Organized Reserve, Army planners consolidated recommendations from field training, DoD and Department of the Army agencies. As a result, some minor changes were made in relation to the space allocations established in the NME Form 134. For example, the drill hall was situated to “allow the maximum flexibility and adaptability to the needs of any given Reserve Area requirements.” In addition, the drill hall could be divided into classroom space or extra offices with the addition of portable partitions. Using these standard designs, the Army planned for the construction of 45 armories as part of the \$13.5 million Fiscal Year 1950 program for the ORC. The standard drawings were completed in time for use by the Army in Congressional hearings for Fiscal Year 1950. With detailed joint use facility data gathered by the state boards in hand as well as standard plans for new construction, the Army aggressively pursued Congressional funding.<sup>67</sup>

#### *Army Staff Study on Organized Reserve Corps Facilities Program*

While Alva Fenn’s Reserve Components Facilities Subcommittee developed solutions to the reserve facility crisis, the Army assessed its own facility problem. By the end of August 1949, an internal Army staff study of the ORC facility program was completed. The report emphasized the lack of adequate training and storage facilities and its effects on preparedness and stagnant growth in reserve readiness.

Besides describing the limitations of leased training facilities, Army staff cited the ORC’s projections for the numbers of enlisted troops as too large. The staff report instead argued that a reduced reserve force would better serve the 25 Division Program and encourage more realistic planning efforts, especially with the budgetary limitations of the postwar period. With the current level of planned reserve troops, the total armory space required to support the 25 Division Program would be 4,680,104 square feet. The report also stated that Army officials did

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<sup>65</sup> House Committee on Armed Services, *Hearings on H.R. 8373*, 81<sup>st</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, 1950, p. 6448.

<sup>66</sup> Armory - Type D - One Unit - for National Guard Bureau, Bail, Horton, & Associates, Architects - Engineers, Fort Myers, Jacksonville, Florida, Cleveland, Ohio, September 21, 1949, Microfiche Box 24, 29-06-09, Sheets 1-37, Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters, Alexandria, VA.

<sup>67</sup> “Facilities Situation,” Presentation to RFPB, Undated, Received from GR, December 30, 1953, Chief of Army Reserve Correspondence, 1948-54, RG 319 – Records of the Army Staff, National Archives, College Park, MD.

not expect for universal training legislation to pass in the near future, thus preventing the rapid expansion of reserve units. These conclusions regarding downsizing the Army reserve forces coincided with the conclusions of Secretary of the Army Royall and the conclusions of the Byrnes Committee in 1949.

To alleviate the facility shortage, Army staff recommended that a new reserve troop basis be developed “within budgetary and manpower capabilities.” By reducing the number of reserve units, the Army could present to Congress a more reasonable and cost-effective facility plan. The report also stated that given Congressional funding, the earliest date for meeting the facilities requirements would be July 1951. If a phased construction program was pursued, a more likely date would be July 1953. To meet the current needs of reserve training, Army staff recommended the continued pursuit of lease arrangements until permanent construction efforts were completed.<sup>68</sup>

#### *Congressional Hearings for the Defense Facilities Act*

Following the detailed facility planning and research prepared by numerous boards and committees, Army personnel presented a persuasive case for facility construction during Congressional committee hearings in 1949 and 1950. Having failed to secure facility funding with the 80<sup>th</sup> Congress, Army planners hoped to persuade the 81<sup>st</sup> Congress to approve new appropriations. Secretary of the Army Kenneth Randall testified to the urgent need for training facilities for the ORC:

The lack of adequate facilities for year-round training at home station has delayed the implementation of the Reserve component programs. Many units have not been activated because no suitable buildings could be rented or leased. And the lack of facilities has adversely affected training capabilities. It has impeded the distribution of such equipment as could otherwise be made available, because there has not been sufficient place for the storage and maintenance of this equipment. And then, perhaps most of all, or certainly of at least as much importance, it has hurt unit morale as well as general morale among civilian-soldiers and prospective civilian soldiers.<sup>69</sup>

Major General H. R. Hull reiterated the sentiment that the lack of facilities was “the major obstacle in implementing the programs.” In addition, Hull stated that at the current troop level, the ORC in 1949 was in need of approximately 303 armories. Brigadier General Wendell Westover elaborated on the types of armories needed including: 106 (2-unit types), 45 (3-unit), 31 (4-unit), and 122 (5-unit). He added that by January 1949, 1,081 ORC units were without adequate facilities.<sup>70</sup>

House and Senate committee meetings addressing the facility question continued into 1950. On 11 September 1950, Congress finally passed legislation addressing the reserve facility shortage (PL 783). The law made no distinction between money applied toward the ORC and money applied toward the National Guard because Congress assumed that all facilities would be utilized jointly. The National Facilities Act stated that Congress would make provision for:

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<sup>68</sup> “Staff Study – Organized Reserve Corps Facilities Program,” August 22, 1949, Chief of Army Reserve – Security Classified General Correspondence 1948-54, RG 319 – Records of the Army Staff, National Archives, College Park, MD.

<sup>69</sup> House Committee on Armed Services, *Hearings on H.R. 2824*, 81<sup>st</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, 1949, p. 4458.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.* p. 4462, 4508.

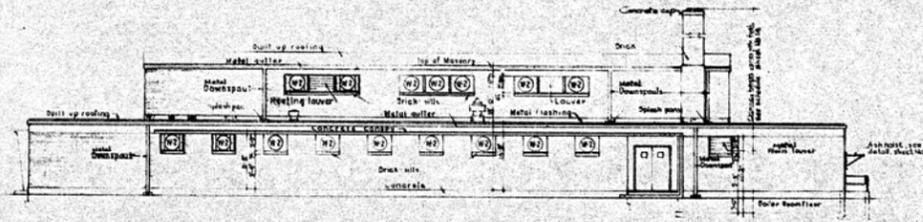
- (a) the acquisition by purchase, lease, or transfer, construction expansion, rehabilitation, conversion, operation, and maintenance of such facilities as may be necessary for the proper development, training, operation, and maintenance of units of the reserve components of the armed forces of the United States; and
- (b) the joint utilization of such facilities by units of two or more such reserve components, and in time of war or national emergency by such units and other units of the armed forces of the United States, to the greatest practicable extent in the interest of efficiency and economy.<sup>71</sup>

The act stipulated that \$250,000,000 would be available for obligation over the period of five fiscal years for lease agreements, transfers, construction, rehabilitation, conversion, and expansion. While the legislation was a significant step forward in securing adequate training facilities for the armed services, appropriations from the act did not occur until 1954, four years after its passage. Following the passage of the National Defense Facilities Act, Congressional House Managers stated “it is the intention of the conferees that none of the funds authorized will be made available through appropriations until such consideration is justified by a lessening of international tension, and particularly the Korean situation.” Thus, the arrival of the Korean War in 1950 prevented the much needed appropriations for the ORC’ facility program. The war also provided an immediate challenge to an unprepared reserve force.<sup>72</sup>

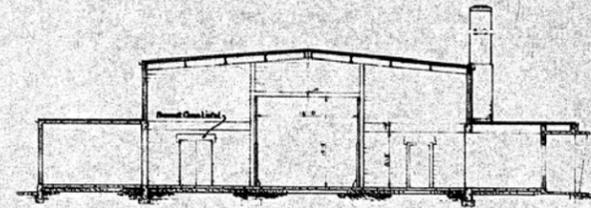
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<sup>71</sup> Public Law 783, 81st Congress, The National Defense Facilities Act of 1950. *Congressional Record*, Vol. 96 Part 10.

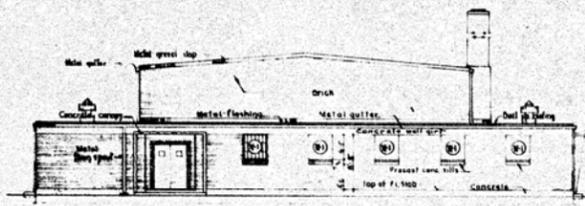
<sup>72</sup> Memorandum from Chief, Field Service, Bureau of the Budget to All Field Offices, “Armory Programs for Training of Civilian Components,” Army-National Guard Bureau, Decimal File, 1949-50, RG 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.



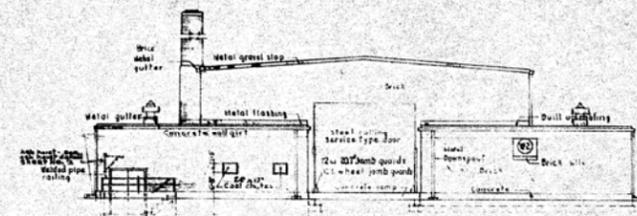
ELEVATION A



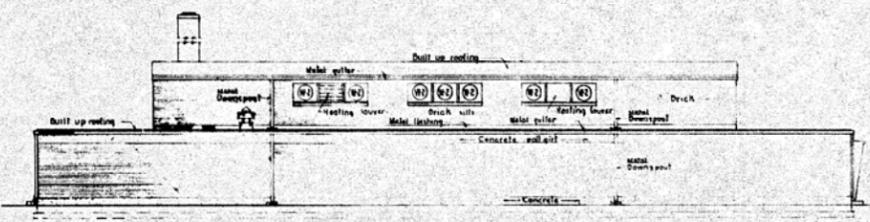
CROSS SECTION AT A-A



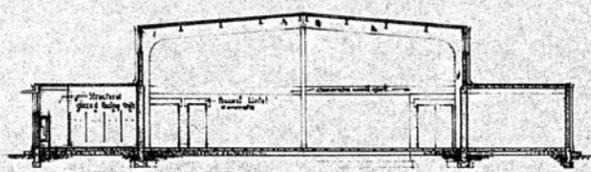
ELEVATION B



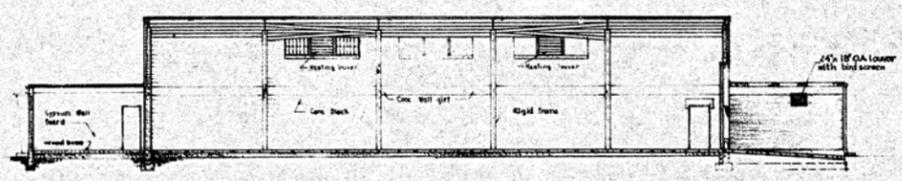
ELEVATION C



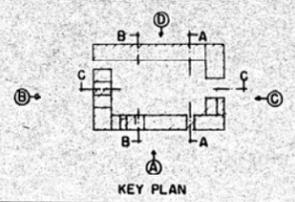
ELEVATION D



CROSS SECTION AT B-B



LONGITUDINAL SECTION AT C-C



KEY PLAN

GENERAL NOTES  
See Schedule of Stock heights on  
Plumbing Sheet No 14.

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
BAIL, HORTON & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS 1001 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D.C.	
DRAWN BY: L.C.W.			
TRACED BY: L.S.M.			
CHECKED BY: G.T.M.			
APPROVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>			
DATE: 21 SEPT 1949		DATE: 19 SEPT 1949	
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"		SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"	
SHEET: 4		SHEET: 16	

Figure 3.4.6. Type D Armory, Bail, Horton, & Associates, 1949 (courtesy Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters, Alexandria, VA, Box 24, 29-06-09, Sheets 1-37).



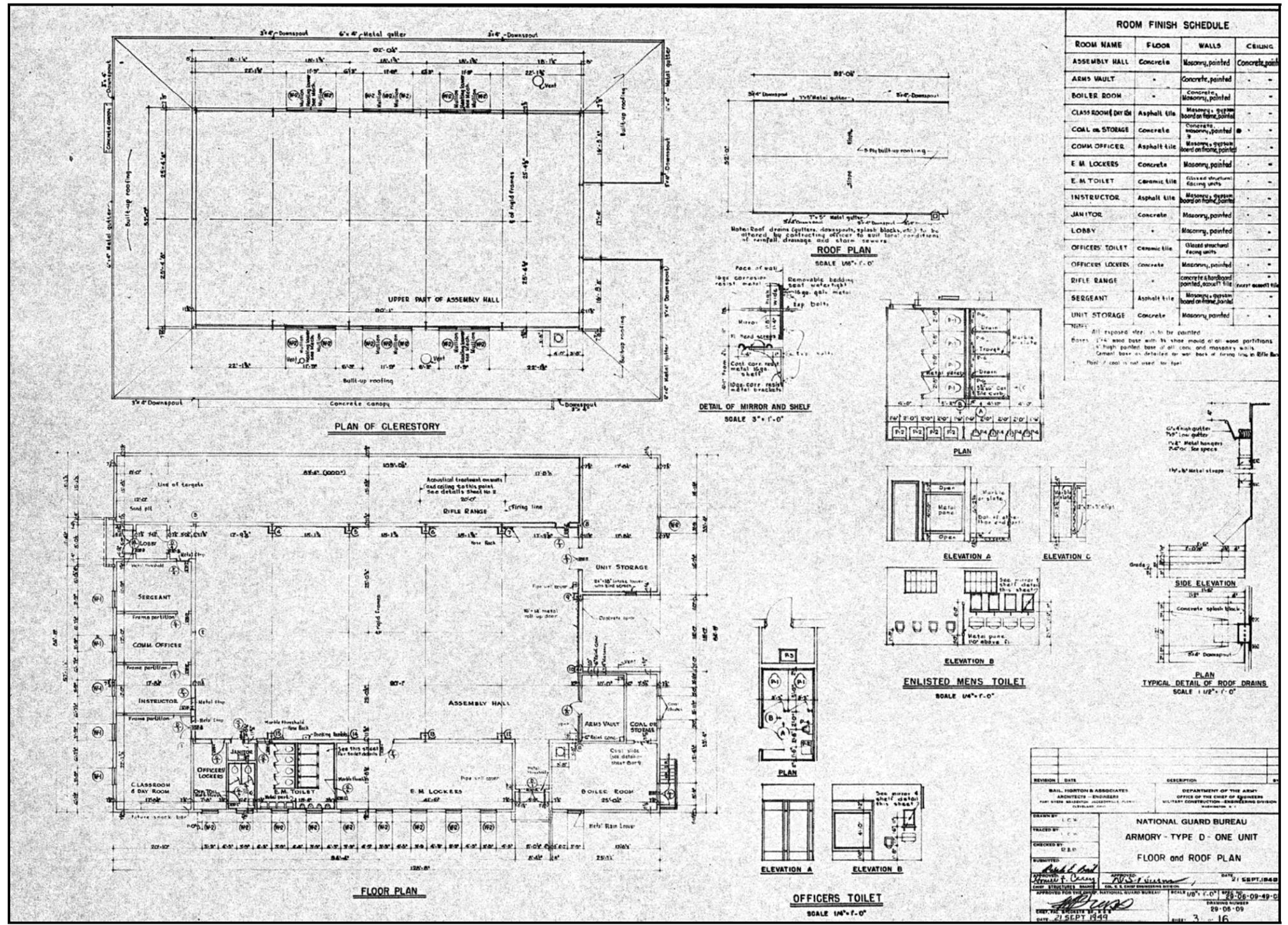


Figure 3.4.7. Type D Armory, Bail, Horton, & Associates, 1949 (courtesy of the Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters, Alexandria, VA, Box 24, 29-06-09, Sheets 1-37).



### **3.5 The Effects of the Korean War and the Eisenhower Administration on Army Reserve Policy: 1950-1958**

Despite encountering numerous obstacles during the Korean War and the Eisenhower administration, the Army Reserve program thrived for much of the 1950s and became an integral part of the nation's defense and preparedness during the Cold War. The Korean War diverted money away from domestic military construction, and mobilization of reserve World War II veterans to Korea proved so unpopular that it damaged the strength of reserve enrollment. Nonetheless, Army Reserve facilities construction increased drastically for much of the decade. The uneasy peace that followed the signing of a truce with Korea in 1953, as well as growing perceptions of communist threats, led the U.S. to maintain a strong military force that relied heavily on reservists who were ready for rapid mobilization. When Dwight D. Eisenhower assumed office as president, he advocated an alternative military strategy, known as the "New Look," which relied on the ability to use nuclear weapons as a war deterrent over the deployment of troops and conventional warfare. The implementation of New Look brought cuts to the Regular Army; however, the Army Reserve expanded because it was seen as an inexpensive and efficient alternative to a more financially burdensome active duty force. Throughout much of the 1950s, Congressional support for the Army Reserve remained strong.

#### *Army Reserve Policy during the Korean War*

After World War II, military and Congressional leaders prepared a military strategy that focused on using the threat of nuclear war to deter conflicts, yet also committed to containing the spread of communism. This strategy reduced the size of the standing Army and relied on the development of a strong reserve program for rapid mobilization in future conflicts. However, the war in Korea broke out before the reserve troops had been fully and adequately trained. The war similarly interrupted construction of facilities needed to train reserve troops. Congressional debate in the 1940s culminated in the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (PL 783, 81<sup>st</sup> Congress), which provided \$400 million for facilities construction for all branches of the military, not to exceed \$50 million each year for five years. Construction under the Defense Facilities Act was planned to begin full-throttle in 1950, but the war in Korea caused the U.S. military to divert energy and funding away from the construction of training centers for reservists. The plan for training additional reserve forces that had received such vigorous political support immediately after World War II encountered numerous challenges and obstacles, and it did not begin in earnest until 1953.<sup>73</sup>

During the Korean War, mobilization of World War II veterans enlisted in all branches of the Reserve Forces created a great deal of upheaval and challenged expectations about the strength of the reserve forces. When World War II veterans were told to leave behind their newly settled families and civilian careers to fight with their reserve units in Korea, many objected. Calling up veterans became known as "Double Jeopardy." In August 1950, the Army called 9,500 members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and 109,000 members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps to serve in Korea. An additional 9,700 reserve officers were called up in November 1950. Priority for mobilization was placed on reservists between the ages of 19 and 25; reservists without dependents were called up first, then reservists with only one dependent, then reservists with more than one. The Army determined that it would call up only those reservists actively receiving drill pay; in other words, it would exempt veterans who had neglected to attend

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<sup>73</sup> Public Law 783, 81st Congress, "The National Defense Facilities Act of 1950," *Congressional Record*, Vol. 96 Part 10; 18 Sept 1950, Extracts from Bureau of the Budget Memo to All Field Offices, RG 168 Box 1151 Army-NGB Decimal File 1949-50 600.12-633; National Archives II, College Park, MD.

training drills.<sup>74</sup> Decisions about mobilization priorities seemed unjust to many reservists. As historian Dr. George W. Sinks wrote in *Reserve Policy for the Nuclear Age*:

Because of the need to keep existing ORC units intact, most of the men recalled came from the inactive and volunteer divisions of the ORC...From the perspective of the recalled reservists, the situation was made even more galling by the fact that they were being called up while reservists belonging to units and college students exempt from the draft stayed at home. World War II veterans who had decided not to join the reserves in 1945 also enjoyed an exemption.<sup>75</sup>

The difficulties encountered in mobilizing the reserves for the Korean War strengthened military planners' arguments that reserve forces needed more and better trained men. Although some planners in the immediate postwar period had advocated maintaining World War II military strength and experience, their voices had been overwhelmed by Secretary of Defense James Forrestal and others who were reluctant to maintain high troop levels for fear that it would escalate tensions.<sup>76</sup> The Korean War demonstrated, though, that veterans obligated to serve in the reserves did not provide sufficient military strength; new enlistees also needed to be recruited.

The inability of U.S.-backed U.N. forces to halt North Korean advances early in the conflict further demonstrated that postwar military strengths were inadequate to oppose Communist threats. When the Korean conflict first arose, the United States did not expect the North Korean forces to number 135,000. Prompted by the Korean War, disturbing estimates of global Communist military strengths were released. In 1950, the Soviet Army was estimated to have between 180 and 200 divisions, while the U.S. Army had only ten. By 1953, Soviet military strength was estimated at 4.1 million men, and they were known to have developed an atomic bomb. The West wanted to avoid repeating the mistake of underestimating Soviet strength as they had before World War II. In time, the U.S. Army would learn that the size of a Soviet Army unit was much smaller than a U.S. unit (200 men), and that the difference in strength was not nearly as great as had been perceived—only about one-third of the Soviet divisions were at full strength, and about two-thirds were at 75 percent strength or less, yielding a total strength of about 3 million. During and after the Korean War, though, perceptions of Communist military strength strongly motivated the Army to increase its capabilities. The experience of the Korean War convinced the Army and Congress to ramp up their estimates for manpower needs and proceed with construction of Army Reserve Centers.<sup>77</sup>

#### *The Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951*

Military leaders addressed concerns about the number of reserve forces by the increasing military obligations through the UMT and Service Act of 1951 (PL 51, 82<sup>nd</sup> Congress), which supplanted the Selective Service Act of 1948. The Selective Service Act of 1948 had exempted

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<sup>74</sup> Austin Stevens, "62,000 RESERVISTS TO GET ARMY CALL; Enlisted Men Will Be Sought in September, October--First Army Area Quota Is 9,416 62,000 RESERVISTS TO GET ARMY CALL Priority System to Be Set Up," *Special to New York Times*, 5 Aug 1950, p. 1; Crossland, 96.

<sup>75</sup> George Sinks, *Reserve Policy for the Nuclear Age: The Development of Post-War American Reserve Policy, 1943-1955* (Columbus: The Ohio State University, 1985), 265-267.

<sup>76</sup> W.J. McNeil, "Defense Changes Outlined by McNeil," *The Washington Post and Times Herald*, 2 Jan 1955, p. K3.

<sup>77</sup> McNeil, K3; Roy E. Appleman, *South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu* (Washington: Center of Military History, 1992); Hanson W. Baldwin, "The Outlook in Korea: Balance Sheet of War; Present and Authorized Strength of U.S. Armed Forces," *New York Times*, 9 Jul 1950, p. E5; Hanson W. Baldwin, "Russia: Compared with the West; Communists Strong in Manpower but They Trail Industrially," *New York Times*, 8 Mar 1953, p. E5; Isaac Deutscher, "Soviet Strength and Soviet Weaknesses; The current crisis points up the difficulties in gauging Russia's potential for all-out war," *New York Times*, 9 Jul 1950, p. SM5; Matthew A. Evangelista, "Stalin's Postwar Army Reappraised," *International Security* 7 (Winter, 1982), pp. 110-138.

World War II veterans from peacetime conscription and intended that enlistment of veterans in the reserves would be voluntary. However, only 3.5 percent of veterans voluntarily joined Army Reserve units, though, which was not sufficient to support a military strategy dependent on experienced, veteran reserve forces. The UMT and Service Act of 1951 increased the military service obligation for each enrollee from 21 months to 24 months of active duty plus up to 6 years of reserve obligation. In addition, it extended the expiration date of the Selective Service Act to 1955 and lowered the mandatory registration age from 19 to 18. When it went into effect in 1953, an additional 460,000 veterans were obligated to enroll in the Army Reserve.<sup>78</sup>

Because of budgetary restrictions, many of these enrollees would not receive drill pay or retirement benefits for their service. As in the Korean War, many veterans objected and refused to attend required drills. Participation in drills and training was estimated to be as low as five percent nationwide.<sup>79</sup> Low levels of participation caused the Bureau of the Budget (later reorganized as the Office Management and Budget), to question the need for reserve facilities construction and caused significant delays in the construction program (see Section 3.4.2).

#### *The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952*

The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 further addressed issues brought to light by the Korean War. The act merged the ORC with the Enlisted Reserve Corps, creating the modern United States Army Reserve (USAR). Within the Reserve Corps, men were assigned a status indicating their readiness for deployment in the event of a war: either “Ready Reserve,” “Standby Reserve,” or “Retired Reserve.” Men in the Ready Reserve would receive drill pay, so the strength of the Ready Reserve was capped at 1.5 million men to meet budget restrictions. A reservist’s status would take into account his previous service, so that veterans would not have to bear an unfair share of the burden as had happened in the Korean War. In addition, the act required

...that all officers in the Army Reserve, who have heretofore been given five-year appointments in their commissions, be tendered an indefinite appointment. An officer’s alternative to accepting such appointment would be to resign his commission.<sup>80</sup>

This structure aimed to clarify when forces would be mobilized and quiet the contention and sense of injustice that had arisen during the Korean War.

#### *Army Reserve Policy under the Eisenhower Administration*

The Korean War exposed vulnerabilities in postwar strategic military and foreign policies, and presidential candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower subsequently focused his 1952 campaign agenda around new ways to address these issues. In October of 1953, the Eisenhower administration publicly set forth a military policy that relied more on nuclear forces, both for defense and for proactive measures to contain communism and other threats to U.S. security. Eisenhower believed that the emphasis on nuclear technology would reduce the number of men needed in the military, decrease military expenses, and allow for development of a robust civilian economy. These policies came in response to the final two years of the Truman administration,

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<sup>78</sup> Coakley, Robert W., “Highlights of Mobilization, Korean War,” Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, 1959, Historical Manuscripts Collection (HMC), file number 2-3.7 AF.C.

<sup>79</sup> “National Guard and Reserve Components,” Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 1953. National Archives II, College Park, MD. RG 319, CAR - Sec. Class. Gen. Corresp. 1948-54, Entry 151, Box 31.

<sup>80</sup> Richard B. Crossland and James T. Currie, *Twice the Citizen: A History of the United States Army Reserve, 1908-1983* (Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, 1984): 101; “National Guard and Reserve Components,” Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 1953, National Archives II, College Park, MD, RG 319, CAR - Sec. Class. Gen. Corresp. 1948-54, Entry 151, Box 31.

when the defense budget quadrupled.<sup>81</sup> Although he did not discount the role of the military-industrial complex, Eisenhower believed that a healthy civilian economy was as important to the nation's defense as a large military. The New Look program relied heavily on reserve forces because they were less expensive to maintain than full-time career forces, and because they could tap into the specialized technical skill needed to operate modern and more sophisticated weapon systems without draining the civilian economy of its best minds.

The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 codified Eisenhower's New Look policy for the reserves (*Figure 3.5.1*). The law was enacted on 9 August 1955 and written to expire in four years, unless extended by Congress.<sup>82</sup> The size of the Ready Reserve (for all branches of the military) increased from 1.5 million to 2.9 million. Individuals with roles and skills that would be critical to civilian society in a conflict were transferred to the Standby Reserve. According to the act, if the President declared a war or national emergency, Ready Reserve forces could be ordered to active duty immediately. Standby Reserves could be ordered to active duty only after Congress declared a war or national emergency, and only after the Selective Service System determined that their civilian role was not critical (*Table 3.5.1*).

To increase the preparedness of the reserve forces, mandatory drill sessions and training hours were increased. Disciplinary action for failing to attend training was added to the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Terms of enlistment were changed, and a reserve enlistee with no prior active service would have to enlist for six years, including two years of active duty, before becoming free from draft liability. A new enlistee also had the option to serve 10 years in the Ready Reserve with no active duty requirement at all. All soldiers in active service would be required to enlist in a National Guard or reserve unit after they had fulfilled their active duty, and if they refused to participate in reserve training they would be called to active duty for 45 days.<sup>83</sup> An enlistee aged 17 to 18 was allowed to defer draft liability until age 28 by undergoing six months of basic training.<sup>84</sup> Pay scales for reservists also were clarified and updated.

The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 was effective in increasing the size of the reserves, but it was not as inexpensive or effective as planned. As of 24 March 1955, only about five percent of Army reservists actively attended required training, and the Army was unable to enforce disciplinary measures. Even those reservists eligible to receive drill pay were not motivated to attend drills because the pay did not keep pace with the civilian economy (*Figure 3.5.2*). Realizing that the Reserves had not proven to be the economical solution expected, DoD proposed a 10 percent cut in funding for the reserves and the National Guard in March 1958, but the political influence of the Reserve Officers' Association (ROA) caused the House Armed Services Committee to unanimously oppose the proposal. Instead, the House Armed Services Committee asked the House Appropriations Committee to provide an additional \$8.7 million in funding for the guard and the reserves.<sup>85</sup>

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<sup>81</sup> Sinks, 352-372; Walter LaFeber, "Cold War," *A Reader's Companion to American History*, ed. Eric Foner and John A. Garraty (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1991).

<sup>82</sup> *Your Reserve Program* (Army Times Publishing Company, 1955), Chief of Army Reserve General Correspondence, 1955, National Archives II, College Park, MD, Record Group 319, Entry # 150, Box 24, Folder 5-2 (Booklets, Brochures, & Pamphlets); John G. Norris, "Armory Plan Sent to House," *The Washington Post and Times Herald*, 19 Apr 1955, p. 5.

<sup>83</sup> *Your Reserve Program*; Norris, 5.

<sup>84</sup> "Fact Sheet: Questions & Answers on New Reserve Forces Act," *The Army Reservist* (October 1955): 8-11.

<sup>85</sup> "FY 1956 Budget Presentation - Preparation for Chief of Staff's Appearance before Congressional Appropriations Committee," 24 Mar 1955, Chief of Army Reserve Correspondence, 1955-56, Record Group 319, Entry # 152, Box 1, Folder 1 [Budget - 1 (FY 56)], National Archives II, College Park, MD.; "House Group Opposes Cut in Reserve, Guard," *The Washington Post and Times Herald*, 12 Mar 1958, p. A6.



# The New Military Pay Increase and What It Means To You

by Burnell E. Pethal  
Comptroller, AR and ROTC

The "Career Incentive Act of 1955" was signed into law by the President on 31 March 1955. It provides increases in compensation for military service. While, in a broad sense, patriotic service to maintain and insure our way of life is its own compensation, it has long been recognized that increases in military pay rates were much needed.

In discussions of the need for an increase in military compensation, the matter has been considered primarily in the light of the problems of active military personnel. The increased rates of compensation are, of course, equally applicable to the Army Reserve, and will serve to more adequately compensate YOU, the individual Army Reservist. In these days in

which the family income spreads too thin, the monetary income from full participation in the Army Reserve totals an annual amount that helps appreciably to cover the necessities and extras of maintaining you and your family.

The tabulation below shows the average annual income that Army Reserve participation brings, under both the old and new pay rates. In computing the rates, average years of service for pay purposes were used for each grade and it was assumed that the majority of personnel had dependents and received quarters' allowance if entitled thereo. All computations are for total participation in each of the authorized number of training assembly categories, plus 15 days of paid active duty training.

RANK OR GRADE	48 Drills + 15 Days Active Duty		24 Drills + 15 Days Active Duty		12 Drills + 15 Days Active Duty	
	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
Major General	\$2,184.75	\$2,359.89	\$1,390.35	\$1,498.77	\$ 993.15	\$1,068.21
Brigadier General	1,842.03	1,999.53	1,178.19	1,275.69	846.27	913.77
Colonel	1,485.24	1,657.23	951.72	1,058.19	684.96	758.67
Lieutenant Colonel	1,173.42	1,296.27	758.46	834.51	550.98	603.63
Major	1,010.46	1,125.12	654.78	725.76	476.94	526.08
Captain	878.22	986.58	570.06	637.14	415.98	462.42
First Lieutenant	734.61	835.41	479.73	542.13	352.29	395.49
Second Lieutenant	590.85	684.09	389.25	446.97	288.45	328.41
Chief Warrant Officer, W-4	839.73	887.61	549.09	578.73	403.77	424.29
Chief Warrant Officer, W-3	736.47	781.83	482.31	510.39	355.23	374.67
Chief Warrant Officer, W-2	637.59	704.37	419.67	461.01	310.71	339.33
Warrant Officer Junior Grade, W-1	538.56	621.72	356.88	408.36	266.04	301.68
Master Sergeant	489.27	523.29	311.91	332.97	223.23	237.81
Sergeant, First Class	425.01	474.15	272.13	302.55	195.69	216.75
Sergeant	360.75	408.63	232.35	261.99	168.15	188.67
Corporal	296.22	342.84	186.06	214.92	130.98	150.96
Private, First Class	224.91	245.70	139.23	152.10	96.39	105.30
Private, E-2	180.18	180.18	111.54	111.54	77.22	77.22
Private, E-1 (over 4 months)	169.47	169.47	104.91	104.91	72.63	72.63

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Figure 3.5.2a. Pay Scales, The Reservist magazine, May 1955 (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD).

**MONTHLY RATES OF BASIC PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS  
UNDER THE CAREER INCENTIVE ACT OF 1955**

Pay Grade	Under 2	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30
O-8	\$963.30	\$963.30	\$1021.80	\$1021.80	\$1021.80	\$1021.80	\$1021.80	\$1021.80	\$1021.80	\$1021.80	\$1021.80	\$1021.80	\$1021.80	\$1076.40
O-7	800.28	800.28	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	904.80	967.20
O-6	592.80	592.80	631.80	631.80	631.80	631.80	631.80	631.80	631.80	655.20	717.60	748.80	780.00	811.20
O-5	474.24	474.24	507.00	507.00	507.00	507.00	507.00	530.40	561.60	577.20	608.40	639.60	670.80	670.80
O-4	400.14	400.14	429.00	429.00	429.00	452.40	483.60	499.20	514.80	530.40	561.60	577.20	592.80	592.80
O-3	326.04	326.04	351.00	374.40	405.60	421.20	436.80	452.40	468.00	483.60	499.20	514.80	514.80	514.80
O-2	259.36	274.18	335.40	335.40	351.00	366.60	382.20	397.80	413.40	413.40	413.40	413.40	413.40	413.40
O-1	222.30	237.12	296.40	296.40	312.00	327.60	343.20	358.80	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40

**MONTHLY RATES OF BASIC PAY OF WARRANT OFFICERS**

Pay Grade	Under 2	Over 2	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30
W-4	\$332.90	\$354.90	\$354.90	\$370.50	\$386.10	\$401.70	\$421.20	\$452.40	\$468.00	\$483.60	\$499.20	\$514.80	\$530.40
W-3	302.64	323.70	323.70	331.50	339.30	347.10	358.80	374.40	382.20	405.60	428.00	443.60	459.20
W-2	264.82	280.80	280.80	288.60	304.20	319.80	335.40	350.00	357.80	373.40	389.00	404.60	420.20
W-1	219.42	251.20	251.20	266.80	286.30	294.10	305.80	313.60	321.40	337.00	352.60	368.20	368.20

**MONTHLY RATES OF BASIC PAY OF ENLISTED MEMBERS**

Pay Grade	Under 2	Over 2	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30	
E-7	\$206.39	\$222.30	\$230.10	\$237.90	\$253.50	\$261.30	\$273.00	\$280.80	\$288.60	\$304.20	\$319.80	\$335.40	\$335.40	
E-6	175.81	187.20	195.00	214.50	222.30	234.00	241.80	249.60	257.40	273.00	288.60	288.60	288.60	
E-5	145.24	163.80	183.30	191.10	202.80	210.60	218.40	226.20	234.00	241.80	257.50	257.50	257.50	
E-4	122.30	140.40	159.90	167.70	179.40	187.20	195.00	202.80	210.60	218.40	218.40	218.40	218.40	
E-3	99.37	117.00	132.60	140.40	148.20	156.00	159.90	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	
E-2	85.80	101.40	109.20	117.00	124.80	132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	
E-1	83.20	98.80	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	
E-1	78.00	(under 4 months)												

**19 New USAR Training Centers  
Bring Total Built To 155**

Nineteen new Army Reserve Training Centers, to be located in 15 states and Puerto Rico, will be built in the near future, the Army has announced. Estimated cost is \$5,579,000, and this will bring to a total of 155, the number of Army Reserve Training Centers for which funds have been allocated by Congress.

Included in the 19 are three previously approved projects which have been authorized additional funds to permit construction of larger structures. A 200-man Center at Waco, Texas and one at Palo Alto, California, and a 400-man Center at Fort Wayne, Indiana will be increased by 200-man capacity. The progress and growth of the Army Reserve units in these three cities has been such as to warrant the expansion of the original plans.

Army commanders in whose areas the new buildings are to be constructed will select and acquire the necessary sites. Construction will in all probability start within three to six months after the site acquisitions.

The specially designed buildings combine class rooms, administrative space and storage space, and are ideally arranged for Army Reserve training. They are a school-type building that have little re-

semblance to the old type armory, due to their contemporary, functional design.

The new Reserve Centers, and their planned sizes are as follows: MASSACHUSETTS, Taunton, 400; NEW YORK, Plattsburg, 400; OHIO, Cleveland, 1000; Canton, 400; MARYLAND, Frederick, 200; PENNSYLVANIA, Norristown, 400; VIRGINIA, Roanoke, 600; ALABAMA, Birmingham, 1000; SOUTH CAROLINA, Clemson, 400; FLORIDA, Lakeland, 400; TEXAS, Lubbock, 200; Dallas, 400; WISCONSIN, Racine, 200; INDIANA, Terre Haute, 400, Anderson, 200; ILLINOIS, East St. Louis, 200; IOWA, Cedar Rapids, 400; CALIFORNIA, Santa Ana, 200; PUERTO RICO, Ponce, 200.

Scheduled to be completed this month are three Army Reserve Training Centers: a 400-man center at Albany, N. Y., a 600-man center at Harrisburg, Pa., and a 1000-man center at Philadelphia, Pa. Other Training Centers, actually under construction, their size and anticipated date of completion are: Rochester, N. Y., 1000, July; Hempstead, N. Y., 400, December; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 400, June; Charlotte, N. C., 1000, June; Appleton, Wisconsin, 200, July; and Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, 200, July.

Construction of the following centers has been completed within the past few months: Lawrence, Mass., 600; Wilmington, Del., 600; Baltimore, Md., 1000; Columbia, S. C., 400; Fort Worth, Texas, 800; and Fresno, Calif., 600.

Figure 3.5.2b. Pay Scales, *The Reservist* magazine, May 1955 (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD).

The Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 further attempted to decrease military spending by decreasing duplication of efforts and assigning more specific roles to different branches and units. Each branch of the military became independent, with its own secretary, but all served the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense was given authority to assign duplicated activities to a single agency, with the exception of core combat activities. To distinguish core combat divisions of the Army Reserve, 10 of the 23 existing infantry divisions were assigned to combat missions, and the remaining 13 divisions were assigned to “mobilized training mission[s].” In response to the 1958 reorganization, the Army developed a new “pentomic” structure, which organized select Army divisions into “small, highly trained ‘pentomic’ groups, geared to operate independently in the event of atomic war.” Pentomic infantry divisions were reduced from 17,460 men to 13,740 men. Six Army Reserve divisions were reorganized as pentomic divisions.<sup>86</sup>

Toward the end of his term, President Eisenhower seemed to grow somewhat disillusioned with the reserves program and preferred to concentrate on nuclear policy alone. The political strength of the ROA, however, ensured that Congressional funding for reserve pay and facilities construction remained strong. The Korean War should have foreshadowed that nuclear strength alone would not be sufficient to respond to all types of Cold War threats, but the Eisenhower administration did not address this issue. The ability of the Army Reserve’s strength levels and training programs to withstand budget cuts would be tested further by conflicts in the decades to come.

*Table 3.5.1—Strength of the Army Reserve, 1950-1958*

<b>End of Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Paid Drill</b>	<b>Total Ready Reserve</b>	<b>Standby Reserve</b>	<b>Retired Reserve</b>	<b>Total Army Reserve</b>
1950	186,541	--	--	--	613,526
1951	154,816	--	--	--	278,327
1952	135,003	--	--	--	340,580
1953	127,613	883,820	23,463	38,320	945,603
1954	153,932	1,290,833	9,828	43,584	1,344,245
1955	173,196	1,593,419	8,209	--	1,648,626
1956	225,345	1,917,250	--	--	1,975,559
1957	260,377	1,008,438	--	--	1,839,474
1958	272,683	955,462	--	--	2,034,598

Source: *Twice the Citizen, A History of the United States Army Reserve, 1908-1983*.

<sup>86</sup> U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *H.R. 12541, an act to promote the national defense by providing for reorganization of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes*, (Washington : U.S. G.P.O., 1958): 873-875; “The Pentomic Army,” *Time* 29 (Apr 1957); “FIRST ARMY PLANS TRIM IN RESERVES; Pentomic Change on May 1 Expected to Cut Out 315 Units in 8-State Area,” *New York Times*, 2 Feb 2 1959. p. 17; Morris Kaplan, “77TH DIVISION DUE FOR ATOMIC SHIFT; Outfit to Change From World War II Triangular Plan to Pentomic Structure,” *New York Times*, 1 May 1959, p. 7.

### **3.6 Army Reserve Facilities Associated with the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950: 1950-1958**

Although the context of the Korean War and Eisenhower administration policies intersected with the construction of the initial wave of Army Reserve Centers, the multi-year construction program had already been set in motion by the passage of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950. (Refer to section 3.4, *Congressional Hearings for the Defense Facilities Act*.) Army Reserve Centers, as opposed to earlier armories, were designed in response to the programmatic needs of the modern Army, and included classrooms and laboratory spaces rather than just space for drills and social activities. (Refer to section 4.3, *Property Types*.) Broad policies affecting the strength of the reserves did influence how the Army assessed its need for facilities and where those facilities would be located. Eisenhower's New Look program also influenced the type of training that would occur in the Army Reserve Centers, which affected the form and function of the buildings. At every point, DoD and the Bureau of the Budget, both of which worked closely with the Eisenhower administration, influenced the design and construction of the reserve centers. While the Army Reserve had a clear vision for the standard design for the new Army Reserve Centers, they also had to incorporate input from DoD and the Bureau of the Budget. Likewise, while the Army Reserve had the political support to garner generous Congressional appropriations for reserve center construction, those funds were allocated only with the approval DoD and the Bureau of the Budget. Army Reserve Centers constructed from 1950 to 1958 are the result of many rounds of negotiation, compromise, and cost engineering. The strict economy of materials seen in the buildings and the simplified, Modern-influenced architectural style attests to this trend.

#### *Assessment of Need for Facilities*

As in the immediate post-World War II era, the continuing expansion of the Army Reserve in the 1950s called for construction of additional Army Reserve facilities. New expectations for the size of the Army Reserve forces were even greater than they had been when the House Committee on Armed Services concluded that existing facilities were inadequate in 1949. The Defense Facilities Act of 1950 provided the Army with the resources to begin to address the need for facilities, but the phased structure of the appropriations bill forced the Army to develop a process to determine where the need for reserve facilities was most pressing.

Ground-level responsibility for assessing local need for reserve facilities was assigned to the State Reserve Forces Facilities Boards, which included representatives from each branch of military services as well as the National Guard. DoD asked the State Reserve Forces Facilities Boards to:

- (1) Compile and maintain a current record of all reserve units with the State.
- (2) Compile and maintain a current inventory of all facilities and installations utilized in the training and operation of the Reserve Forces within the State.
- (3) Compile and forward to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (M&P) such reports as may be required or may be deemed appropriate.

- (4) Conduct such studies and surveys as may be directed from time to time.<sup>87</sup>

The state boards sent annual surveys to existing reserve facilities asking about their condition and requirements and attempted to inspect each facility in the state. The representatives of each local reserve facility would fill out a standard form for review by the state board. Local reserve units also could submit a “Justification for Construction” form to their state board to demonstrate the need for a new facility. Troop strength was the main factor in demonstrating need for a reserve center and relied on existing number of reserve units and long-range projections by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Troop strength projections took into account past recruiting records, the number of eligible reservists in the local population, and past records of reservists’ attendance and participation. The Army commander for each of the six geographic areas within the continental U.S. would determine which units demonstrated the greatest need for a new facility. Each of the six Army commanders could request between 20 and 25 facilities per fiscal year. The requests were submitted to the Department of the Army, where they were analyzed by the Chief of the Facilities Branch. The Department of the Army made the final prioritization of units needing facilities.<sup>88</sup> Other factors taken into consideration included the unit’s deployment priority, the availability of building sites meeting Army standards, local construction costs, and the practicability of joint utilization. The prioritized list of new facilities functioned as the basis for appropriation requests for the upcoming fiscal year.

Once the appropriations bill had been passed, the list of priorities for facilities was handed down to the Chief of the Army Reserve. Out of that list, first priority would be given to localities where the Army already owned a suitable parcel of land (*Figure 3.6.1*). The Army Reserve, with the USACE, would solicit for offers for donation or sale of land in the other communities on the priority list. The priority list could be rearranged based on the offers received and the likelihood of finding a suitable site in a timely manner.<sup>89</sup>

Initially, this process favored communities with larger populations, but beginning in FY 1956, smaller communities were given greater consideration.<sup>90</sup> In 1958, the Army Reserve revised their formula to add the following considerations to the list already in place:

- record of actual strength growth of units in the area,
- community attitude toward Reserve units,
- industrial composition of the community as related to the skill requirements of the units,
- projected growth and composition of the population, [and]
- prior service reservists located in the area.<sup>91</sup>

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<sup>87</sup> “Codification of Reserve Policies,” Apr 1954, Department of Defense, Reserve Forces Policy Board, p. 66, RG 319, CAR - Sec. Class. Gen. Corresp. 1948-54, Entry 151, Box 31, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>88</sup> “What Does It Take To Get A New USAR Training Center Built in Our Town?” *The Army Reservist* (May 1955): 3; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization FY 1962, Hearings on H.R. 2743 and H.R. 5000, Bills to Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1961): 799; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization FY 1959, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Construction on S. 3756, S. 3863 and H.R. 13015* (Washington, D.C. Unites States GPO, 1958): 897-898.

<sup>89</sup> “Codification of Reserve Policies,” Apr 1954, Department of Defense, Reserve Forces Policy Board, RG 319, CAR - Sec. Class. Gen. Corresp. 1948-54, Entry 151, Box 31, National Archives II, College Park, MD; “Project Funding Status and Objectives for the FY 1959 MCARF, Army Reserve Program, 17 Sept 58, Lt Col Sewell/76448/amd, RG 319, CAR Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 343, Box 10, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>90</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Armed Services, *Review of Reserve Program by Subcommittee No. 1* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1956): 4998.

<sup>91</sup> Disposition Form, File No. RES S& F, Subject: Change to AR 140-478, To: TAG, From: CARROTC, 2 Jan 1958. National Archives II, College Park, MD. RG 319, CAR Gen Corresp. 1958, Entry 343, Box 10.

# ARMY REQUESTS PARK SITE FOR TWO ARMORIES

A 10 year plan by the army to construct several armories to house all army reserve activities in the Chicago area was disclosed yesterday when the Chicago district army engineer's office asked the park district to grant it a site on the west side for construction of the first two armories.

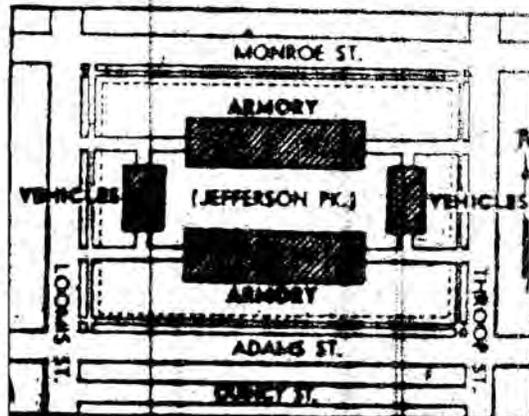
Earl J. Kunz, chief of the real estate section of the engineer's office, the real estate agent for all army branches, asked the park board to grant it seven acres bounded by Loomis, Throop, Adams, and Monroe sts. The area, now known as Jefferson Park No. 1, has two buildings that contain a comfort station and maintenance and tool shop.

## \$750,000 Fund Available

Kunz and Colonels J. C. Grubb and R. C. Conder of the 5th army said that, if granted the site, the army planned to build two two-story armories and two motor vehicle storage buildings at a cost of \$750,000. The funds for the project have been appropriated by congress, Kunz said.

The two armories would provide facilities for 20 reserve units. This would provide about one-third of the facilities needed for Chicago reserve units, and additional armories would be built when congress provided the funds, Kunz said. Federal funds will cover only the cost of construction and the army must obtain sites for nothing, or under agreements thru which it pays only nominal rents, Kunz explained.

Kunz told park board members that the site would have to be centrally located and available to transportation from all parts of



the city, so it could serve the en-

Figure 3.6.1. "Army Requests Park Site for Two Armories" (courtesy of The Chicago Tribune, 15 Feb 1950).

For FY 1958, the Army Reserve slated 31 small 100-man centers for construction. As Major General Ralph A. Palladino, Chief, United States Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs, stated in his testimony on 10 July 1958 before the Senate Armed Services Committee,

This is another step forward, because these small buildings are located in communities where it is often difficult if not impossible to get adequate leased spaces, and we like these small one-unit armories because it spreads resources around the country and gives the small communities a chance to participate in this.<sup>92</sup>

However, DoD policy did not permit construction of reserve centers for fewer than 100 men, so many small town reservists continued to go without facilities. Reserve units lacking facilities would have to use local public spaces like schools or fire stations, or reservists would have to travel to the nearest reserve center.

#### *Function of Army Reserve Centers*

The form and program of spaces needed for the proposed new Army Reserve Centers responded to the functions that the buildings would serve. Traditionally, armories constructed before World War II had provided arms storage space and a drill hall, and maybe a social club room. Their imposing, high-style architectural design communicated security and social stability. With the emphasis on technology under the New Look program, the proposed new Army Reserve Centers needed to provide space for a wider variety of training- and instructional-related activities. Classrooms, laboratories, and maintenance shops were required in addition to the traditional need for arms storage and drill halls. New Army Reserve Centers would need to function as friendly, approachable representations of the Army in local communities. While traditional armories had used high architectural styles, the new Army Reserve Centers would need to recruit reservists from all walks of life, and therefore their architectural design would need to be accessible, simple, modern, and conservative.

Some of the best information about the training function of Army Reserve Centers is included in course catalogs and curriculum records from the era. Many courses, regardless of their subject matter, were taught in a basic classroom setting but some classes required more specialized labs or shop spaces. Although the majority of reservists were assigned to infantry or artillery units, the reserve centers provided offered courses such as Combat Formation, Offensive Tactics, Tank Platoon in Combat, Motor Vehicles, AAA Materiel-Guns, Fundamentals of Electronics, Advanced Gunnery, Guided Missiles, and Troop Movements. These classes required not only classroom space, but also a rifle range and machine shop. Much of the Army Reserve included specialized units of technical professionals, and the courses offered at a particular training center supported the function of the unit at that location. In 1955, for instance, reservists accounted for 23.1 percent of the total strength of the Army Chemical Corps. For these units, the Army Reserve offered specialized training courses such as Chemical Agents, Flame Throwers, Tactical Employment of Smoke, Area Damage Control, and Atomic Defense. These classes required both labs and classrooms for instruction and training in support of these operations. For

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<sup>92</sup> U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, Military Construction Authorization FY 1959. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Construction on S. 3756, S. 3863 and H.R. 13015 (Washington, D.C.: Unites States GPO, 1958): 8850; "RES 600/2A West Virginia (1960)," Chief of Army Reserve, General Correspondence, 1960, Entry #149, Box 9, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

Signal Corps units, classes included FM Radio Receivers and Transmitters, Radar Systems, and Photography.<sup>93</sup> Army Reserve Centers housing Signal Corps also required a photo lab.

To fill attendance in courses, though, the reserve center also needed to fulfill its recruiting goals. In the immediate postwar era, the Army Reserve paid little attention to the need for recruiting because veterans were expected to fulfill their obligation to the reserves. Many Army commanders also assumed that UMT would be implemented. By 1950, however, poor attendance and participation records among veterans indicated the need for the recruitment of additional reservists. The Army Reserve Centers were therefore assigned the additional task of recruiting reservists from the local population. As Major General J. B. Cress, Army ROTC, stated before the Brooks subcommittee of the House Committee on Armed Forces on 18 November 1952, “Without attractive facilities and equipment, the recruiting of enlisted personnel and the retention of their interest is most difficult.” On the other hand, Army Reserve units with newly constructed centers reported that the facilities positively influenced recruitment, enrollment in training classes, attendance, and retention of reservists.<sup>94</sup>

#### *Development of Standard Architectural Plans*

To meet their need for numerous functional facilities quickly and efficiently, the Army Reserve commissioned standardized architectural plans, similar to those developed by the National Guard. The Army developed the standardized plans in advance of seeking funding for construction. This enabled the Army to present the plans in Congressional hearings as evidence that the proposed Army Reserve Centers would be practical, economical, and attractive.

The Army needed to develop a standard plan not only to construct buildings, but also to promote the Defense Facilities Act of 1950 in Congress. In contrast to previous standard plans developed by the National Guard, the new plans would be more customized to meet the specific needs of the ORC – in terms of space, program, and function. The USACE contracted the New York City architectural firm of Reisner and Urbahn to create a new set of plans based on standard armory plans previously developed by architectural firms Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill and Bail, Horton and Associates for the National Guard. The newly adapted plans would be based on the space criteria developed by the Committee on Facilities and Services’ Reserve Facilities Survey. Reisner and Urbahn were experienced in governmental construction and had a reputation for designing simple, modern buildings that minimized costs by using modern construction techniques and materials. Little is known about Reisner, but Max O. Urbahn (1912-1995) was a well-known and prolific architect who practiced from 1938 until 1978. Before forming Reisner and Urbahn in 1946, the German-born architect worked with the offices of John Russell Pope and Holabird and Root. Reisner and Urbahn’s early work designing resorts and schools gave them a reputation for master planning, which translated well into their design for Army Reserve Center campuses. Among some of his important commissions include the Vehicle Assembly Building and Launch Control complex at Cape Canaveral, a 42-story skyscraper located at 909 Third Avenue in Manhattan, and a number of public schools in the New York area, including a

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<sup>93</sup> “Memo ATNG-D & R 352.6/136” (8 Nov 55) From HQ Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia. Subject: Information on Army Extension Courses, Chief of Army Reserve, General Correspondence, 1955, Record Group 319, Entry # 150, Box 15, Folder 8-7 (Schools), National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>94</sup> R.R. Palmer, R. R. The procurement and training of ground combat troops (Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1948): 111; U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Armed Services, Hearings on H.R. 8373, To Provide for the Acquisition, Construction, Expansion, Rehabilitation, Conversion, and Joint utilization of Facilities Necessary for the Administration and Training of Units of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces of the United States, and For Other Purposes (Washington: U.S. GPO, 1950):6475; “ORC Armory Utilization Fourth Army Area,” 18 Nov 52, Memo, RG 319 Chief of Army Reserve Security - Classified General Correspondence 1948-54 Box #61, National Archives, College Park, MD.

junior high school in the Bronx that was the first school in New York City to use poured-in-place concrete construction.<sup>95</sup>

Under their 1950 contract with the USACE, Reisner and Urbahn completed a series of seven standard plans of varying sizes: a 10-unit plan, a 2-unit plan, a 3-unit plan, two versions of a 4-unit plan, and two versions of a 5-unit plan (*Figures 3.6.2-3.6.6*). (Refer to Section 4.3, Property Types.) All plans called for concrete-block (CMU) construction with brick veneer, pre-cast concrete sills and lintels, and a concrete foundation. Each plan separated the classroom spaces and assembly spaces, with the classrooms arranged in a U-shaped plan that surrounded the assembly hall. The classroom wing would be either one- or two-story, depending on the capacity of building. The classrooms opened directly onto the central assembly space, which eliminated the need for halls and lowered construction costs. A partial basement under the classroom wing contained an indoor rifle range and possibly lockers, showers, and a boiler room. All classroom wings had flat roofs. The assembly hall included an open, double-height space constructed using a prefabricated steel truss, creating a low-pitched roofline. Clerestory windows opened onto the assembly hall and provided a natural source of lighting. Some larger versions included mezzanine space with additional classrooms or offices in the assembly wing.<sup>96</sup> The firm also developed plans for an Operational Maintenance Shop (OMS), which was a separate, free-standing building used for storage and repair of vehicles and other large equipment. In design, the OMS was very basic, with rolling overhead doors and a flat roof.<sup>97</sup> Despite their variations, all sets of plans developed by Reisner and Urbahn featured a distinctive layout and configuration, which included a two-story central core and flanking classroom wings. For the purposes of this report, these sets of plans have been grouped under a single building type and have been dubbed the *Compact Plan*, a distinct and highly recognizable architectural form associated with this era in the history of the Army Reserve program. (Refer to *Section 4.3 Property Types*.)

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<sup>95</sup> "Facilities Situation," Presentation to RFPB. Undated. Received from GR 30 Dec 53, RG 319, CAR - Sec. Classif. Gen. Corresp. 1948-54, Entry 151, Box 58, National Archives II, College Park, MD; "Max O. Urbahn Is Dead at 83; Designed Vast NASA Building," *New York Times*, 13 Jul 1995, p. B12; "Remodeling for Space," *New York Herald Tribune*, 3 Dec 1948, New York Public Library, Art and Architecture Reading Room, Artists' Files, Microfiche R187/D3.

<sup>96</sup> Armory Plans - Organized Reserve Corps, Reisner and Urbahn, Architect, Microfiche Box 24, Files 29-06-01 through 29-06-08, Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters, Alexandria, VA.

<sup>97</sup> The 1950 standard plans were used for most of the 45 Army Reserve Centers constructed using the \$13.5 million in Congressional appropriations for FY 1950, but they were not used for any of the centers funded subsequently under the Reserve Facilities Act of 1950 due to delays to budget allocations.

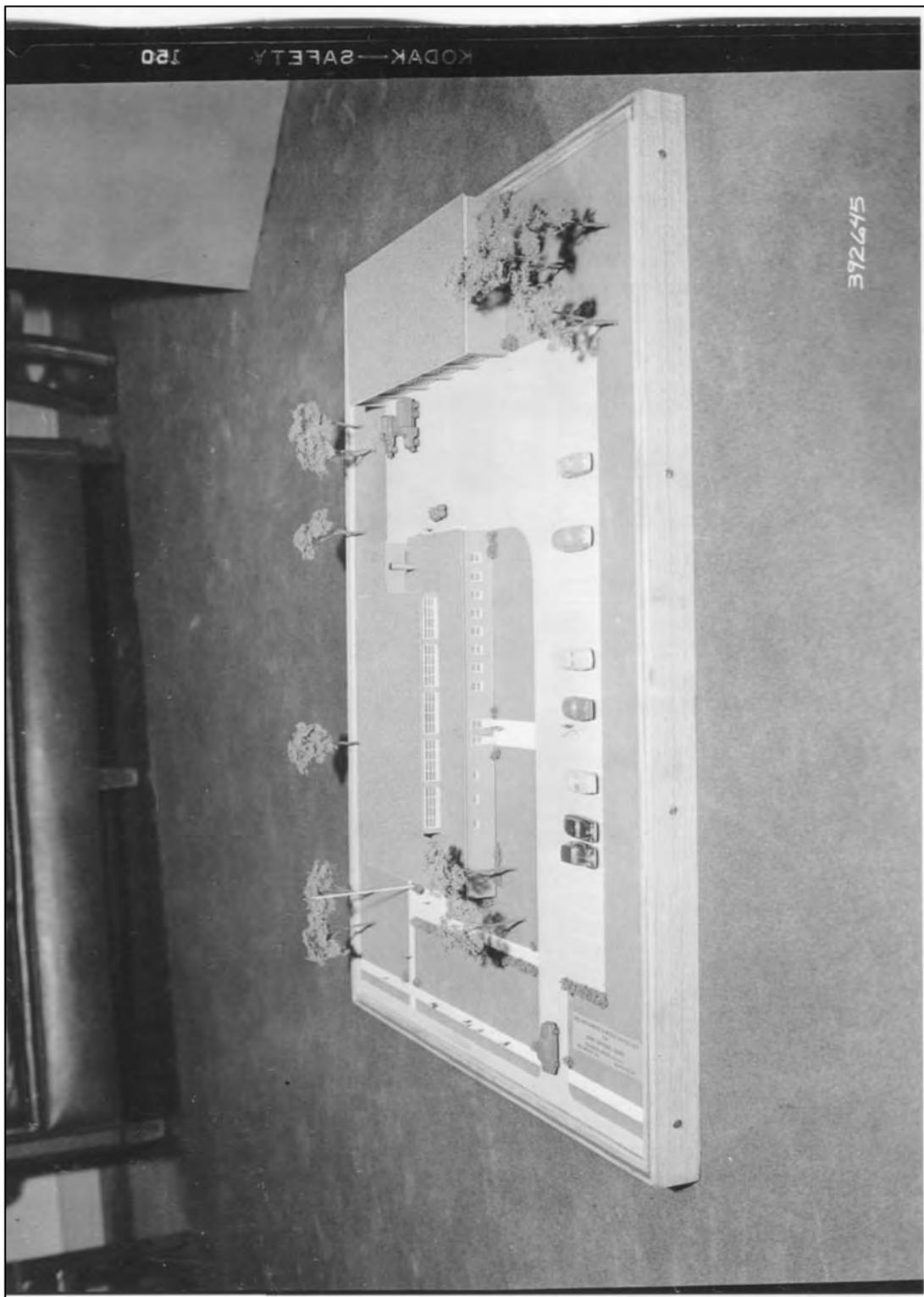


Figure 3.6.2. Photograph of Model of an Army Reserve Center (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD, File 111-SC box 836 392645).



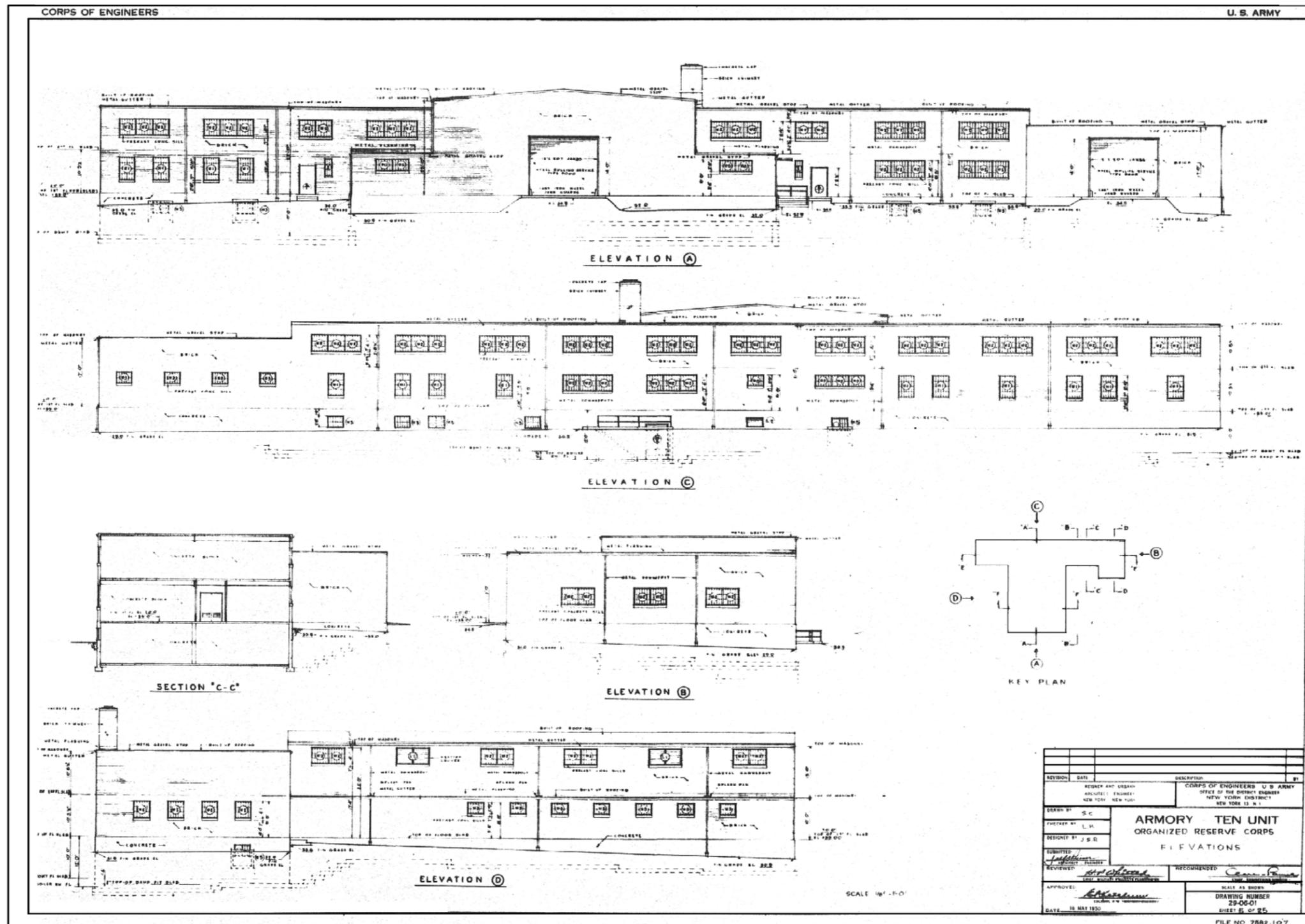


Figure 3.6.3. 1950 Plan for a 10-Unit USARC (courtesy of the USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA. Box 24, File 29-06-01).



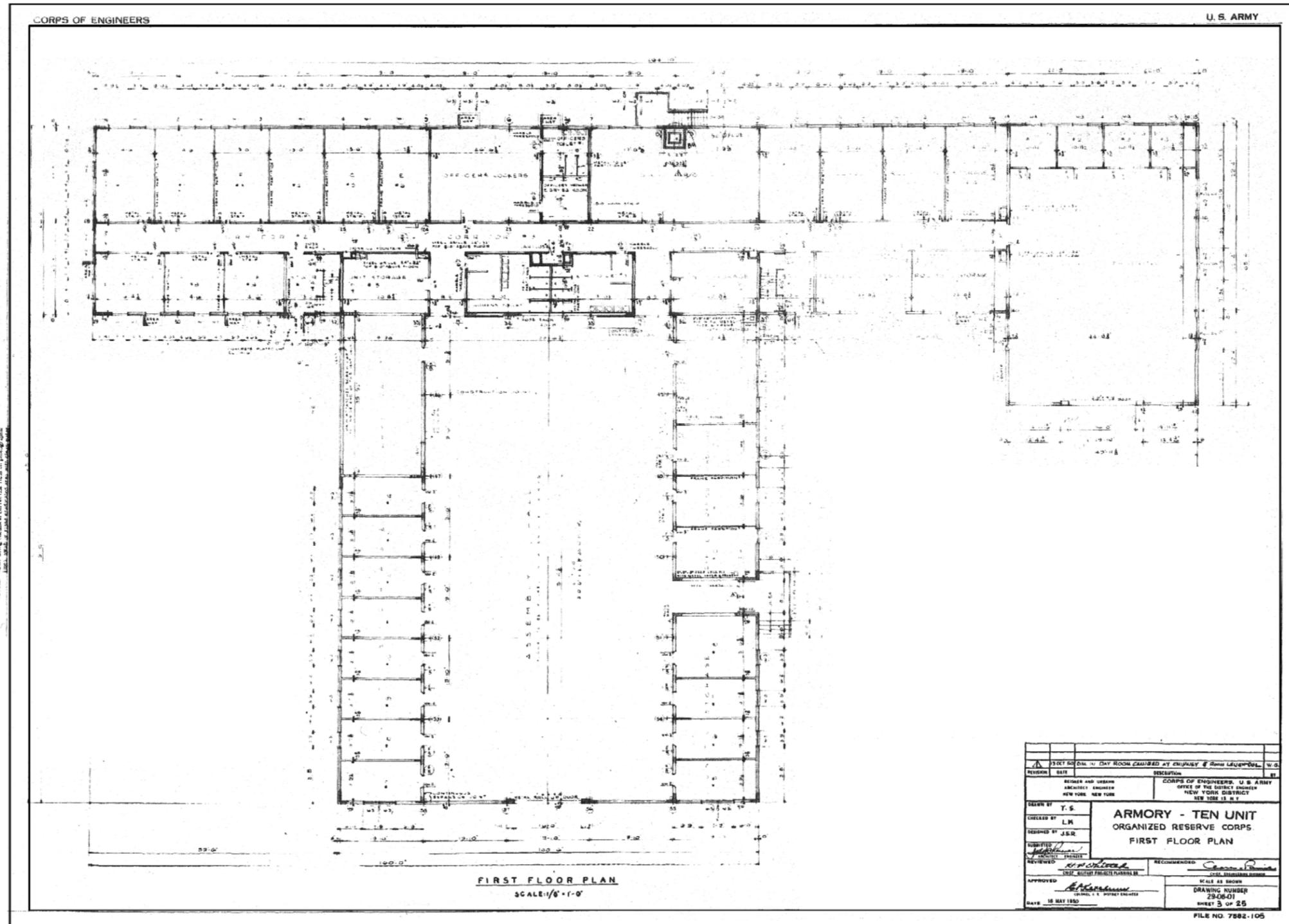


Figure 3.6.4. 1950 Plan for a 10-Unit USARC (courtesy of the USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA. Box 24, File 29-06-01).











In promoting the Reisner and Urbahn designs to Congress, the Army Reserve frequently touted that their architectural style was influenced by the 1950s contemporary<sup>98</sup> movement, and that their designs resembled prevailing trends in school design at that time. The choice of an architectural style influenced by Modernism was both practical and fashionable. Pressing manpower needs for national defense dictated that Army Reserve training centers needed to be constructed quickly and economically. At the same time, the appealing and approachable architectural style used in the design of the centers enhanced recruiting efforts. The Army adopted the Modern architectural style as the solution to bringing together these seemingly contradictory needs. By incorporating a few key character-defining architectural elements, the Army could reinterpret a purely utilitarian building as a symbol of American pride in its technological superiority. Reisner and Urbahn's standard plans stripped down the influences of the 1950s contemporary style and used only a few character-defining elements of post-World War II American contemporary architecture. These include the use of technologically advanced building materials, the clear articulation of building tectonics, a steel-frame or reinforced concrete structure, an asymmetrical massing of spaces, an open floor plan, a flat roof, smooth and unadorned exterior wall surfaces, fenestration patterns used to demonstrate that the exterior wall is not load-bearing (such as horizontal ribbons of windows, corner windows, or large plate-glass windows), and cantilevered eaves or balconies.<sup>99</sup> Each of these elements visually expressed how new building materials—such as steel frames and reinforced concrete—enabled the design of more open interior spaces and freed the exterior wall surface from bearing the structural load.

Before World War II, buildings that represented the official face of the Army in a community continued to use a traditional, monumental architectural style. Even during the war, when materials were scarce and expedient construction was a top priority, the Army still on occasion constructed more stylish buildings rather than the relying strictly on utilitarian designs usually associated with temporary buildings of the World War II era. For example, housing in Virginia was constructed with red brick in a Colonial Revival style. Until the post-World War II era, the Colonial Revival style was considered to be the quintessentially American national style because it represented freedom, both because of its association with the American Revolution and because it was derived from Greek classical architecture, which was associated with the birth of democracy. After World War II, though, critics protested that the style was too derivative of European architecture and out of touch with an era defined by technology and industry.<sup>100</sup>

A simplified, utilitarian style influenced by 1950s contemporary architecture was accepted as efficient and economical, but it was not universally perceived as appealing and approachable. In order to recruit and retain reservists, the Army needed to convince the American public that 1950s contemporary architecture truly represented American values and patriotism. Architects and critics frequently argued that society had moved into a rational, technologically advanced era that was best expressed by simple, efficient architecture. The Army grasped onto this argument adopted the official position that unadorned architecture and modern construction materials projected an image of technical superiority over Cold War foes.<sup>101</sup>

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<sup>98</sup> The term "contemporary" was employed by the Army Reserve in the 1950s to describe the style of Army Reserve Centers.

<sup>99</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 2002).

<sup>100</sup> Julie L. Webster, *Historical and Architectural Overview of Military Aircraft Hangers (Legacy Project 98-1743)* (Washington, D.C.: Department of Defense, 1999); Christopher R. Goodwin, R. Christopher and Associates, *Support And Utility Structures And Facilities (1917-1946): Overview, Inventory And Treatment Plan (Legacy Project 93-0900)* (Washington, D.C.: Department of Defense, 1995); William B. Rhoads, "The Colonial Revival and American Nationalism," *The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 35 (Dec 1976): 239-254.

<sup>101</sup> Richard Gid Powers, "The Cold War in the Rockies: American Ideology and the Air Force Academy Design," *Art Journal* 33 (Summer 1974): 304-313.

As a testament to the success of Reisner and Urbahn's 1950 design for standard plans, in 1952 the USACE again contracted Reisner and Urbahn to develop revised standardized plans for Army Reserve Centers (*Figures 3.6.8-3.6.14*). The Army Reserve hoped that the revised plans would provide more classroom space and provide for easy expansion. The 1952 iteration of the standardized plans included three basic series:

- 400 Men, Expansible 400 to 600, 800, either with or without basement;
- 600 Men, Expansible 400 to 600, 1,000, either with or without basement; and
- 1,000 Men, Expansible 1,000 to 2,000, either with or without basement. (One unit is equivalent to 200 men.)

These plans also included more corridor space for less awkward circulation, as well as a more pronounced and visible main public entry. A full-depth lobby off of the entry was planned, lit by a full-height, metal, door-transom-sidelight assembly. The roof truss for the open assembly space was modified to create a more flat profile. The largest series of plans used a concrete block or CMU exterior rather than brick veneer. Reisner and Urbahn designed the plans so that the buildings could be expanded as needed by adding a new wing that would connect to the original classroom wing using a hyphen with a separate entry (*Figure 3.6.7*). Otherwise, though, the plans were very similar to the 1950 plans.<sup>102</sup>

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<sup>102</sup> "Facilities Situation," Presentation to RFPB, Undated. Received from GR 30 Dec 53, RG 319, CAR - Sec. Classif. Gen. Corresp. 1948-54, Entry 151, Box 58, National Archives II, College Park, MD; Armory Plans - Organized Reserve Corp, Reisner and Urbahn, Architects, Microfiche Boxes 25 through 28, Files 29-06-29 through 29-06-08, Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters, Alexandria, VA.



*Figure 3.6.7. Photograph of rear entrance at Tonawanda, NY USARC, circa 2005 (courtesy of Ravi Ajodah, 77<sup>th</sup> RRC).*



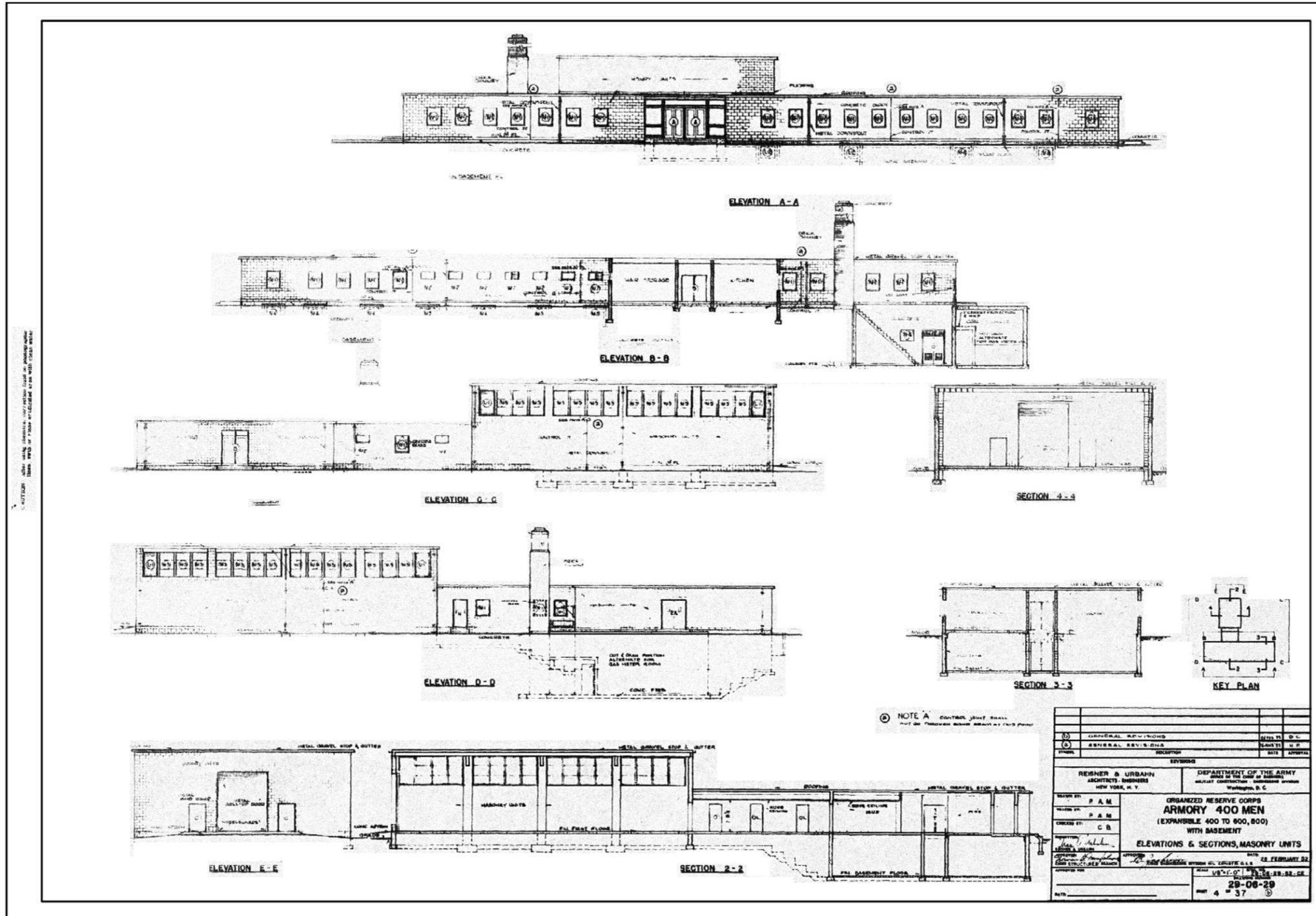


Figure 3.6.8. Standard plan for a 400-Man Expansive USARC, Reisner & Urbahn, 1952 (courtesy of the USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA, Box 24, File 29-06-29).



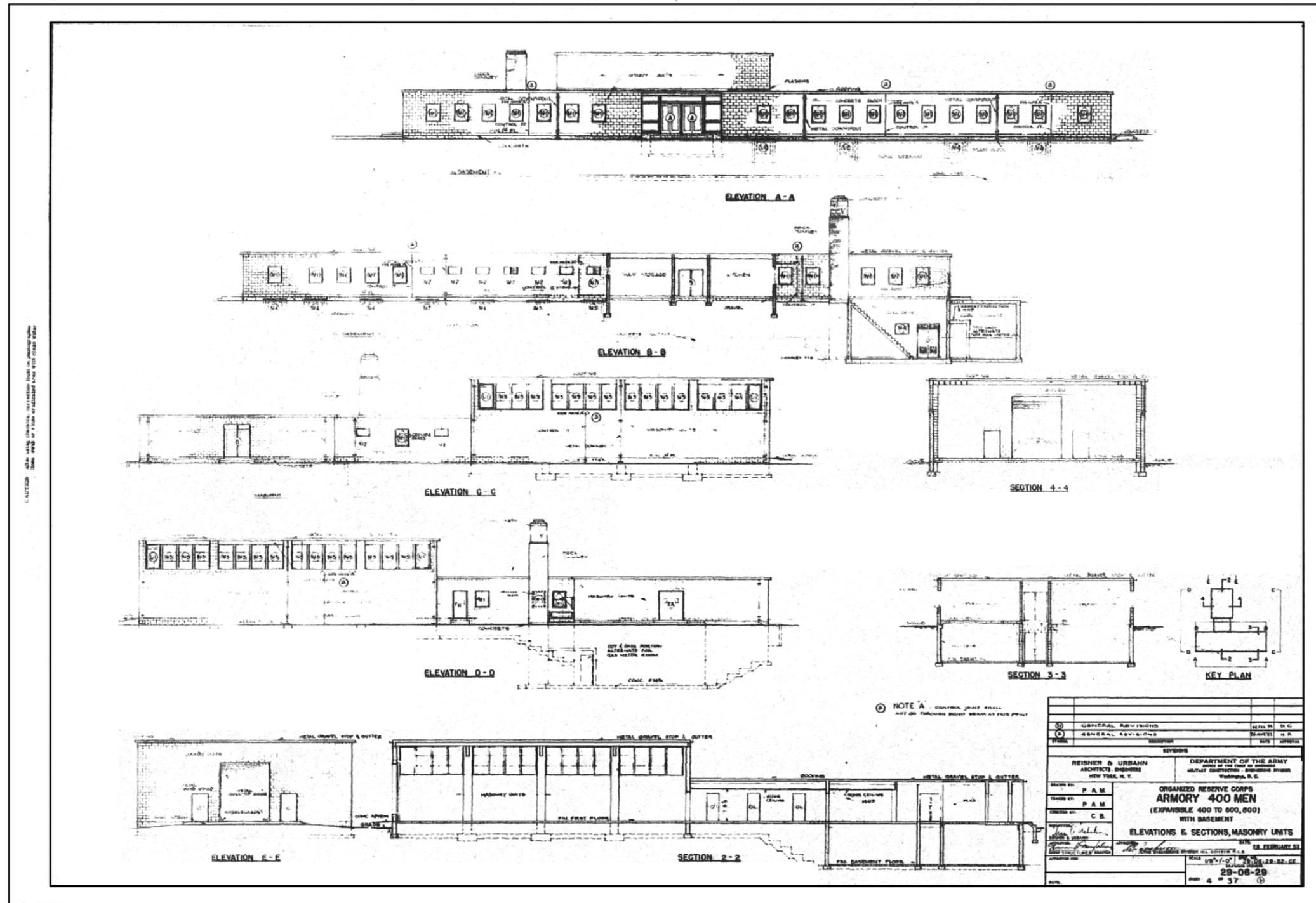


Figure 3.6.9. Standard plan for a 400-Man Expansible USARC, Reisner & Urbahn, 1952 (courtesy of the USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA, Box 24, File 29-06-29).



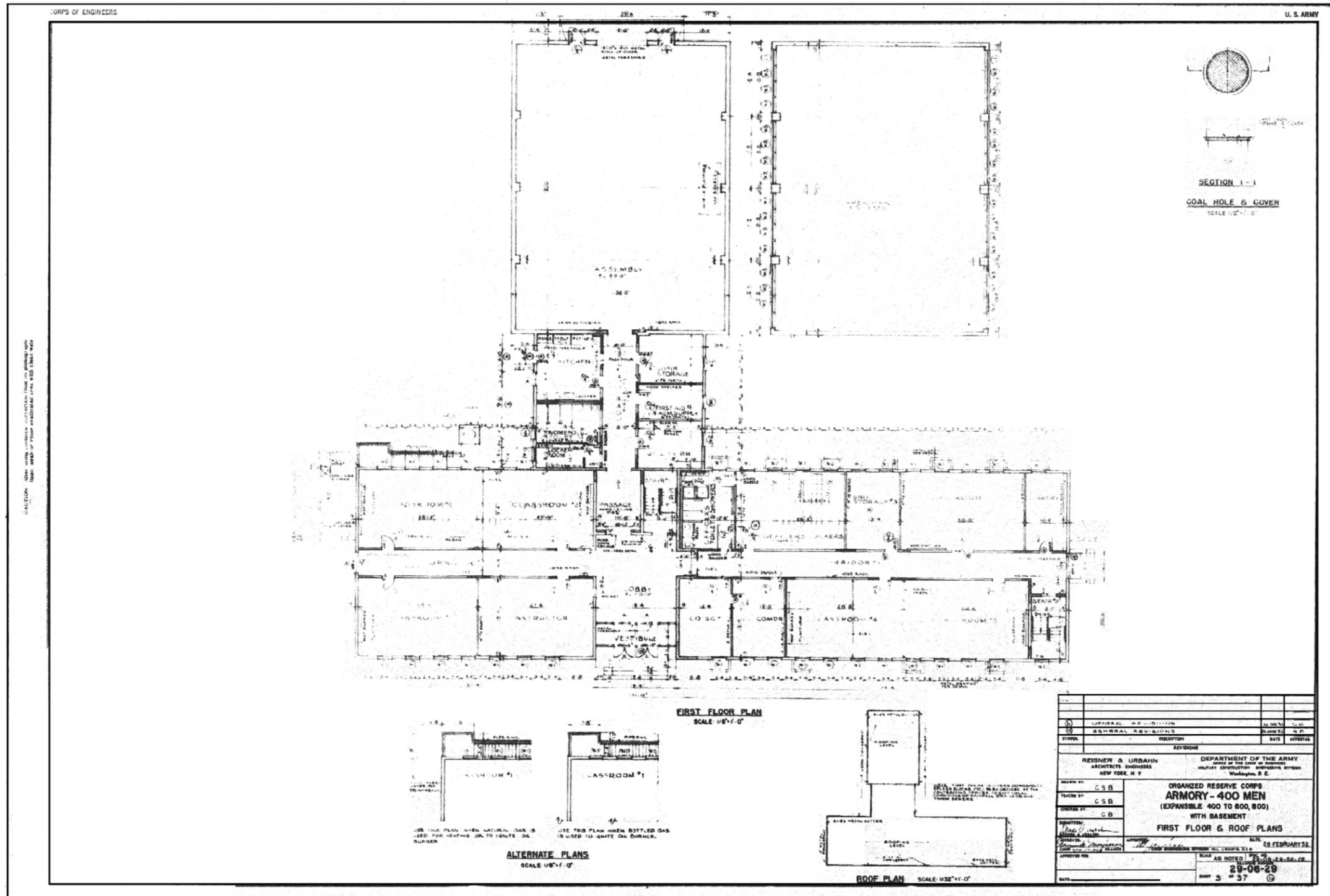


Figure 3.6.10. Standard plan for a 400-Man Expansible USAR, Reisner & Urbahn, 1952 (courtesy of the USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA, Box 24, File 29-06-29).







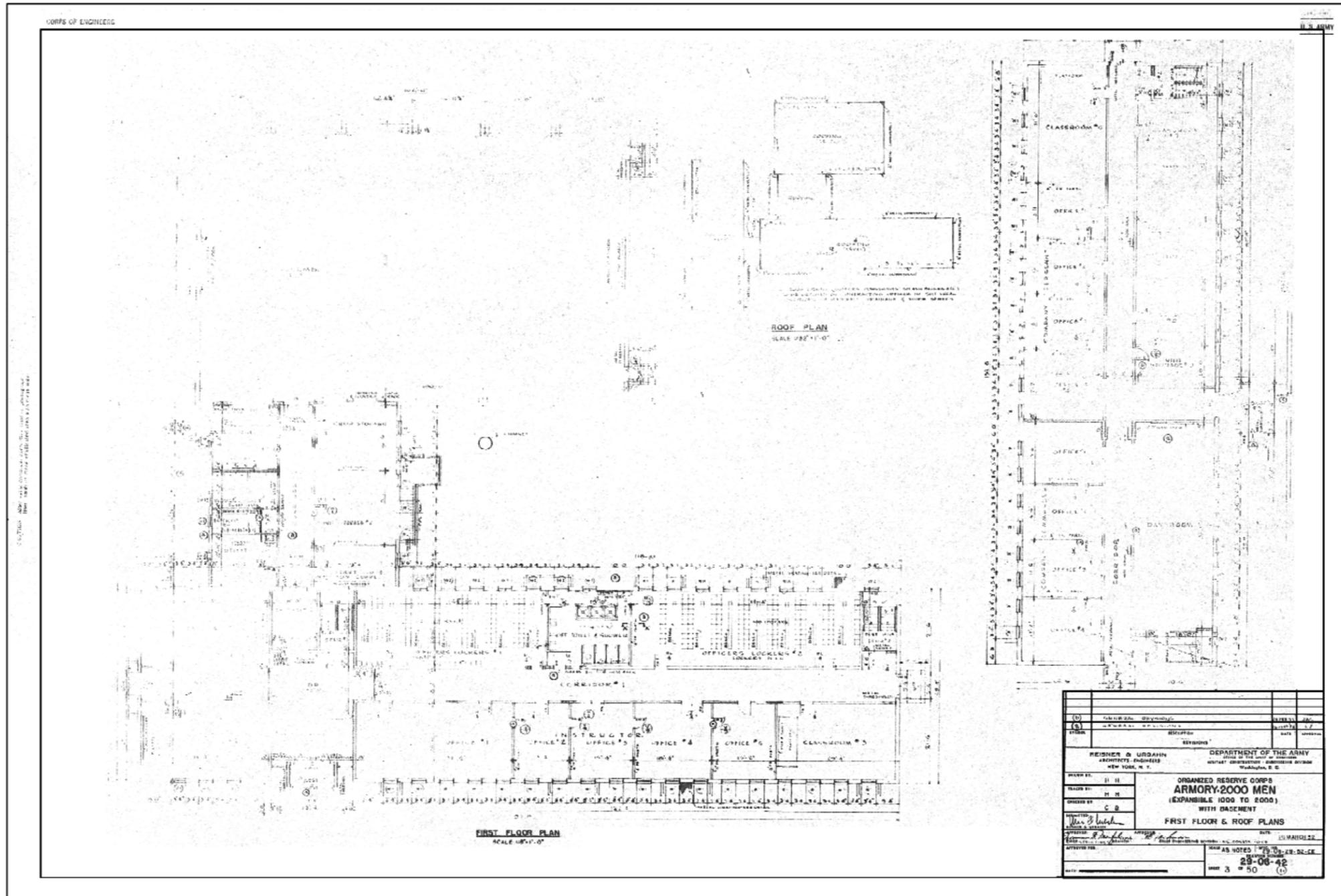
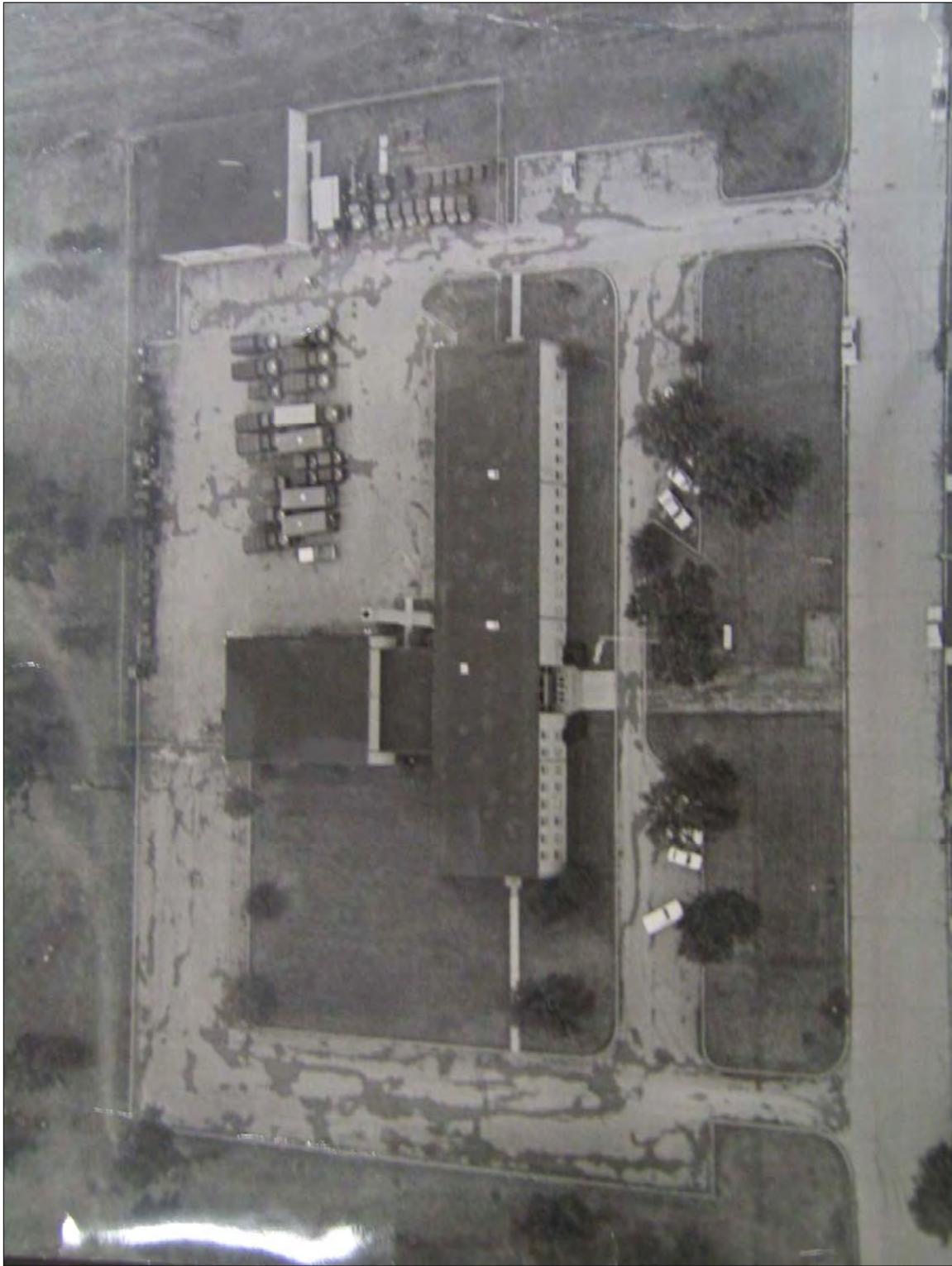


Figure 3. 6.12. Standard plan for a 1000-Man Expansive USARC, Reisner & Urbahn, 1952 (courtesy of the USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA, Box 24, File 29-06-41).





*Figure 3.6.13. Aerial photo of the Charles N. Deglopper USARC at Tonawanda, NY (courtesy of Ravi Ajodah, 77<sup>th</sup> RRC).*



*Figure 3.6.14. Historic Photos of Tonawanda, NY (courtesy of Ravi Ajodah, 77th RRC).*

In 1953, USACE contracted Reisner and Urbahn to revise their standardized plans yet again (*Figures 3.6.16-3.6.18*). This round of revisions aimed to reduce the costs of the 400-600-800-man series of plans by providing a portable rifle range rather than integrating a permanent range into the building, thereby eliminating the arms vault and reducing the size of assembly space. Additionally, the 1953-54 revisions provided for a small 200-man, or 1-unit, Army Reserve Center. In the 200-man version, assembly would take place in a multi-use classroom space, and one bay of the center could be used as a vehicle shop, if needed. Like the 1,000-man expansible center designed in 1952, the 200-man center would use a “masonry unit” (CMU) exterior rather than brick veneer.<sup>103</sup>

In 1956, the Army Reserve identified a need to revise the space criteria for Army Reserve Centers. In anticipation of these new space criteria, the USACE again contracted Max O. Urbahn for architectural services for revised standard plans. By 1956, though, the firm Reisner and Urbahn had morphed into Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows. Richard Mark Brayton and John Shoker Burrow both had worked with Reisner and Urbahn. The new firm continued to work on the governmental projects—like Army Reserve Centers—that Reisner and Urbahn had designed, but they also included more elementary schools, recreational buildings, and homes in their practice.

The standardized plans of 1956 included a 100-man, or one-half unit, “pilot” model intended for small communities. The design used an asymmetrical T-plan. The front wing included a double-loaded corridor with classrooms and storage, while the rear wing housed the assembly hall. The main entrance opened onto the front wing, but the assembly hall was also accessible through a separate entrance in the hyphen connecting the front wing to the assembly wing (*Figure 3.6.15*).<sup>104</sup>

In contrast to the tightly compacted plans that Reisner and Urbahn developed in 1950, the series of standard plans developed in 1952, 1953, and 1956 shared many common design concepts and physical characteristics. Since these designs featured a more irregular configuration, the sets of plans have been grouped within a single category known as the *Sprawling Plan* for the purposes of this report. Again, these designs are distinct and recognizable from those of different eras.

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<sup>103</sup> “Facilities Situation;” Armory Plans - Organized Reserve Corps, Reisner and Urbahn, Architect, Microfiche Boxes 28 through 29, Files 29-06-46 through 29-06-48, Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters, Alexandria, VA.

<sup>104</sup> Specifications developed by the Office of the Chief of Engineers also accompanied the 1956 revision of standardized plans. (Although earlier specifications may have been developed, comprehensive research did not reveal record of them.) Specifications filled in a number of information gaps in the drawings, but also offered options that contradicted the drawings. For instance, standardized plan drawings did not illustrate or schedule window type, but specifications indicated that the contractor could select from intermediate-type, architectural projected, awning, or double-hung windows made of either steel or aluminum. Specifications also stated that the contractor could substitute “any other suitable locally available stone” for terra cotta facing, pre-cast concrete sills, or paving; Army Reserve Training Center - One Unit - Expanded from (?), Urbahn, Brayton, & Burrows, Architect - Engineer, New York, NY, 5 Apr 1956, Microfiche Box 29, 29-06-68-69. Sheet 1, Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters, Alexandria, VA.

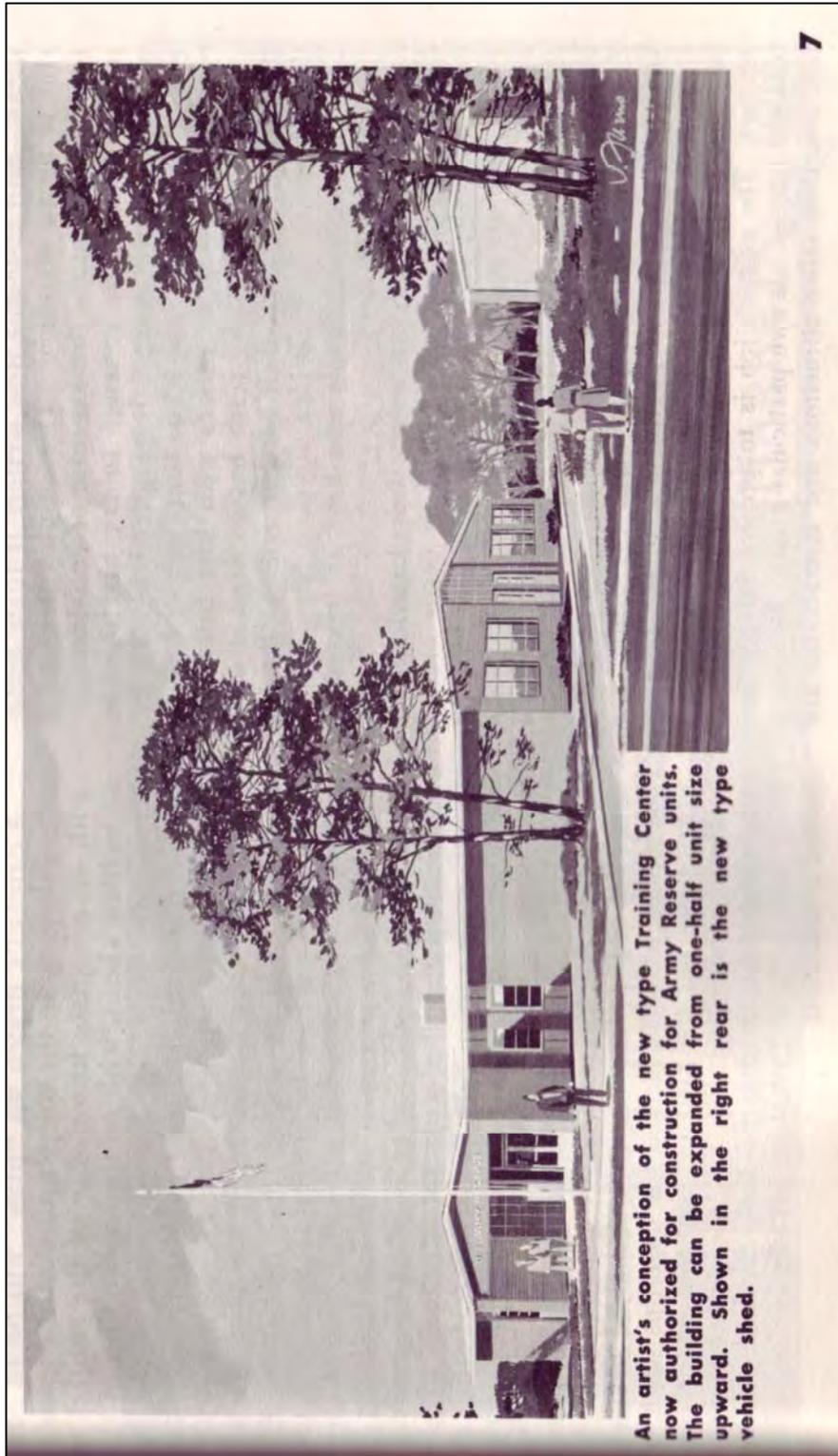


Figure 3.6.15. Rendering of a 100-man Army Reserve Center, featured in *The Reservist* magazine, October 1956 (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD).

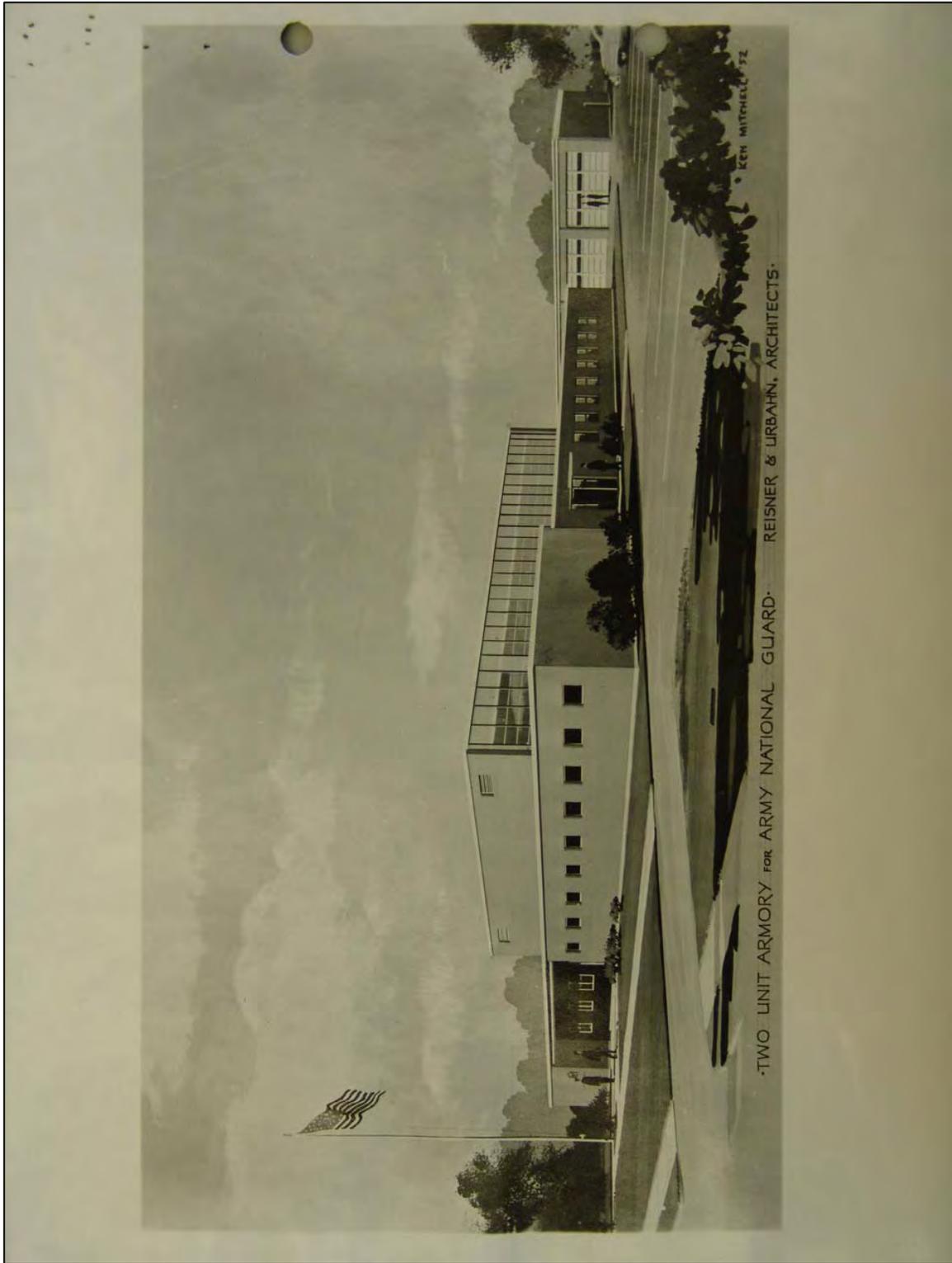


Figure 3.6.16. Rendering of 2-Unit Armory, Reisner & Urbahn Architects, 1953 (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD, Record Group 319, CAR - Sec. Class. Gen. Cor., 1948-54, Entry 151, Box 31).

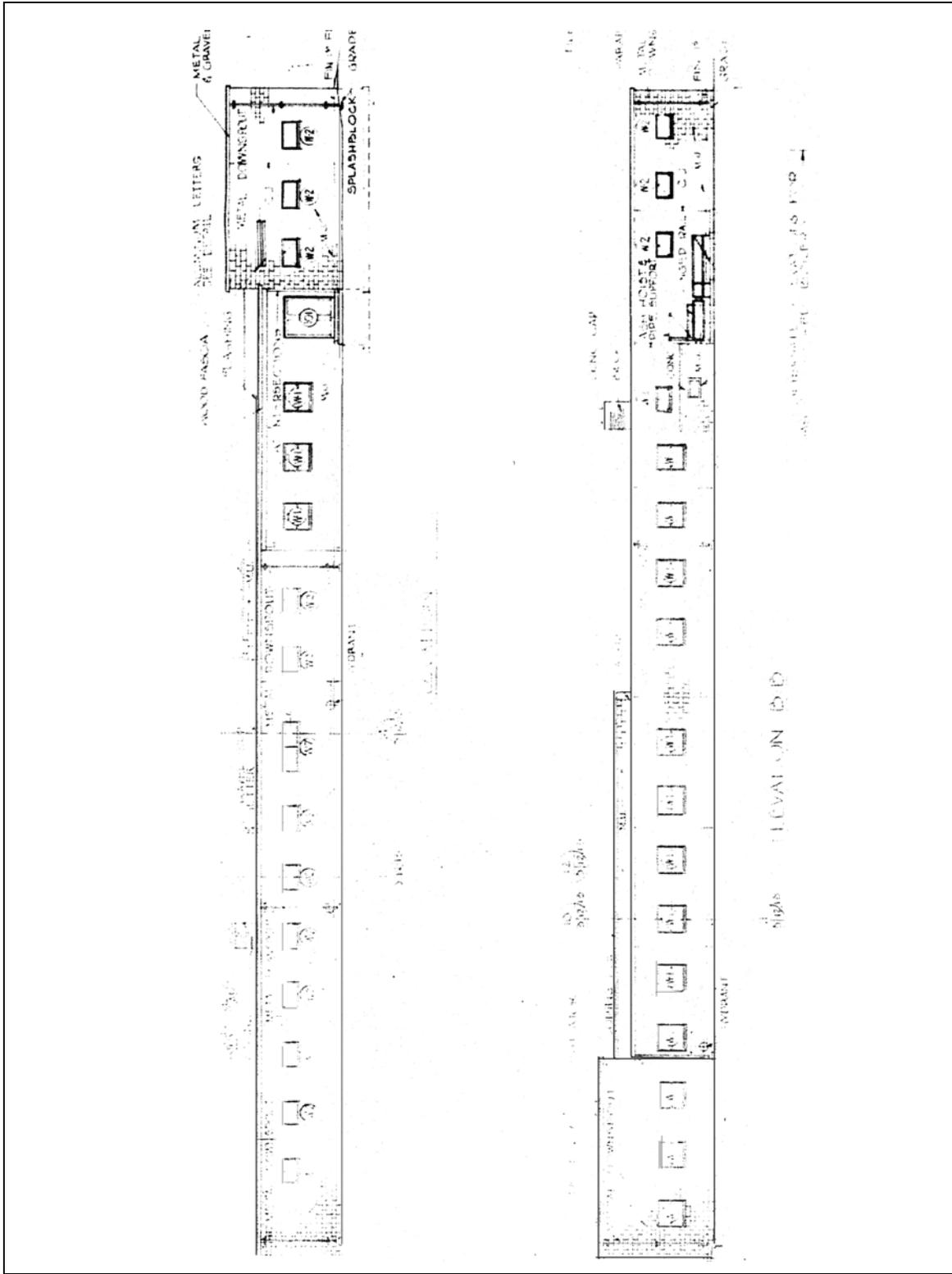


Figure 3.6.17. 1953 Plan of a 200-Man Armory (courtesy of USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA, Box 24 File 29-06-46).

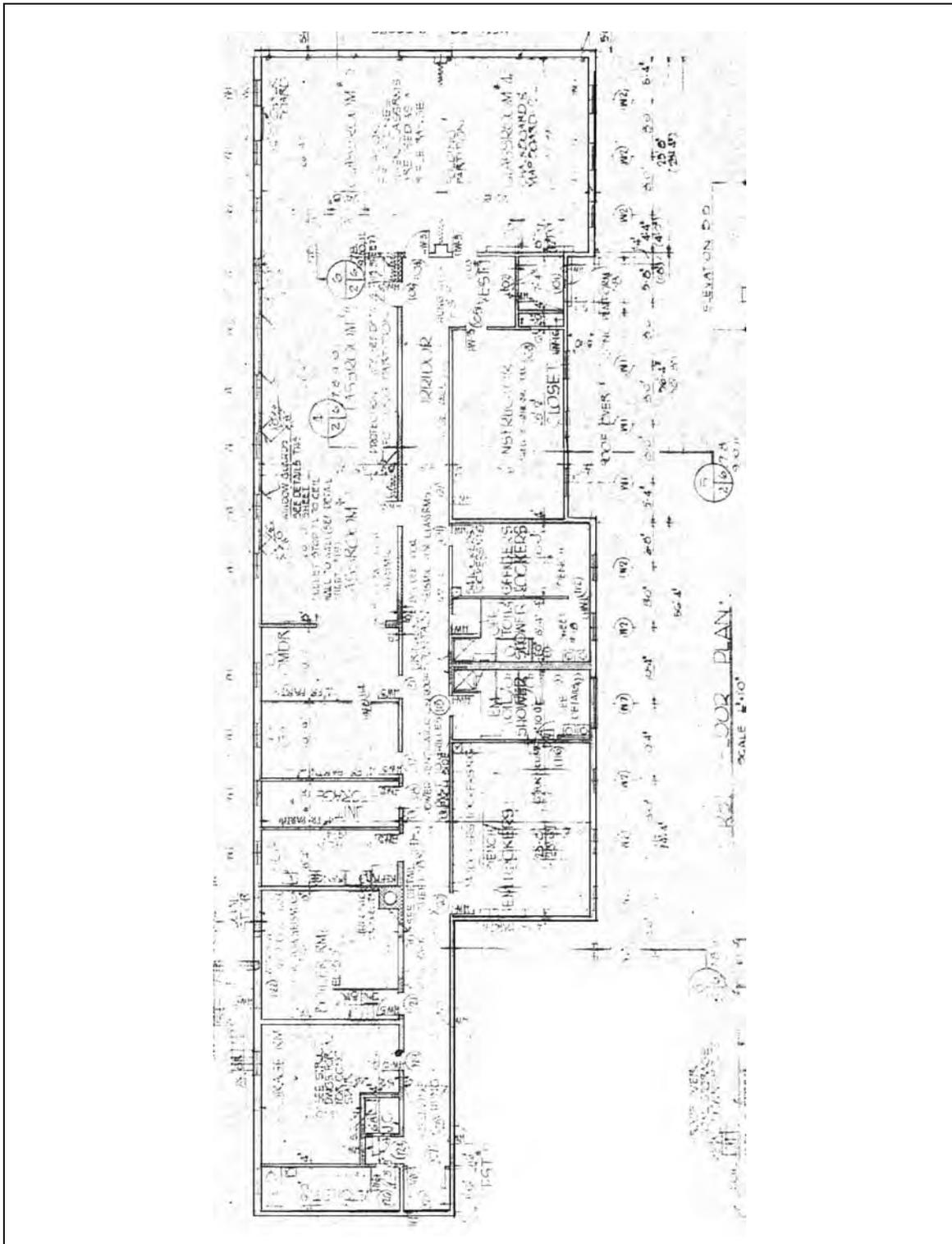


Figure 3.6.18. Standard plan for a 200-Man Expansible USARC, Reisner & Urbahn, 1953 (courtesy of the USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA, Box 24, File 29-06-46).

Soon after the 1956 generation of standard plans were completed, the Army began to reconsider whether the space criteria guiding standard plans reflected the Army Reserve's needs. The first version of new space criteria went into effect 15 November 1957. Prescribed square footages were:

- a. 1-unit (Authorized strength between 55-100) – 13,000 sq ft;
- b. 1-unit (over 100) – 15,960 sq ft;
- c. 2-unit (200 man capacity/unit) – 18,960 sq ft;
- d. 3-unit (200 man capacity/unit) – 24,310 sq ft;
- e. 4-unit (200 man capacity/unit) – 28,445 sq ft; and
- f. 5-unit (200 man capacity/unit) – 36,795 sq ft.

However, because these criteria were based on space-per-man, and Army strength assignments were based on units rather than men, revisions and clarifications to the space criteria continued through 1958.<sup>105</sup>

Debate about changes to the space criteria incited debate about the cost, function, and appearance of reserve centers. As a result, Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows revised the 1956 standardized plans a number of times in response to comments from the Army Reserve. The design process was complicated by the fact that DoD and the Bureau of the Budget reviewed and approved the revised standardized plans before they had concluded their debate about the revised space criteria. When DoD finally approved the revised space criteria in 1958, the latest version of the standardized plans were “considerably in excess” of the space criteria.<sup>106</sup>

Although draft drawings were not archived, records of correspondence reveal issues that the Army Reserve sought to rectify in revisions to the 1956 plans. Recommendations given to the architect were lengthy and very specific. Direction regarding the architectural style of the exterior elevations was unequivocal. In response to one draft of the standardized plans, Army Reserve Major Kushner wrote,

As previously stated, architecture should be conservative contemporary design, suitable for location in or adjacent to residential areas. The concept of a modern high school or advanced elementary school building is in keeping with the idea to be developed.<sup>107</sup>

To further achieve the desired exterior appearance, the Army required that parking be relocated to the rear of the building, where it would not be visible from the street, and that a shrubbery planning plan be included in the site plan (*Figure 3.6.19*). In later correspondence, the Army added, “Architectural appearance is too localized. While a degree of localization may be desirable, this should be minimized. A more conservative contemporary appearance would be

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<sup>105</sup> “Criteria and Standards for Army Reserve Facilities,” Enclosure to Memorandum For: The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), Subject: New Standard Designs for Army Reserve Centers, July 28, 1960, RG 319, Entry 149, CAR Gen. Corresp. 1960, Box 8, National Archives II, College Park, MD; “Semiannual Report: The Department of the Army Reserve Forces Plans and Programs for the Period 1 January to 30 June 1956,” Chief of the Army Reserve General Correspondence, 1956, Record Group 319, Entry 150, Box 45 (Reports & Statistics Aug-Sept 1956), National Archives II, College Park, MD; “Space Criteria for Army Reserve Centers,” 9 Apr 58, RG 319, CAR Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 343, Box 10, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>106</sup> U.S. Congress, Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives 85th Congress, 1st Session; “Second Preliminary Sketch Studies for USARCs,” 26 Nov 1958, Lt Col Sewell/76448/amd, Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 343, Box 10, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>107</sup> “Review of Preliminary Sketch Plans for USARC’s,” 26 Aug 1958, Maj Kushner/76558/gmt., Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 343, Box 10, National Archives II, College Park, MD; “Second Preliminary Sketch Studies for USARCs,” 26 Nov 1958, Lt Col Sewell/76448/amd, Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 343, Box 10, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

acceptable.” The Army even sent its own architectural sketches to the USACE to pass on to architect Max Urbahn.

Additional recommendations referred to the size interior spaces and the proximity of spaces to one another within the building program. Comments regarding the floor plan recommended, among other things, locating the mechanical equipment room more centrally, locating all storage rooms on the first floor, locating the Unit Advisor’s space adjacent to the main entrance, with the kitchen to the right of the Unit Advisor and the day room to the right of the kitchen, and locating the library adjacent to the Company Commander’s space. Similarly, because only 22-caliber rifles would be used, the Army recommended that the length of the rifle range could be reduced from 83’4” to 50’0”.<sup>108</sup>

When the space criteria were finalized in 1958 even more changes were required in the standardized plans. The two most dramatic revisions were the inclusion of accordion partitions rather than permanent partition walls between classrooms in order to increase flexibility and allow the conversion of assembly spaces in the smaller spaces (*Figure 3.6.20*), and the elimination of all basements to reduce costs and to make it easier to locate suitable construction sites. Much more detailed records regarding interior features also accompany the 1956 plans. For example, Army Reserve correspondence recommended that flooring be ceramic tile in the toilet and shower rooms, asphalt tile in the day room and corridors, and vinyl-asbestos tile in the kitchen and lobby. In addition, further specifications stated that interior walls should be painted exposed masonry walls in most spaces and that most ceilings should be painted plaster except for the day room, which was to use acoustic tiles.<sup>109</sup>

When releasing the revised plans, the Army Reserve also clarified how they were to be used by the local chapters, and how different regions could deviate from the standardized plans. In a statement before the House Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations on 15 April 1957, General Shuler, Chief, Construction Division Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, explained:

The States are not required to adhere to these designs. However, the United States Government contributions to the states for Army NG facilities are based on these approved space criteria and construction standards. Where the States exceed those standard designs, they pay 100 percent of the applicable costs.<sup>110</sup>

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<sup>108</sup> “Review of Preliminary Sketch Plans for USARC’s.”

<sup>109</sup> “Deficiencies in USAR Center Designs,” 1 May 1958, Maj. Kushner/76558/gmt, Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 343, Box 10, National Archives II, College Park, MD; “Standard Plans for USARCs,” 9 Jan 58, RG 319, CAR Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 343, Box 10, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>110</sup> U.S. Congress, *Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives 85th Congress, 1st Session*: 1235.

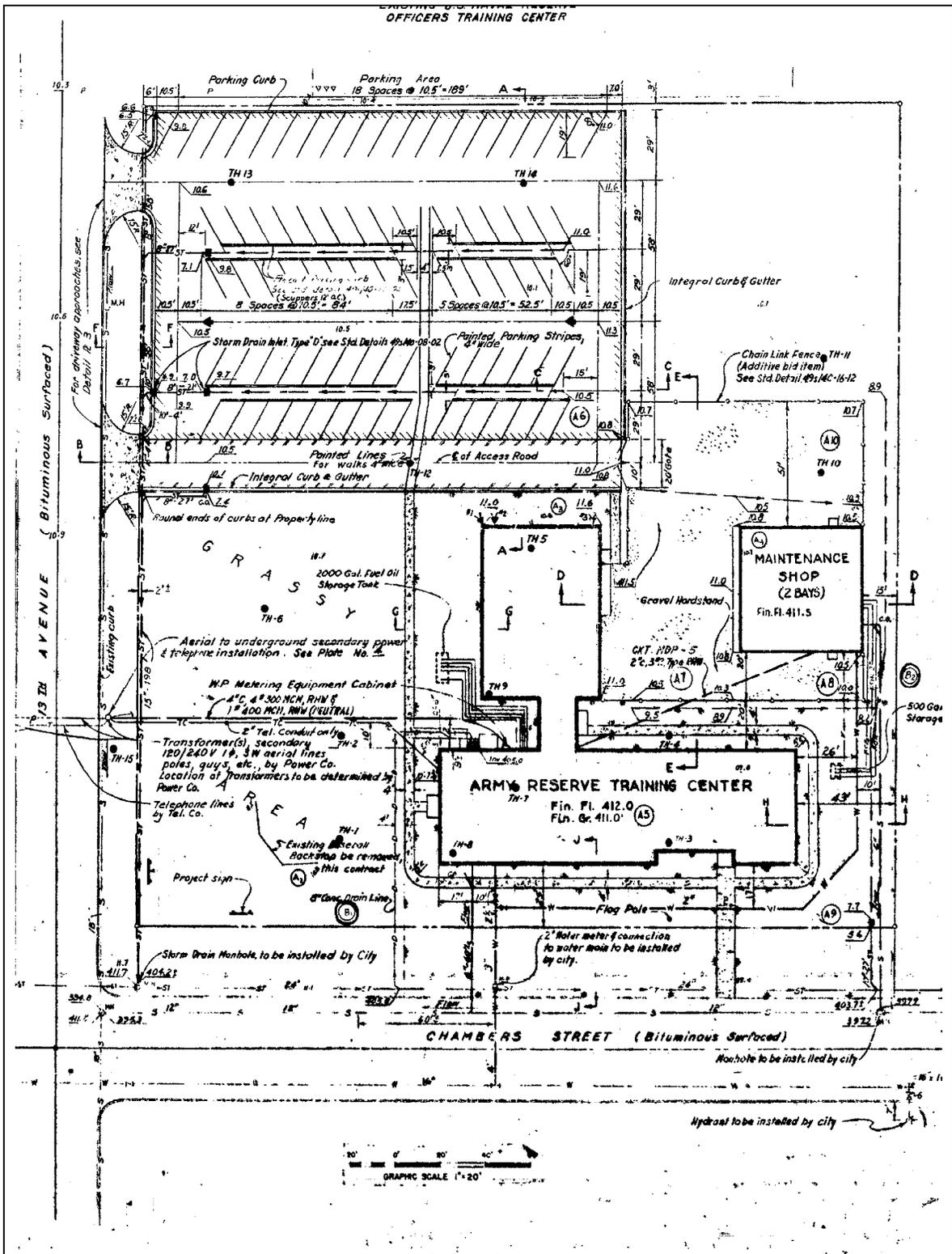


Figure 3.6.19. Site plan for Eugene, OR USARC showing landscaping and parking in rear, 1958 (courtesy of Joyce E. Rolstad, 70<sup>th</sup> RRC).



*Figure 3.6.20. Photograph of interior accordion wall at Canadaigua, New York Army Reserve Center (courtesy of Ravi Ajodah, 77<sup>th</sup> RRC).*

Based on preliminary review of historic resources surveys conducted by regional Army Reserve offices, it seems that most of the facilities currently under the stewardship of the Army Reserve conform to the standard plans. It is reasonable to infer that unit commanders felt that the standardized plans functioned well for their needs and fit into their communities. If not, the shortcomings in the standardized plans, for the most part, appear to have been so minor that they did not justify the added design cost to the state or the Army Reserve.

#### *Deviations from Standard Architectural Plans*

If the regional head of the Army Reserve did not feel that the standard plans were appropriate for a specific project, the USACE could be directed to either develop an alternative in-house plan or commission a custom design. These alternative designs would then become part of the stock of plans available to the regional command of the Army Reserve. The same budgetary constraints that applied to standard plans also applied to custom plans, so deviations from the standard plans were not practical in most situations. For example, in the 96<sup>th</sup> RRC, located in the mountain states, William J. Monroe, Jr. of Snedaker, Budd, & Monroe, Architects of Salt Lake City was commissioned to design an Army Reserve Center circa 1957. Monroe's plan was applied to the Army Reserve Centers constructed in Ogden (1957), Provo (1957), and Moore (1958), Utah (*Figure 3.6.21*). The plan and style of the design of these facilities are very similar to the standard design; however, they have a two-story, T-plan with classrooms and offices across the front and an assembly wing at the rear.

A few rare examples of Army Reserve Centers were custom designed. These seem to occur primarily in large urban areas in which another Army Reserve Center had already been constructed using the standardized design, or where construction fell under the purview of another agency because of joint utilization. For example, in 1957 the architectural firm of Smith and Hegner collaborated with the USACE to design the Army Reserve Center on the Denver Federal Center campus in Denver, Colorado. Smith and Hegner was a local firm known for their International style design of private homes, and civic and institutional buildings. The Denver Federal Center was located on land where a World War II-era ordnance plant once stood. Offices for numerous federal agencies were constructed on the property in the postwar era. Because General Service Administration (GSA) offices are located within the Denver Federal Center, it seems likely that GSA oversaw construction using their own policies and procedures rather than the Army's.





### *Appropriation of Funds*

Although Congress possessed the political will to allocate funds for construction of Army Reserve Centers, the actual authorization and expenditure of those funds encountered a number of obstacles. Congress began to discuss the importance of the Army Reserve to national defense and the necessity of adequate reserve facilities immediately after World War II, yet Congress did not appropriate funds for the construction of Army Reserve facilities until FY 1950. When it crafted the Defense Facilities Act of 1950, Congress intended to ensure a steady stream of funds for reserve construction—\$250 million over five years, or \$50 million per year from FY 1951 through 1955. Due to conflicts with the Bureau of the Budget and delays in allocation of funds, the Army Reserve did not start construction on a single training center until FY 1953. Since the pace of construction was slower than Congress intended, expenditures of federal appropriations did not meet the \$250 million mark until FY 1961.<sup>111</sup> Congress was compelled to extend the duration of the Defense Facilities Act to FY 1958 and raise the maximum total authorization to \$500 million. The bulk of Army Reserve construction funds were appropriated in this era.

The budget process set forth in PL 783, 81<sup>st</sup> Congress, required the Army Reserve to submit an annual request for appropriations to Congress, including the location and estimated cost of each proposed facility. After appropriations received Congressional approval, the Bureau of the Budget would review the proposed location, scope, and cost of each facility. Any changes imposed by the Bureau of the Budget would have to be approved by the House Subcommittee on Department of Army Appropriations.<sup>112</sup> The nature of this budget process slowed the allocation of funds and thwarted Congress's attempts to give the Army Reserve all that they requested and more.

Congressional appropriation under PL 783 for FY 1951 amounted to \$16 million for the construction of 53 facilities. In May of 1951, the Army requested that the Bureau of the Budget release \$12.6 million of that \$16 million. However, the Bureau of the Budget, as part of the Executive Branch, refused to allocate the funds until a number of issues had been resolved. One issue was the need to redirect all available funds toward the Korean conflict, which caused some politicians and critics to charge that President Eisenhower was using the Bureau of the Budget to obstruct funding bills that he had opposed and, in effect, limit Congress's power of the purse. The Bureau of the Budget also constantly challenged whether the proposed Army Reserve Centers met Section 4(a) of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950. This clause states that:

- (b) No expenditure or contribution shall be made pursuant to Articles 1103, 1104 or 1105 unless the Secretary of Defense determines:
  - (1) the number of units of reserve components located in the community or area within which such facility is provided does not exceed the number which can reasonably be expected to be maintained at authorized strength, taking into account the numbers of persons residing in such community or area who are qualified for membership in such reserve units...[and]
  - (2) the plan or program under which such facility is to be provided makes the maximum practicable provision for the joint utilization of such facilities.

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<sup>111</sup> U.S. Congress, *Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives 85th Congress, 1st Session: 1244*; Robert Norton Wells, *Politics and Policy: Shifting American Concepts of the Army Reserve Forces in International Affairs* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1969): 490.

<sup>112</sup> "Department of the Army Military Construction, Army Civilian Components Long-Range Army Reserve Forces Construction Program," 1 Dec 52.

After the Bureau of the Budget required the Army Reserve to fill out several rounds of detailed questionnaires justifying each proposed reserve center, they released \$4 million in October 1951.<sup>113</sup>

For FY 1952, Congress appropriated \$20 million to construct new Army Reserve Centers.<sup>114</sup> After additional negotiation, the Bureau of the Budget released an additional \$8.6 million in March 1952 but stipulated that the money could be applied only toward Army Reserve Centers accommodating fewer than 400 men. To complicate matters further, it was stipulated that facilities could be built only for paid reservists but could be rented for volunteers, so that,

If the Army has 400 active reservists in a city, of whom only 200 are in pay status, Bureau of Budget policy will allow one 200-man building to be built, and another to be leased, but will not let a 400-man building be constructed to provide for both groups.<sup>115</sup>

In FY 1953, Congress appropriated \$12 million for Army Reserve construction under PL 783. Congress appropriated \$9,094,000 for FY 1954 and \$15,000,000 for FY 1955. On 7 December 1954, the Bureau of the Budget apportioned \$2,036,000 for 'Military Construction, Army Reserve Forces.' By the end of FY 1954, 10 construction starts had been made; an additional 16 construction starts were achieved in FY 1955. Despite this progress, cumulative expenditures for FYs 1951 through 1955 totaled only \$33 million, far from the \$250 million authorized by PL 783.<sup>116</sup>

On 9 August 1955, President Eisenhower signed the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, which increased Ready Reserve manpower from 1.5 million to 2.9 million and made the need for reserve facilities even more pressing. DoD anticipated this shortage and in April of 1955, presented legislation to amend PL 783 to extend the authorization for reserve construction funding through 1960 to the House Committee on Armed Services. The Army estimated its need for FYs 1956 through 1960 at \$597 million above the funds authorized by PL 783—\$225 million for the National Guard and \$371 million for the Army Reserve. Of that \$371 million, the Army proposed that \$293 million would go toward construction of 1,610 training centers, \$65 million toward construction of weekend training camps, and \$13 million toward summer training camps. (Note that PL 783 initially made no distinction between funds intended for the National Guard and those intended for the Army Reserve because at that time joint utilization was assumed.) After much debate in the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, in

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<sup>113</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Armed Services, *Hearings on H.R. 8373, To Provide for the Acquisition, Construction, Expansion, Rehabilitation, Conversion, and Joint utilization of Facilities Necessary for the Administration and Training of Units of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces of the United States, and For Other Purposes* (Washington: U.S. GPO, 1950): 6475; Sinks, 265-267; "Extracts from Bureau of the Budget Memo to All Field Offices," 18 Sept 1950, RG 168 Box 1151 Army-NGB Decimal File 1949-50 600.12-633, National Archives, College Park, MD; "Codification of Reserve Policies," Apr 1954, Department of Defense, Reserve Forces Policy Board, RG 319, CAR - Sec. Class. Gen. Corresp. 1948-54, Entry 151, Box 31, National Archives, College Park, MD.

<sup>114</sup> Wells, 490.

<sup>115</sup> Sinks, 265-267; "Section 255- Furnishing of Supplies, Equipment, Services and Facilities. Recommended DOD Policy," RFPB 13-14 October 1952, RG 319, Exec. For R. & ROTC Affairs, 1948-54, Entry 343, Box 75, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>116</sup> U.S. Congress, *Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives 85th Congress, 1st Session*; Wells, 490; "Funds for Military Construction, Army Reserve," RES 600 (17 Dec 54), RG 319 Chief of Army Reserve General Correspondence 1948-54, Box 153, National Archives, College Park, MD; U.S. Congress, *Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives 85th Congress, 1st Session*; U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Armed Services, *Subcommittee Hearings on H.R. 2107 to Amend the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 to Provide for Additional Facilities Necessary for the Administration and Training of Units of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces of the United States, and For Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1955): 2556.

1957, PL 783 was amended to authorize \$500 million in reserve construction appropriations through 1958 (PL 302, 84<sup>th</sup> Congress).<sup>117</sup>

Congressional appropriations for Army Reserve construction peaked from 1956 to 1958 and amounted to \$144 million. Uncommitted previous appropriations of \$14,291,454 were available in FY 1956, and Congress appropriated an additional \$4 million. In FY 1956, construction began on 58 Army Reserve Centers, which represented a fourfold increase from the previous year. Despite the tremendous increase in construction activity, \$22,139,181 in appropriations remained uncommitted and were carried forward to FY 1957. Congress supplemented these funds with an additional \$31,611,000 in appropriations in FY 1957 and another \$35 million in FY 1958. There were 65 construction starts in FY 1957 and another 80 starts in FY 1958. By 10 July 1958, 97 Army Reserve Centers had been completed at a cost of \$29 million. The Army Reserve was able to construct more facilities not only because more money was appropriated, but also because each facility was cheaper due to a new policy that required more economical facilities. In FY 1957 the Bureau of the Budget capped reserve facilities expenditures at \$800 per man, and construction of half-unit (100-man) armories was prohibited. DoD modified the \$800 cap by allowing 20-percent variations provided that a nationwide average of \$800 was maintained (*Figure 3.6.22*).<sup>118</sup>

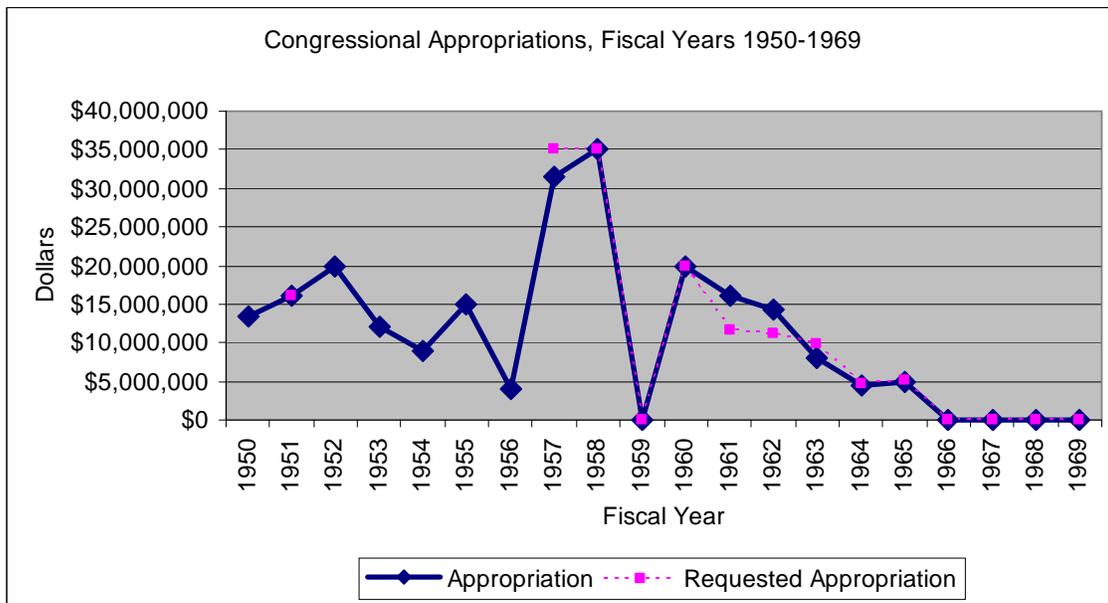


Figure 3.6.22. Congressional Appropriations for Army Reserve Centers, FY 1950-1969.

<sup>117</sup> U.S. Congress, *Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives 85th Congress, 1st Session (1246)*; U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee Hearings on H.R. 2107 to Amend the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 to Provide for Additional Facilities Necessary for the Administration and Training of Units of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces of the United States, and For Other Purposes, 2533, 2559; U.S. Congress, *Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives 85th Congress, 1st Session, 1222-1223*.

<sup>118</sup> U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization FY 1959. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Construction on S. 3756, S. 3863 and H.R. 13015* (Washington, D.C. United States GPO, 1958): 884; U.S. Congress, *Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives 85th Congress, 1st Session, 1221, 1237-1244, 1253-1254*; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization FY 1959, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Construction on S. 3756, S. 3863 and H.R. 13015*, (Washington, D.C. United States GPO, 1958): 883.

### *Execution of Construction*

The Army Reserve and DoD were responsible for the conceptual planning behind the construction of Army Reserve Centers—they assessed the need for facilities, developed space criteria, set policy for the aesthetics of the design, budgeted for construction, and lobbied for funding. The USACE, though, assumed responsibility for the execution of construction—they contracted the architect, developed specifications, selected construction sites, solicited bids for contractors, and oversaw construction. (A few exceptions occurred when centers were jointly utilized and the “host service” was not the Army. For instance, the Navy’s Bureau of Yards and Docks supervised construction if the Marine Corps were the host service.) After the Bureau of the Budget released construction funds to the Army, the money was transferred to the Chief of the Army Reserve. USACE paid the staffing costs for administering construction out of their own budget; construction allocations could not be funneled to USACE.<sup>119</sup>

During the 1950s, the USACE was organized into 11 field divisions, each of which contained 3 to 6 districts. Each fiscal year, the Chief of the Army Reserve gave the Chief of Engineers a list of reserve centers to be built with a dollar amount apportioned for each center. (The DoD comptroller had to approve that list and any changes). The Chief of Engineers delegated the list of projects down to the district offices. The USACE district office solicited bids for architectural services for site preparations and any necessary adaptations to the standard plans. Most projects used the standard plans, but if these designs were not suitable for a particular center or location, the USACE commissioned additional architectural services or provided in-house alternate designs. In large metropolitan areas with populations of more than 200,000, the reserve preferred several small centers to a larger one. The Army Reserve preferred that the centers in the community have a varied design, even if that required additional architectural fees to depart from the standard plans.<sup>120</sup>

USACE was responsible for ensuring that reserve centers conformed to approved standard designs and space criteria. Despite variable conditions encountered during construction, the USACE did not have the authority to allow changes that contradicted these approved standards. However, USACE could add additional criteria and change these criteria as appropriate. For instance, the development and implementation of specifications fell under the purview of USACE. The specifications that accompanied the 1956 revision of standardized plans, for example, filled in information gaps in the drawings. Standardized plan drawings did not illustrate or schedule window type, but specifications indicated that the contractor could select from intermediate-type, architectural projected, awning, or double-hung windows made of either steel or aluminum. Specifications also stated that the contractor could substitute “any other suitable locally available stone” for terra cotta facing, pre-cast concrete sills, or paving.<sup>121</sup> This

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<sup>119</sup> “RES 600/4A Texas (1960),” Chief of Army Reserve, General Correspondence, 1960, Entry #149, Box 9, National Archives II, College Park, MD; “What Does It Take To Get A New USAR Training Center Built in Our Town?” *The Army Reservist* (May 1955): 3; Chief of Army Reserve General Correspondence, Record Group 319, Entry 343, Box 69, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>120</sup> “Military Construction by the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army,” 10 November 1959, RG 77, Chief of Engineers, Administrative Service 285/17 Military Const. Admin Files 1959 and 285/17 General thru US Const. Agency, Container # 292, National Archives II, College Park, MD; “Project Funding Status and Objectives for the FY 1959 MCARF, Army Reserve Program, 17 Sept 58, Lt Col Sewell/76448/amd, RG 319, CAR Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 343, Box 10, National Archives II, College Park, MD; Chief of Army Reserve General Correspondence, Record Group 319, Entry 343, Box 69, National Archives II, College Park, MD; AGAC-C (M) 600.12 (20 Aug 54) Res. Correspondence from Dept. of the Army, office of the Adjutant General, to Commanding Generals, US Armies, RG 319m Chief of Army Reserve General Corresp. 1948-54, Box 153, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>121</sup> United States Army Corps of Engineers, *Design policy: military construction* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1961): 2-5; U.S. Congress, *Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives 85th Congress, 1st Session*; “Department of the Army Technical Specifications for Army Reserve Training Center \*One-Half-Unit-Expandable\*” Washington, DC: Office Chief of Engineers, 21 Sept 1956, Std Design, Record Group 77, Entry #3 359, Box 31, Folder 29-06-68-56-CE, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

gave USACE district office the opportunity to change materials to make the design more regional by changing materials, such as specifying a stucco exterior veneer rather than a brick veneer for an Army Reserve Center in California (*Figure 3.6.23*).

The USACE real estate division would facilitate the selection and purchase of the construction site. The site selection process typically took about six months. At a minimum, the size of the site needed to support the size of the center. Most sites ranged in size from three to five acres. The soils and drainage needed to be sound for construction. The site needed to be located close to reservists' homes and workplaces to allow a minimum disruption to the Reservists' contribution to the civilian economy. Other factors involved in the site selection process included:

- consideration of compatibility with municipal zoning and building codes;
- proximity to population clusters; accessibility to major transportation networks;
- availability of public transportation;
- utility services including sewage, water, telephone, and electricity; and
- municipal services such as police and fire protection.<sup>122</sup>

If the community proposed for the reserve center was home to an existing military installation, any available building sites on the installation would be given first priority. These sites seldom proved practical, though. A donated site would take the next priority. In many communities, the local government would offer a free construction site as an incentive to the Army to build a reserve center there. The Army more or less admitted that they were persuaded by free land in an article in *The Army Reservist* magazine entitled "What Does It Take To Get A New USAR Training Center Built in Our Town," where it stated,

Whenever possible, the Army endeavors to use a site which can be obtained at no cost to the federal government, such as municipal or county property. However, under no circumstances will the Army consider building a training Center at the wrong location or undertaking excessive construction costs simply because the land acquisition may be free.

Generally, rights in land are acquired in one of three ways: The property is conveyed in fee simple to the government, which is followed in all cases of purchases; where sites are offered free, a deed in fee simple with a reverter clause providing the property will revert back to the original grantor when it ceases to be used for Reserve component purposes; and by lease for 99 years with provision for general government use and waiver of restoration.

Consequently, in many communities, the reserve center was located on park land or adjacent to a public school. The reserve unit commander would approve the final site selection.<sup>123</sup>

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<sup>122</sup> "Army Releases Funds For Construction of New Reserve Training Centers: School-type Buildings for Home Station Training," *The Army Reservist* (Feb 1955): 3; "What Does It Take To Get A New USAR Training Center Built in Our Town?"; AGAC-C (M) 600.12 (20 Aug 54) Res. Correspondence from Dept. of the Army, office of the Adjutant General, to Commanding Generals, US Armies, RG 319 Chief of Army Reserve General Corresp. 1948-54 Box 153, National Archives, College Park, MD.

<sup>123</sup> "What Does It Take To Get A New USAR Training Center Built in Our Town?"



*Figure 3.6.23. Example of a USARC with a stucco exterior veneer in Fremont, California, circa 2005 (courtesy of Diane A. Clark, 63<sup>rd</sup> RRC).*

In the mid-1950s, a number of Congressmen objected to delays in construction of reserve centers in their districts, and blamed the delays on the USACE's criteria for site selection. For example, U.S. Representative Daniel J. Flood (D-Pennsylvania) charged that USACE had unreasonable expectations for stable and well-drained soils, especially when competing with the private sector for scarce sites in growing urban areas. He also accused USACE of being too critical of land donated by local governments instead of being gracious.<sup>124</sup> In reality, the delays may have been caused in part by site criteria and/or by conflicts with the Bureau of the Budget.

Once the architectural plans had been finalized and the construction site had been selected, the USACE district office publicly solicited bids for contractors. Bidding policies set by the DoD Comptroller General made it difficult for USACE to disqualify the lowest bidder, even if they were "of doubtful capability," and gave strong preference to fixed price construction contracts. The USACE, under consultation with the Chief of the Army Reserve, could award contracts that exceeded the apportioned dollar amount by up to 20 percent, provided that the total fiscal year contract awards did not exceed the total amount apportioned.<sup>125</sup>

#### *Public Response to Reserve Center Architecture*

Many communities were only too eager to have an Army Reserve center built in their town, as evidenced by the many letters requesting reserve centers and the many donations of land from cities and counties. The Army exerted a good deal of effort in designing buildings that would be well received and in marketing their designs. A public relations article in the *Army Reservist* magazine touted,

The specially designed buildings combine class rooms, administrative space and storage space, and are ideally arranged for Army Reserve training. They are a school-type building that have little resemblance to the old type armory, due to their contemporary, functional design.<sup>126</sup>

Construction of Army Reserve Centers did meet with some public objection. Particularly, some community members expressed concern that the architecture was not consistent with existing residential neighborhoods, and others felt that donation of local land for Army Reserve construction took undue priority over local needs like housing and schools.<sup>127</sup> However, although the Army talked about designing attractive buildings that fit into the surrounding communities, they did little to incorporate public input into the planning or design process for Army Reserve Centers. Not surprisingly, the new centers met with public objection in some communities. One especially controversial example was the Robert P. Patterson Army Reserve

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<sup>124</sup> U.S. Congress, *Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives 85th Congress, 1st Session, 1272-1275.*

<sup>125</sup> "Military Construction by the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army," 10 November 1959, RG 77, Chief of Engineers, Administrative Service 285/17 Military Const. Admin Files 1959 and 285/17 General thru US Const. Agency, Container # 292, National Archives II, College Park, MD; "Project Funding Status and Objectives for the FY 1959 MCARF, Army Reserve Program, 17 Sept 58, Lt Col Sewell/76448/amd RG 319, CAR Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 343, Box 10, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>126</sup> "19 New USAR training Centers Bring Total Built to 155," *The Army Reservist* (May 1955): 5.

<sup>127</sup> "ARMY WORK DOOMS CAMPUS LANDMARK; Brown House to Make Way for N. Y. U. Training Center -- 50 Families Face Eviction," *New York Times*, 28 Feb 1953, p. 19; "Armory in Union Protested," *Special to the New York Times*, 30 Aug 1953, p. 59; "STAMFORD FIGHTS PLAN FOR ARMORY; Citizens Protest Proposed Construction on Choice Residential Acreage," *Special to the New York Times*, 23 Jun 1956, p. 14; Letter from Mrs. Roland F. Reynolds to The Honorable Wilbur Brucker, Secretary of the Army, 18 Jan 1958, RG 319, CAR Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 149, Box 12 National Archives II, College Park, MD; "Training and Maintenance Facilities at all Training Centers: Armory Type Buildings Needed," Letter to 63rd Infantry Division, USAR, 7 Jan 1959, RG 319, CAR Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 149, Box 13, National Archives II, College Park, MD; Memo regarding "Military Construction Program, United States Army Reserve, FY 1961," for the Chief, U.S. Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs, 23 May 1960, RG 319, CAR Engr 149, Gen. Corresp. 1960, Box 8, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

Center in the Bronx, New York. Construction of the new center required demolition of Brown House, an 1898 building used to house veterans who were students at New York University. Other examples occurred elsewhere. In Union, New Jersey, residents of the exclusive Larchmont neighborhood staged a protest at a town meeting to oppose the sale of a parcel of land to the Army for reserve training. In Stamford, Connecticut, a meeting with the mayor drew 400 citizens and 700 telegrams of protest opposed to construction of a reserve center on a residential site. A citizen in Saginaw, Michigan, complained that the site that the City offered to donate to the Army Reserve had been programmed for public housing, but the reserve had refused all the other sites the City had offered. A Los Angeles citizen wrote a letter of complaint to the Army Reserve arguing that local architects should be used rather than standardized plans that had not even proven inexpensive to construct. The highest volume of complaints, though, concerned the lack of landscaping around the new centers, so much so that landscaping was included as a basic requirement rather than an “ancillary item” in the 1956 revision of the standard plans.<sup>128</sup>

The Army alleviated a good deal of community tension by allowing local civic groups to utilize reserve centers. For instance, local rifle clubs or Red Cross chapters could utilize the building when it was not in use by the reserve. Yet neither the public nor the Army Reserve was completely satisfied with the standard design for Army Reserve Centers, and consequently the Army Reserve again revised space criteria and commissioned new designs in the years to come.

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<sup>128</sup> “ARMY WORK DOOMS CAMPUS LANDMARK; Brown House to Make Way for N. Y. U. Training Center -- 50 Families Face Eviction,” *New York Times*, 28 Feb 1953, p. 19; “Armory in Union Protested,” *Special to the New York Times*, 30 Aug 1953, p. 59; “STAMFORD FIGHTS PLAN FOR ARMORY; Citizens Protest Proposed Construction on Choice Residential Acreage,” *Special to the New York Times*, 23 Jun 1956, p. 14; Letter from Mrs. Roland F. Reynolds to The Honorable Wilbur Brucker, Secretary of the Army, 18 Jan 1958, RG 319, CAR Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 149, Box 12 National Archives II, College Park, MD; “Training and Maintenance Facilities at all Training Centers: Armory Type Buildings Needed,” Letter to 63rd Infantry Division, USAR, 7 Jan 1959, RG 319, CAR Gen. Corresp. 1958, Entry 149, Box 13, National Archives II, College Park, MD; Memo regarding “Military Construction Program, United States Army Reserve, FY 1961,” for the Chief, U.S. Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs, 23 May 1960, RG 319, CAR Engr 149, Gen. Corresp. 1960, Box 8, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

### 3.7 Military Strategy for the Army Reserve: 1959 -1969

From 1959 to 1969, DoD made a concerted effort to slow the momentum that reserve construction had gained in the 1950s. Funding under the Defense Facilities Act of 1950 expired in 1959. Toward the end of the Eisenhower administration, reserve troop strength began to decline. As Cold War threats escalated during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, the military increasingly needed immediately deployable military forces, which led to questions about the efficacy and relevance of the reserve program. With the Johnson administration's reluctance to deploy Army Reserve forces in the Vietnam War, the Army Reserve faded into the background of military policy during the 1960s.

At the end of his term, President Eisenhower began to cut Army Reserve numbers even more drastically than in previous years. The "pentomic" military reorganization initially proposed by the Eisenhower administration under the Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 was fully implemented by 1960. A letter from Lieutenant Colonel Harvey of the U.S. Army Reserve Command to Senator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, dated 2 May 1960, stated that due to the pentomic reorganization, "the Army Reserve troop structure was substantially reduced in numbers of company size units throughout the United States. The number of units, along with the number of paid drill spaces, is further limited by approved strength ceilings and authorized expenditures."<sup>129</sup>

The Reserve Program and its role within the military and to the nation's defense also became a topic of discussion during the 1960 presidential campaign. Candidate John F. Kennedy stated his intent to reverse Eisenhower's military strategy and make forces more readily deployable. This was characteristic of Kennedy's more assertive attitude toward international affairs. The advantages of such a strategy became apparent soon after Kennedy assumed office in 1961, as tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union escalated. As it had in the early years of the Cold War, Berlin became a focal point in this ongoing conflict. With strong Soviet backing, East Germany began constructing a wall to seal East Berlin and impede emigration to the West. As the crisis escalated in the summer of 1961, Kennedy added two units (400 men) to the Army and called 60,000 Army Reservists to one year of active duty as a deterrent against Soviet intentions to gain control of West Berlin. Ultimately 110,000 Army Reservists were mobilized in the Berlin Crisis. However, these reservists first required nine months of training at home, consuming nearly all of their one-year duty.<sup>130</sup>

The Berlin Crisis heightened the Kennedy administration's sense that U.S. forces urgently needed to reach a state of readiness in training that would allow them to be immediately deployable. The Cuban Missile Crisis reinforced this sense of urgency. The Truman Doctrine and the theory of containment that had guided American foreign policy in the 1950s were based on the assumption that the threat of nuclear war would make conventional warfare obsolete. The Berlin Crisis and Cuban Missile Crisis demonstrated that nuclear threats were not a prudent solution for all international tensions. For American foreign policy to continue to subscribe to the domino theory and the theory of containment, American policymakers had to accept that American troops would risk combat and prepare for that reality. This especially applied to the U.S. commitment to contain Communism from reaching Vietnam.

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<sup>129</sup> "RES 600/2A West Virginia (1960)," Chief of Army Reserve, General Correspondence 1960, National Archives II, College Park, MD, Entry #149, Box 9.

<sup>130</sup> Wells: 2; Abbot A. Brayton, "American Reserve Policies Since World War II," *Military Affairs* 36 (Dec 1972): 141.

However, the military's effort to improve the readiness of the reservists was not easily accomplished. By the early 1960s, World War II and Korean War veterans had completed their obligation to the reserves, which diminished the pool of reservists with combat experience and readiness. New recruits, therefore, required more training to be ready for active duty and combat. In light of such considerations, the Kennedy administration debated whether it was possible for the reserves to be trained well enough for immediate call-up. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara especially argued that the reserves would never be immediately deployable and therefore were a drain on the defense budget.

When Johnson assumed the Presidency in 1963, he and Secretary of Defense McNamara continued to follow Kennedy's policies for the reserves. In 1964, McNamara presented a proposal to eliminate the Army Reserve and merge it with the National Guard. Combined strength would be reduced from 700,000 to 550,000. The ever-influential ROA, which opposed McNamara's plan, successfully lobbied Congress to defeat the proposal. However, McNamara continued his campaign to eliminate what he saw as waste in the reserves. On 30 September 1965, he announced the formation of a "Select Reserve Force" that would contain 150,000 of the most highly trained and immediately deployable Army Reservists. Select Reserve Forces were intended to be immediately deployed for two years of active duty in Vietnam, if necessary. In turn, McNamara's plan would eliminate several Army Reserve divisions with lower readiness status. To this end, in 1967 and 1968 DoD restructured the Army Reserve into 20 regional Army Reserve Commands (ARCOMs), eliminating some units and margining others.<sup>131</sup> Congress countered DoD's attempt to control reserve strengths by passing the "Reserve Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act" in 1967, which established the Army Reserve as a permanent component in the Army and stipulated that Congress annually approve Army Reserve manpower levels (*Table 3.7.1*).<sup>132</sup>

While DoD and Congress debated the role that the reserve would have in a potential conflict in Vietnam, the full Army steadily built up the number of soldiers in Southeast Asia. During 1967 and 1968, 535,000 officers and enlisted men were deployed to Vietnam, but fewer than 6,000 Army Reservists were deployed (*Table 3.7.2*). In the spring of 1968, President Johnson announced his intention to call up 24,500 reservists. Ultimately only about 10,000 Army Reservists from 42 units were called up, and only about 6,000 from 35 units were mobilized in Vietnam from 1968 to 1970.<sup>133</sup>

Military historians continue to debate why the Select Reserve Forces were not deployed in the Vietnam War before 1968. Abbot A. Brayton cites a number of contributing factors, including the political and economic consequences of deploying reservists for two years, considering that reservists were integral contributors to the civilian economy; President Johnson's wish to minimize the public's perception of the conflict; military leaders' skepticism about reserves' readiness; and, growing domestic civilian unrest requiring Army Reserve forces to maintain order.<sup>134</sup> The decision to not deploy the reserves was self-perpetuating—resources and equipment were not provided to train reservists early in the conflict, so they were not adequately trained later in the war. Similarly, one of the first groups of Army Reservists mobilized—the 513<sup>th</sup> Maintenance Battalion—proved to be unprepared for combat. This fueled Congressional

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<sup>131</sup> <http://www.armyreserve.army.mil/USARC/RRC/0090RRC/History.htm>

<sup>132</sup> Wells: 65-76, 151-152; William Levantrosser, "The Army Reserve Merger Proposal," *Military Affairs* 30 (Winter, 1966): 138.

<sup>133</sup> Wells: 13; *New York Times*, 12 April 1968, p. 5, quoted at: [http://www.mnroa.org/0703/Research/vietnam\\_research\\_1.htm](http://www.mnroa.org/0703/Research/vietnam_research_1.htm);

"Dirty Little Secrets of the Vietnam War", by Dunnigan and Nofi, 1999, page 218, quoted at:

[http://www.mnroa.org/0703/Research/vietnam\\_research\\_1.htm](http://www.mnroa.org/0703/Research/vietnam_research_1.htm).

<sup>134</sup> Brayton, 142.

assumptions that reservists in general would not be prepared, although many reservists took part in additional training while the issue of their preparedness was being debated.<sup>135</sup>

Nonetheless, the reservists who were deployed in Vietnam made important contributions. Because Army Reservists in Vietnam typically were older and more mature than draftees, fewer disciplinary actions were taken against them. Army Reservists received 277 Certificates of Achievement for their honor and bravery in the Vietnam War. The experience of the Vietnam War also was important in shaping future reserve policy. The Vietnam War demonstrated that Army Reservists functioned more productively as intact units than they did when “infused” with units of draftees. The importance of equity in deployment became apparent, as it had after the Korean War. However, Army Reservists had been deployed in disproportionately heavy numbers in Korea, while some draftees and civilians considered they had been deployed in disproportionately light numbers in Vietnam.<sup>136</sup>

Table 3.7.1—Strength of the Army Reserve, 1959-1959

End of Fiscal Year	Paid Drill	Total Ready Reserve	Standby Reserve	Retired Reserve	Total Army Reserve
1959	314,173	1,008,837	--	--	2,282,550
1960	301,081	1,024,549	--	--	2,217,472
1961	301,796	1,028,168	772,543	93,036	1,893,747
1962	261,456	841,490	496,762	107,649	1,445,901
1963	284,182	667,081	293,283	132,470	1,092,834
1964	268,524	722,089	255,592	154,180	1,131,782
1965	261,680	718,438	233,916	176,212	1,128,566
1966	250,794	797,819	233,683	190,663	1,222,165
1967	261,957	706,161	312,503	199,320	1,217,984
1968	244,239	873,476	230,875	230,879	1,335,230
1969	261,322	1,079,793	262,000	--	1,304,000

Source: *Twice the Citizen, A History of the United States Army Reserve, 1908-1983*.

Table 3.7.2—USAR Units Mobilized

Type Unit	Total Authorized Strength
Infantry Battalion	782
Military Intelligence Det	64
AG Units	190
Composite Service Units	1,552
Medical Units	667
Finance Units	40
Ordnance Units	313
Quartermaster Units	457
Transportation Units	1,814
	<b>5,869 * (* total = 5,879)</b>

Source: “Annual Historical Summary” Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, 1 July 1967 - 30 June 1968.

<sup>135</sup> Crossland, 205.

<sup>136</sup> Crossland, 207-210.

### 3.8 Buildings Associated with the Army Reserve: 1959-1969

Due to maintenance problems, cost overruns, and public dissatisfaction encountered during construction of Army Reserve Centers in the 1950s, DoD and the Army revised space criteria and commissioned new standardized plans in 1959 and 1960. In the years to follow, military policy de-emphasized reserve training, and reserve troop strength and Congressional appropriations for Army Reserve construction declined accordingly. Nonetheless, the total number of centers funded between 1959 and 1969 was greater than it had been between 1950 and 1958. Although the inventory of reserve centers constructed in this era does not have the same degree of design consistency as the inventory constructed in the 1950s, the era from 1959 to 1969 accounts for the largest percentage of total extant inventory of any era of construction. The current inventory of Army Reserve Centers includes 238 properties constructed from 1959 to 1969, versus 172 constructed between 1950 and 1959, an average of 21.64 per year versus 19.11 per year (*Appendix A*).

#### *Revision of Space and Design Criteria*

In addition to the public complaints about the appearance of Army Reserve Centers earlier in the 1950s, the USACE complained that the standard plans for Army Reserve Centers were too expensive to construct, and the leader of Army Reserve units housed in the new centers complained that the buildings were too costly to maintain. By 1959, dissatisfaction with the preexisting plans was so strong that,

By Memorandum of 11 August 1959, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Properties and Installations (P&I) advised Department of the Army that authority for continued use of the current standard plan for Army Reserve Centers should be considered revoked and that the projects not presently under design will not be released until the new standard plans are available for this purpose.<sup>137</sup>

The Army Reserve once again set out to revise space criteria and redesign the standard plans for Army Reserve Centers. In response to change orders frequently requested by regional commanders of the Army Reserve and regional offices of the USACE, the new construction criteria required “a stronger and more fire resistant construction [that] will require less repair, maintenance and custodial service,” and the new space criteria called for improved rifle ranges, armed security vaults, increased classroom and storage space, and more economical arrangements of spaces. In response to feedback from the public, the redesign aimed to “attain a more attractive appearance within the civilian residential community of which they will become a part.”<sup>138</sup>

Based upon lessons learned in the 1950s, the Chief of the Army Reserve and the Office of the Chief Engineers worked together to develop new space criteria. Because selecting sites large enough to allow for expansible construction had proven difficult, the revised criterion eliminated

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<sup>137</sup> “Army Reserve Center Design,” Summary Sheet of 15 Sep 1959, RG 319, CAR Gen Corresp., Entry 149, Box 4 1959, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>138</sup> Memo regarding “Military Construction Program, United States Army Reserve, FY 1961,” for the Chief, U.S. Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs, 23 May 1960, RG 319, CAR Engry 149, Gen. Corresp. 1960, Box 8; National Archives II, College Park, MD; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization FY 1961. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Construction on S. 3006 and H.R. 10777* (Washington, D.C. United States G.P.O., 1960): 495; Memo regarding “Military Construction Program, United States Army Reserve, FY 1961,” for the Chief, U.S. Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs, 23 May 1960, RG 319, CAR Engry 149, Gen. Corresp. 1960, Box 8, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

expansibility from the requirements for Army Reserve Center design. Square footage allocations were made more specific; for one-, two-, three-, and five-unit Army Reserve Centers, exact square footage measurements were prescribed for administrative space, storage space, motor vehicle maintenance shops, military vehicle equipment park space, and reservist parking areas. For assembly spaces, ceiling heights, door heights, and floor loads were prescribed to allow vehicular access. To meet the strict economy of space prescribed, the criteria recommended dual use of spaces through the use of accordion doors instead of walls. Even the assembly space would be divisible into multiple classroom spaces.

Despite the measures to economize space set forth by the Chief of the Army Reserve and the Office of the Chief Engineer, the final version of space criteria approved by DoD allowed for more square footage than the previous standard plans (*Table 3.8.1*).

*Table 3.8.1—Comparison of space provided in the old and new one unit USARC standard plans together with areas authorized by DoD*

Space	Authorized by DoD (Sq. Ft.)	Old Plan Dwg.29-06-46 (Modified to 1 Unit) (Sq. Ft.)
Assembly Hall	3,500	3,500
Rifle Range	1,600	(Range Facility in Assembly Hall)
Classrooms	900	2,229
Administrative	800	772
Storage	1,600	1,096
Locker Room	1,200	647
Toilets	300	460
Kitchen	100	155
Dayroom	250	None
<b>Sub-Total Net Area</b>	<b>10,250</b>	<b>8,859</b>
Mechanical Equipment & Fuel Storage	N/A	872
Circulation	N/A	1,219
Exterior Walls & Partitions	N/A	1,021
<b>Total Gross Area</b>	<b>10,250</b>	<b>11,971</b>

*Source: "Comparison Between Old and New One Unit USARC Standard Plans," 5 Apr 1960. Enclosure to Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Increased Costs for Army Reserve Facilities, 13 April 1960. National Archives II, College Park, MD. RG 319, CAR Entry 149 Gen. Corresp. 1960, Box 8.*

Design criteria for the exterior appearance of Army Reserve Centers also were codified more strictly. During the 1950s, the design of Army Reserve Centers had been governed by space criteria and basic qualitative construction standards. In the 1960s, the Army Reserve developed more specific and far-reaching standards for reserve centers. In June 1960, the Chief of the Army Reserve submitted "Proposed Criteria for Design for Army Reserve Centers" to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (P&I). The proposed criteria specified that "an austere, simplified design is to be used." The standard designs developed by Urbahn and Reisner in the 1950s had made this a de facto criterion, but before 1960 it had not been a formal criterion. To

soften the austere design and minimize complaints from the neighboring community, the criteria required paving of walks and landscaping of sites.<sup>139</sup>

In 1966, the Army published the *Basic Criteria and Construction Standards for Army Facilities*.<sup>140</sup> It seems that prior to 1966, architectural and space criteria were codified through numerous facility-specific documents, but that the Army did not consolidate their construction policies into a single, uniform document until the basic criteria were published in 1966. For the most part, the 1966 criteria were compatible with the 1960 criteria. The basic concept of conservative modern design was continued. In Section 1.5, the 1966 basic criteria state that “ornamentation of a structure for its own sake is avoided” and that “while new structures need not duplicate the established style of architecture at existing installations, the architectural design will be compatible with existing construction.” In other words, the scale and materials used in the design for Army facilities would respond to the surrounding architectural context, in an effort to offset public opposition to new Army construction in existing neighborhoods or on established installations. The 1966 document set forth three different climate zones and specified different roof loads for each. Materials for exterior walls are specified to be constructed using CMUs, brick over CMU, cast concrete, or wood frame with wood siding, stucco, or brick. The window area was set at a minimum not less than 10 percent of floor area for spaces requiring light, and at 15 percent for spaces requiring ventilation. Acceptable window types were varied by climate zone. Double-hung windows were permitted in the warmest zone only; vertically pivoting windows were permitted for multi-story centers with central air conditioning; awning-type windows could be used in the warmest zone only; projected windows could be used in the warmest zone; industrial windows could be used in any zone; and, fixed windows could be used in any zone.

#### *Development of Revised Standard Plans*

In July of 1960, Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates set forth a “Sequence of Steps Planned for Design of Standard Plans for Army Reserve Centers” that would ensure that the revised space criteria were carried through in the development of the revised standard plans. After DoD had approved the revised space criteria, the Office of the Chief Engineers would develop a preliminary “layout” plan in coordination with the Chief of the Army Reserve. The Office of the Chief Engineer then would direct the district engineers to let a contract for the preparation of standard architectural plans. The contract would stipulate that the architect first would prepare an economic analysis of alternative construction systems and materials, which would be reviewed and approved by the Office of the Chief Engineer and the Chief of the Army Reserve before the design process proceeded. Once this analysis had been approved, the contracted engineer would develop the standard design while the Office of the Chief Engineer “exercise[d] continual close scrutiny of development of standard plans.” The Chief of the Army Reserve would receive copies of the drawings at appropriate phases throughout the design development. Once the design had been completed to the satisfaction of the Office of the Chief Engineer, the final design of the standard plan would be submitted to the Chief of the Army Reserve for approval. Approved standard plans then would be issued to district engineers to begin construction.<sup>141</sup>

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<sup>139</sup> “Criteria for Design for Army Reserve Centers,” Memorandum for the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), Subject: Review of Space Criteria and Construction Standards for Reserve Forces Facilities, 21 June 1960, RG 319, Entry 149, CAR Gen. Corresp. 1960, Box 8, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>140</sup> Basic criteria and construction standards for Army facilities. Publication: Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, Dept. of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1966.

<sup>141</sup> “Sequence of Steps Planned for Design of Standard Plans for Army Reserve Centers,” Enclosure to Memorandum For: The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), Subject: New Standard Designs for Army Reserve Centers, July 28, 1960. National Archives II, College Park, MD. RG 319, Entry 149, CAR Gen. Corresp. 1960, Box 8.

In 1959, the Corps of Engineers commissioned Dallas architectural firm George L. Dahl, Architects and Engineers, to develop the revised standard plans for the Army Reserve Centers. Dahl had been an officer in Army Air Service at Kelly Field in San Antonio during World War I. Dahl received his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Minnesota and his Master's from Harvard University. He rose to prominence as an architect in the 1920s when he was hired by Dallas architect Herbert Greene to fulfill construction contracts at the University of Texas funded by recently discovered oil on land owned by the State of Texas. In the 1930s, Dahl designed the campus for the Texas Centennial Exposition at Fair Park in Dallas. Early in his career Dahl had practiced in a classical and eclectic revival styles, but in the 1950s he embraced modernism. His firm, La Roche & Dahl, became known for its fast and design-build process and modern style.<sup>142</sup>

George Dahl's 1960 designs for a one-unit (200-man) and two-unit (400-man) Army Reserve Center are filed in the archives of the Army Corps of Engineers at their headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia. The design for a one-unit (200-man) Army Reserve Center shows a broken, asymmetrical mass of overlapping rectangles, each with separate roof form (*Figure 3.8.1*). The main portion of the building mass is set back and includes a double loaded corridor with day room, storage, library on the first floor, and classrooms and lockers on the second floor. Flanking the main central section on the right side, a single-story wing contains the rifle range and arms storage. To the left of the main central section, a double-height space makes up the assembly hall. Each section of the building is capped by a low-pitched roof. The exterior elevations feature exposed concrete columns with glass spandrels and a tapestry of dark and light brick to create visual depth.<sup>143</sup>

The design for the two-unit (400-man) was similar to the design for the one-unit center (*Figure 3.8.2*). The proposed floor plan for the smaller center was more regular, however, and more closely resembled the L-plan used in the previous standard plans. Like the standard plans designed by Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows, the two-unit standard plan designed by Dahl's firm consisted of a classroom wing with a central hall and an assembly wing with a double-height open space, arranged in an L-plan and linked together by a single-story entry corridor. Thin vertical slits of double-height windows provided visual interest on the exterior elevations, which also featured a finish of contrasting dark and light brick.

Army Reserve Centers constructed from these sets of plans are distinct from those built in other eras. For the purposes of this study, buildings that relied on these plans fall within a property type category that has been named *Vertical Plan* because of the vertical emphasis of the windows.

The proposed new standard plan was significantly larger and more expensive than the most recent 1956 set of plans designed by Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows. As dictated by the revised space criteria approved by DoD, the plan included an additional 2,054 square feet of interior space. This preempted the need for "expansible" plans and made site selection easier. In response to the "Proposed Criteria for Design for Army Reserve Centers," the revised plan also included upgrading interior finishes, improving mechanical features, enhancing exterior

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<sup>142</sup> George Dahl (1894-1987) Papers, General, professional, and personal works, Alexander Architectural Archive, The University of Texas at Austin; "Dahl, George Leighton." *Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/DD/fda86.html>.

<sup>143</sup> United States Army Reserve - U.S. Army Reserve Training Center - One Unit (200 Man). George L. Dahl, Architects & Engineers, Dallas, Texas, (No date), Microfiche Box 29, 29-06-68-70, Sheet 1-6, 29-06-68-71, Sheet 1-6, Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters, Alexandria, VA.

architectural treatment, and adding non-combustible construction. These changes added an estimated \$62,000 to the construction costs for the 1960 standard plan (*Tables 3.8.2 and 3.8.3*).

*Table 3.8.2—Comparison of space authorized by DoD versus the old and new one unit USARC standard plans*

Space	Authorized by DoD (Sq. Ft.)	New Plan Dwg. No. 29-06-70 (Sq. Ft.)	Old Plan Dwg. No 29-06-46 (1 Unit) (Sq. Ft.)
Assembly Hall	3,500	3419	3,500
Rifle Range	1,600	1,606	(Range Facility in Assembly Hall)
Classrooms	900	706	2,229
Administrative	800	755	772
Storage	1,600	1,460	1,096
Locker Room	1,200	1,117	647
Toilets	300	266	460
Kitchen	100	75	155
Dayroom	250	253	None
<b>Sub-Total Net Area</b>	<b>10,250</b>	<b>9,657</b>	<b>8,859</b>
Mechanical Equipment & Fuel Storage		984	872
Circulation		1,742	1,219
Exterior Walls & Partitions		1,642	1,021
<b>Total Gross Area</b>		<b>14,025</b>	<b>11,971</b>

*Source: "Comparison Between Old and New One Unit USARC Standard Plans," 5 Apr 1960. Enclosure to Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Increased Costs for Army Reserve Facilities, 13 April 1960. National Archives II, College Park, MD. RG 319, CAR Entry 149 Gen. Corresp. 1960, Box 8.*

*Table 3.8.3—Comparison of space provided in the old and new one-unit USARC standard plans*

Unit Feature	Sq Ft	Cost
a. Additional space:		
Net area	798	
Mechanical equipment & fuel storage	112	
Circulation:	523	
Exterior walls & partitions	621	
Total gross increase	2,054	
Approximate cost of increase at \$17/sq ft:		\$35,000
b. Upgrading of interior finishes in accordance with approved DoD criteria		\$10,000
c. Improved mechanical features		\$3,000
d. Exterior architectural treatment (roof overhangs, glass walls in dayroom, architectural treatment of brick panels)		\$4,000
e. Non-combustible construction (new-concrete frame, floors and roof and masonry walls; versus old-masonry wall bearing, bar joists with wood roof deck and stud partitions)		\$10,000
<b>Total additional costs</b>		<b>\$62,000</b>

*Ibid.*









Execution of new reserve centers using Dahl's redesigned standard plans was delayed because of disagreements between the Secretary of Defense, the Assistant Secretary of the Army, and the Chief of Engineers. In the meantime, the preexisting Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows standard plans continued to be used to construct new Army Reserve Centers, despite the 1959 memorandum calling for the discontinuation of these plans. When the USACE solicited bids for the first few centers that were supposed to use the new Dahl design, bids came in significantly higher than the amount that had been budgeted. According to a series of memoranda written by the office of the Chief of the Army Reserve in 1959 and 1960, the office of the Secretary of Defense argued that the size and cost of the design should be reduced, but the Army responded that the facilities would not be able to serve their training purpose if they were reduced too drastically. The Secretary of Defense and the Chief on Engineers also believed that the proposed floor plan was too irregular and would be too expensive to construct, but the Army insisted that the plan had been developed in response to specific space criteria and programmatic needs that the Army had established through research and experience. The parties compromised by retaining the form of Dahl's design but eliminating visual details such as the proposed two-toned brick pattern on the exterior walls, decorative stair rails, and overhanging eaves.<sup>144</sup>

It seems likely that USACE district engineers contracted other architects to develop other versions of standard plans during the 1960s. Although the archives of the USACE include only Dahl's plans, commonalities among centers designed by other architects in the 1960s suggest that other standardized plans were developed. For instance, architect A. M. Kinney of Cincinnati, Ohio, designed a number of regionally-specific plans for Army Reserve Centers. During the 1950s, A. M. Kinney had earned a reputation for designing economical and functional public schools that used accordion walls and dividers to create multi-use spaces. Examples of Army Reserve Centers built according to Kinney's design in the early 1960s include Fort Tilden, New York; Fargo, North Dakota; State College, Pennsylvania; and Clarksburg, West Virginia (*Figure 3.8.3*).<sup>145</sup> Similarly, in 1969 architects Strecker and Associates of Los Angeles custom-designed Van Deman Hall in San Diego County for the Army Reserve under supervision of the Directorate of Facilities Engineering at Fort McArthur. (*Figure 3.8.4*).

The role played by regional architects like A. M. Kinney remains unclear. Under this study, regional deviations from standard plans were detected only if inventories maintained by the RRCs indicated the original architect, or if the buildings were referenced in national periodicals. Regional architects may have merely adapted the standard plans to the site and the climate, or they may have designed completely custom reserve facilities. A comprehensive survey and assessment of Army Reserve Centers dating from 1959 to 1969 is necessary to understand the extent of their influence on Army Reserve Center design nationwide.

The design and construction used for outbuildings during this era is not fully understood either. The Dahl drawings archived with the USACE do not include plans for OMS or storage buildings, yet data submitted by RRCs indicate that a number of outbuildings were constructed between 1959 and 1969. Based on review of a sampling of outbuildings constructed in this era, it seems likely that the preexisting plans designed by Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows continued to be used for outbuildings. Regional architects also may have provided plans for outbuildings along with their designs for Army Reserve Centers.

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<sup>144</sup> National Archives II, College Park, MD. RG 319, CAR Gen Corresp., 1960, Entry 149, Boxes 4-8.

<sup>145</sup> "Day care for underprivileged children: Wesley Child Care Center, Cincinnati, Ohio," *Architectural Record* 129(Apr 1961): 173-177; "Schools," *Architectural Record* 127 (May 1960): 193-216; "[Three elementary schools]," *Progressive Architecture* 40 (Apr 1959): 127-145.

### *Appropriation of Funds*

Beginning in FY 1959, the lump sum appropriations authorized by the amendment to the Defense Facilities Act of 1950 expired, and all appropriations for Army Reserve Centers were made on a line-item basis. This trend continued through FY 1962. The line-item appropriation strategy intended to speed construction of facilities by stipulating that funds for any line-item project not begun in three years would be rescinded. Moreover, some of the construction delays had been caused by discussions about the proposed pentomic reorganization of the Army Reserve and seemed better suited for the volatile and uncertain nature of the Army Reserve's command structure. Ultimately, the pentomic reorganization of the Army eliminated reserve units and strengths, and consequently reduced the number of new reserve facilities needed.<sup>146</sup>

The shift to line-item appropriations also gave Congress greater control over the reserve construction program. In FY 1959, Congress authorized \$5 million in line items for the Army Reserve and appropriated \$1 million.<sup>147</sup> However, the Army Reserve still retained \$45 million from prior allocations and opted to expend this money to construct facilities where they chose and of the size they deemed appropriate, rather than use the line-item appropriations, which strictly specified the locations for construction and the amount of money to be spent in each location. With the \$45 million of prior allocations, the Army started construction on 70 centers in 1959, including a number of 100-man facilities in small communities.<sup>148</sup>

By 1960, plans for the pentomic reorganization of the military had been finalized, and the Army Reserve resumed its building program, requesting about \$20 million in line-item allocations for 135 facilities for FY 1960. An additional \$6 million in prior-year allocations were carried into FY 1960. Congress appropriated \$20 million in FY 1960, and the Army Reserve started construction on 66 facilities. For FY 1961, the Army proposed line-item allocations of \$11,674,000 for 42 projects (see *Figure 3.6.23*). Congress appropriated about \$16 million for Army Reserve construction that fiscal year. For FY 1962, the Army proposed line-item allocations totaling \$11,209,000. This included \$6,757,000 for construction or rehabilitation at 20 centers and "deficiency corrections" at 221 existing centers. This included repairs and maintenance needed to bring existing facilities up to the new space criteria and specifications. Congress appropriated about \$14.4 million for FY 1962. Since the construction program first began in 1950, Congress had authorized funds for 542 Army Reserve Centers, 462 of which had been completed, 50 of which were under construction, and 30 of which were in design stages.<sup>149</sup>

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<sup>146</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Armed Services, *H.R. 4414, To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1959); U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1969, Hearings before a Subcommittee on H.R. 15784, To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1968): 8302; "RES 600/2A West Virginia (1960)," Chief of Army Reserve, General Correspondence, 1960, Entry #149, Box 9, National Archives II, College Park, MD.

<sup>147</sup> The authorization is determined by the legislative committee, such as the Committee on Armed Services, while appropriations bills are developed by the Appropriations Committees in accord with the authorization and voted on in the full Congress. An agency can make future plans or obligations to spend the money authorized, but can only actually spend the money appropriated.

<sup>148</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Armed Services, *H.R. 4414, To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1959): 1489; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization FY 1959, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Construction on S. 3756, S. 3863 and H.R. 13015* (Washington, D.C. Unites States G.P.O., 1958): 850; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization FY 1960, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Construction on S. 1086 and H.R. 5674* (Washington, D.C. Unites States G.P.O., 1959): 649-664.

<sup>149</sup> *Ibid*; U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Armed Services, *H.R. 10220 and H.R. 10777, bills to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1960): 3312; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization fiscal Year 1962, Hearings on H.R. 2743 and H.R. 5000, Bills to Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1961): 23, 768-769; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1963, Hearings on S. 2841 (H.R. 11131), To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1962): 480-485.

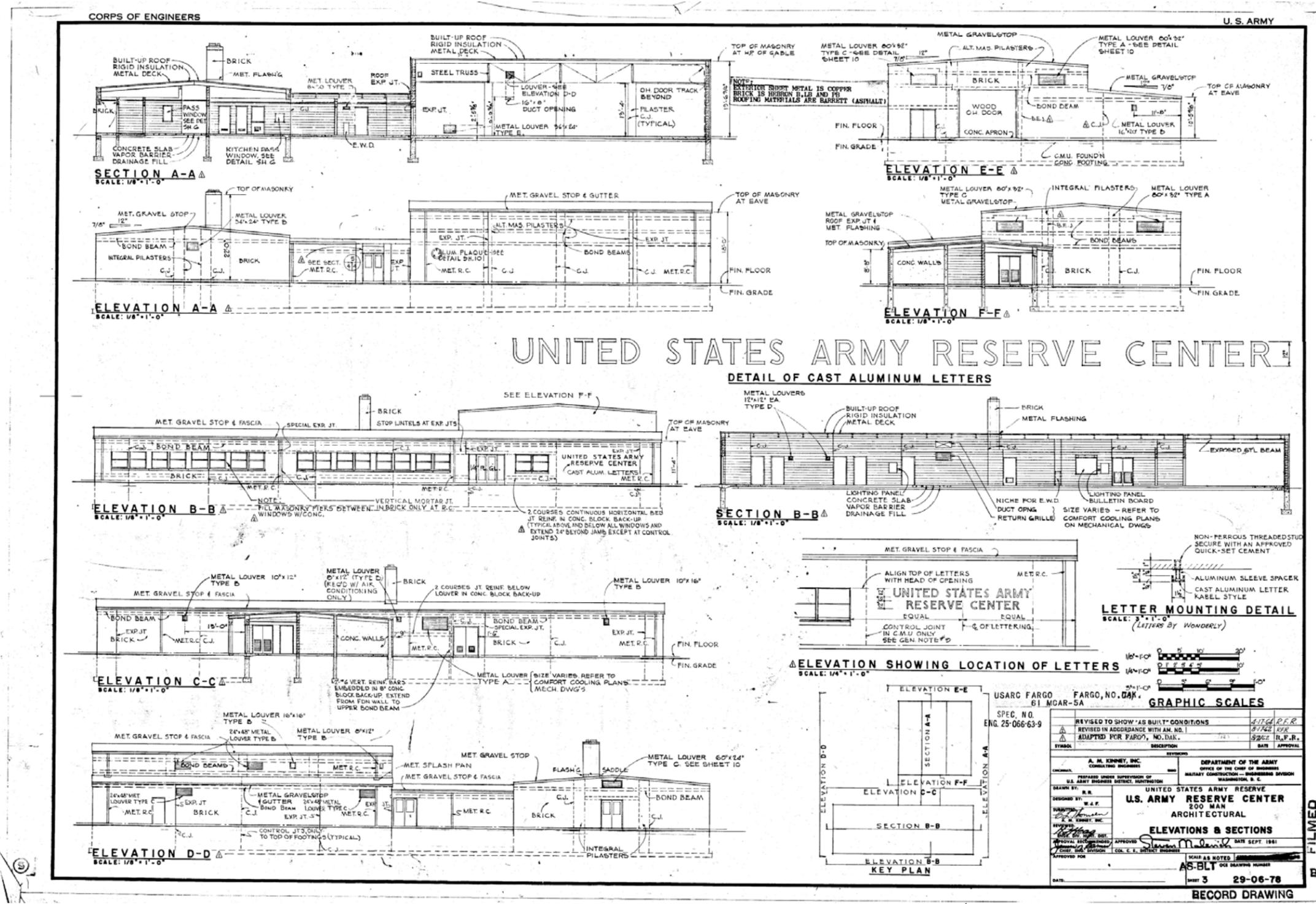


Figure 3.8.3. A.M. Kinney drawing for a 200-man Army Reserve Center in Fargo, North Dakota (courtesy of Dave Moore, 88<sup>th</sup> RRC).





*Figure 3.8.4. Photo of Van Deman Hall, San Diego County, California, architects Strecker and Associates of Los Angeles under supervision of the Directorate of Facilities Engineering at Fort McArthur, circa 2005 (courtesy of Diane A. Clark, 63<sup>rd</sup> RRC).*

The stream of Army Reserve construction funds began to decline rapidly in FY 1963 (see *Figure 3.6.23*). Congress continued to be responsive to requests for funding the Army Reserve, but the Army seems to have requested fewer funds because it was shifting its priorities toward the full Army and away from the Army Reserve. Lump-sum appropriations were reinstated, as specified in Title VII of PL 87-544. The budget process under PL 87-544 closely followed the process set forth by PL 783, 81<sup>st</sup> Congress, and used between FY 1951 and 1958. For FY 1963, the Army's request for authorization dropped to \$9,867,000 for 28 facilities. Congress's appropriation dropped even further to about \$8 million for FY 1963. Uncommitted prior year funds of \$1.5 million were carried into FY 1964 when the Army Reserve requested appropriations of only \$4,686,000 for the construction of 10 new facilities; Congress appropriated \$4,500,000. However, new construction starts were suspended early in FY 1964 due to renewed discussions about military reorganization, and so a full \$5 million of unspent appropriations were carried into FY 1965. Nonetheless, the Army Reserve requested \$5.1 million in Congressional appropriations for 306 facilities, and Congress responded with a \$5 million appropriation.<sup>150</sup> This request included renovations and additions, not just new construction, and therefore could be spread over a greater number of facilities.

The decline in construction starts continued into FY 1967. In Congressional testimony, the Army attributed this decline to emphasis on "activities in Southeast Asia, combined with the continuing realignment of Army Reserve Forces." Although Congress authorized appropriation of \$7.9 million for Army Reserve facilities construction when line-item authorization was reinstated in FY 1969, the Army Reserve again declined to request appropriations for new facilities construction because it retained \$10.4 million in prior year authorizations.<sup>151</sup>

The abrupt break in new appropriations for the prolonged period from 1966 to 1969 signaled the end of an era for the Army Reserve facilities program. Though some uncommitted funds lingered from appropriations under PL 87-544, the attitude that construction of Army Reserve training centers was an essential military priority had changed. The war in Vietnam increasingly drew resources away from domestic military construction. Additionally, as the war progressed and President Johnson refused to make the declaration of national emergency necessary to mobilize the Standby and Retired Reserves, the Army sensibly determined that training the reserves was not a strategic priority.

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<sup>150</sup> U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1964, *Hearings on S. 1101—H.R. 6500, To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1963): 421-425, 452-456; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1963, Hearings on S. 2841 (H.R. 11131), To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1962): 466; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services and Committee on Appropriations, *Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1969, Hearings before a Subcommittee on S. 3225 (H.R. 16703), To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1968): 529; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1965, Hearings before a Subcommittee on H.R. 10300 (S. 2467), To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1964): 668; Wells, 490.

<sup>151</sup> U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services and Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations, *Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1966, Hearings on S. 1771 (H.R. 8439), To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1965): 26; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1967, Hearings before a Subcommittee on S. 3105, To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1966): 16, 21; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services and Committee on Appropriations, *Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1968, Hearings before a Subcommittee on S. 1241 (H.R. 11722), To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1967): 37; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services and Committee on Appropriations, *Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1969, Hearings before a Subcommittee on S. 3225 (H.R. 16703), To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1968): 79; U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1969, Hearings before a Subcommittee on H.R. 15784, To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1968): 7621.

### 3.9 Army Reserve From 1970 through the contemporary era

#### *The All-Volunteer Army*

During the 1968 presidential election, candidate Richard Nixon committed to exploring an all-volunteer army and the elimination of the draft. Inequities in mobilization during the Vietnam War and the unpopularity of the draft prompted President Nixon to establish the Advisory Committee on an All-Volunteer Army in 1969, chaired by former Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates.<sup>152</sup> On 31 December 1969, the commission recommended the formation of an all-volunteer army, estimating that it would cost an additional \$2 billion to \$4 billion annually.<sup>153</sup> The additional cost was due to the higher salaries and benefits that would be used as incentives for young men to enlist in the all-volunteer army.

In 1970, proposed legislation that would create the all-volunteer army was heard in Congress. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird expressed some initial concerns about the all-volunteer army, but strongly supported the proposal in Congressional testimony. Army Chief of Staff General William Westmoreland supported the proposal as well.<sup>154</sup> The Senate defeated the all-volunteer army bill on 25 August 1970 because of the added military cost, and because of the lack of assurance that manpower needs for the Vietnam War could be met without the draft.<sup>155</sup> Some members of the public and some Army Reservists claimed that legislation creating the all-volunteer army was stalled by politicians' reluctance to pass legislation that would send the reserves to Vietnam because so many reservists were from affluent, politically influential families.<sup>156</sup> Revised legislation was introduced in February 1971.<sup>157</sup> Throughout Congressional debate, the draft was extended and the Vietnam War continued. Congress did not approve legislation creating the all-volunteer army and allowed the draft to expire in 1973.

The Army continued to adapt to an all-volunteer structure after the end of the Nixon administration, well into the 1980s. The all-volunteer Army depended on increased wages to maintain enlistment strengths, but these proved to be insufficient, especially for the reserves, who earned as little as \$2,600 per year, and enlistment numbers declined throughout the 1970s.<sup>158</sup> Reservists who had enlisted to avoid the draft completed their six-year obligation and had no motivation to reenlist once their initial commitment was fulfilled.<sup>159</sup> To strengthen recruiting, the Army added educational incentives to its benefits package in 1978.<sup>160</sup> The educational incentive was established as a successful recruiting mechanism by the 1980s. Army educational incentives included earning a high school equivalency certificate through service,

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<sup>152</sup> Crossland, 212.

<sup>153</sup> "Panel Backs Volunteer Army Plan," *The Washington Post, Times Herald* (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Jan 1, 1970. p. A6 (1 page).

<sup>154</sup> "End of the Draft Is Not Yet in Sight," *The Washington Post, Times Herald* (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Oct 20, 1970. p. A14 (1 page).

<sup>155</sup> Rich, Spencer, "Fast End To Draft Rejected; Senate Defeats Move to Start Volunteer Plan Speedup to End Draft Rejected Senate Vote On Pay Boost For Military," *The Washington Post, Times Herald* (1959-1973). Aug 26, 1970. p. A1 (2 pages)

<sup>156</sup> Boldt, David R., "Reserve: Force or Farce?; Generals, Men in Ranks Disagree on Its Worth Generals, Reservists Disagree on Worth of Force" *The Washington Post, Times Herald* (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Sep 4, 1972. p. A1 (2 pages)

<sup>157</sup> Maynard, Robert C., "House Gets New Bill to End Draft," *The Washington Post, Times Herald* (1959-1973). Washington, D.C.: Feb 18, 1971. p. A5 (1 page)

<sup>158</sup> Crossland, 231-232; Hamilton, Maritha M., "Recruiting: New business for guard and Reserves," *The Washington Post*, 27 Jan 1977, p. MD\_1.

<sup>159</sup> Crossland, 232.

<sup>160</sup> "Army to Offer Bonuses For Joining the Reserves," *New York Times* (1857-Current file) New York, N.Y.: Dec 8, 1978. p. A12 (1 page)

earning a vocational certification through military training, or receiving money toward a college degree.<sup>161</sup>

By the end of the 1970s, the American economy was experiencing both high unemployment and rapid inflation, or “stagflation.” After Ronald Reagan was inaugurated as President in 1981 he initiated a program of tax cuts and cuts in federal spending aimed at economic revitalization. At the same time, though, defense spending increased 40 percent between 1981 and 1985.<sup>162</sup> In 1981, a Brookings Institution report on the proposed military budget urged increased reserve spending to make the Total Force Policy workable.<sup>163</sup> Congress also urged that increasing support for the reserves would be more cost effective and further Reagan’s economic revitalization programs.<sup>164</sup> Reserve budgets doubled between 1980 and 1985 for all branches of the military, not just the Army.<sup>165</sup>

#### *Total Force Policy and Army Reserve Reorganization*

The feasibility of the all-volunteer army was dependent on the new Total Force Policy introduced by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird in 1970 and implemented by DoD in 1973. Under the all-volunteer army, increased reserve forces would be used to reduce the military budget and partially compensate for the increase in wages needed to encourage volunteer enlistment.<sup>166</sup> However, Army leaders were concerned that increased reliance on the reserves would not be practical unless the mobilization issues faced in the Vietnam War were resolved. Total Force Policy interconnected the Army, Army Reserve, and the Army National Guard so that none could be mobilized independently, and that fuller debate would be encouraged before mobilization. The Army Reserve shifted from a “supplemental” force to a “complementary force,” so that the Army Reserve alone provided vital capabilities needed to assist the soldiers in the Regular Army.<sup>167</sup> In addition, total force policy delegated more important strategic roles to the Army Reserve, including transporting full Army troops to and from the battlefield, so that mobilization of the full Army without the Army Reserve would not be feasible.<sup>168</sup>

Because the Total Force Policy shifted the mission of the Army Reserve, the structure of the organization shifted as well. As early as 1967, Army Reserve Divisions had been reorganized into 20 regional Army Reserve Commands (ARCOMs). The ARCOMs were descendents of the original ORC infantry divisions, but their missions no longer were combat-based. Instead, the ARCOMs provided professional support capabilities. In 1976, the Army released the *Army Reserve Technician Study (ART)*, which explored how the Army Reserve could ensure that a core of full-time, permanent employees would be available to support the reserves as part of Total Force Policy. The study concluded that additional administrative professionals and technicians were needed. The concept of the regional group, or ARCOM, also was endorsed by the Chief of the Army Reserve as part of the total force policy. The ARCOMs, would include a

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<sup>161</sup> “March to the Beat of a Job: March to a Career Job Market,” *The Washington Post*, 26 Sept 1982, p. AD2.

<sup>162</sup> Bartels, Larry M. (1991). “Constituency Opinion and Congressional Policy Making: The Reagan Defense Build Up”. *The American Political Science Review* 85 (2): 457–474.

<sup>163</sup> Getler, Michael, “Beefing up Reserve Called More Vital than Big Budgets,” *The Washington Post*, 15 May 1981, p. A12.

<sup>164</sup> Wilson, George C., “Military Eyes Greater Reserve Role,” *The Washington Post*, 14 Mar 1983, p. A16.

<sup>165</sup> Keller, Bill, “Reserves Move to the Forefront of Defense,” *New York Times* (1857-Current file). New York, N.Y.: Mar 10, 1985. p. E3 (1 page)

<sup>166</sup> Crossland, 214-215.

<sup>167</sup> Newland, Dr. Sam. USAWC Strategy Research Project, “The Army Reserve: Relevant Today, More Relevant Tomorrow,” <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/ksil459.pdf>, Accessed 12 Mar 2008.

<sup>168</sup> Marsh, John O., “Personnel: Active and Reserve Forces,” *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* Vol. 517 (Sep., 1991), pp. 94-105.

full-time staff of advisors and technicians to serve as resources for the units within a geographic area, in an effort to provide more consistent training for the reserves.<sup>169</sup>

As the United States' military priorities shifted away from the Cold War in the 1980s, the mission and structure of the Army Reserve again shifted in response. Instead of focusing on combat against a single enemy, military planners aimed to make the reserve forces more easily deployable for smaller international missions in many different theaters. In 1980, the Army Reserve introduced the CAPSTONE Program, which further integrated the Army Reserve into war planning by assigning ARCOMs capabilities needed in times of emergency.<sup>170</sup>

#### *Army Reserve Downsizing and BRAC*

By the end of the 1980s, Congress began to question the generous funding that the Army Reserve had received through much of the twentieth century. Even when funding for the reserves had declined during the Vietnam War, the convenient and temporary shift away from emphasis on the reserve was perceived by many in the public and some in Congress as yet another example of preferential treatment for the reserves. As the Cold War came to an end, the need for military power seemed less urgent. The political power of the ROA in Congress began to decline as well, as World War II veterans began to retire from their positions of political influence. In 1988, Army leaders and members of Congress vocally opposed a proposal to forbid the Army to reduce the enlistment numbers of the National Guard or Army Reserve in the face of future budget cuts. Army leaders insisted that it could not withstand budget cuts and make necessary upgrades to equipment without cutting reserve forces.<sup>171</sup>

As a result, the Army Reserve decreased in size significantly between 1989 and 1997. The 20 ARCOMs were replaced with 10 Regional Support Commands (RSCs), and the Army Reserve decreased by about 114,000 men, or by 33 percent. (*Figure 3.9.1*) (The total Army—including the active army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and civilian employees—decreased by 620,000 men.) However, the role of the Army Reserve within the Army's Total Force remained constant at about 16%. The downsizing tried to eliminate redundancies between the capabilities of the active army and the reserves, leading to more integration in mobilization efforts. To this end, more officers from the active army were assigned to lead reserve units.<sup>172</sup>

The effort to reduce military spending addressed facilities as well as manpower. In 1988, the Department of Defense initiated its program for Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). BRAC aims to reduce costs of facility ownership and operation by eliminating installations that are no longer relevant to the military's mission and that cannot grow or be adapted to accommodate the military's mission. These realignments and closures took place over four rounds – 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995. Between 1988 and 1995, more than 112 installations were closed and 26 were realigned, costing \$5.6 billion but resulting in \$9.8 billion in savings. Yet Army Reserve facilities were affected only if they were affiliated with an active-duty installation targeted for closure, consolidation, or realignment.<sup>173</sup>

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<sup>169</sup> Crossland, 217-225.

<sup>170</sup> Newland, Dr. Sam. USAWC Strategy Research Project, "*The Army Reserve: Relevant Today, More Relevant Tomorrow*," <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/ksil459.pdf>, Accessed 12 Mar 2008.

<sup>171</sup> Wilson, George C., "House Would Bar Troop Cuts in National Guard, Army Reserves; Surprised Service Decries 'Favoritism,' Fights to Have Senate Kill Montgomery's Amendment," *The Washington Post*, 16 Jun 1988, p. A19.

<sup>172</sup> <http://www.army.mil/aps/98/chapter2.htm>

<sup>173</sup> "Department of Defense Report to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission: Department of the Army Analysis and Recommendations, BRAC 2005, Volume III." [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/pdf/VolIII\\_Army-o.pdf](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/pdf/VolIII_Army-o.pdf), Accessed 7 Mar 08.

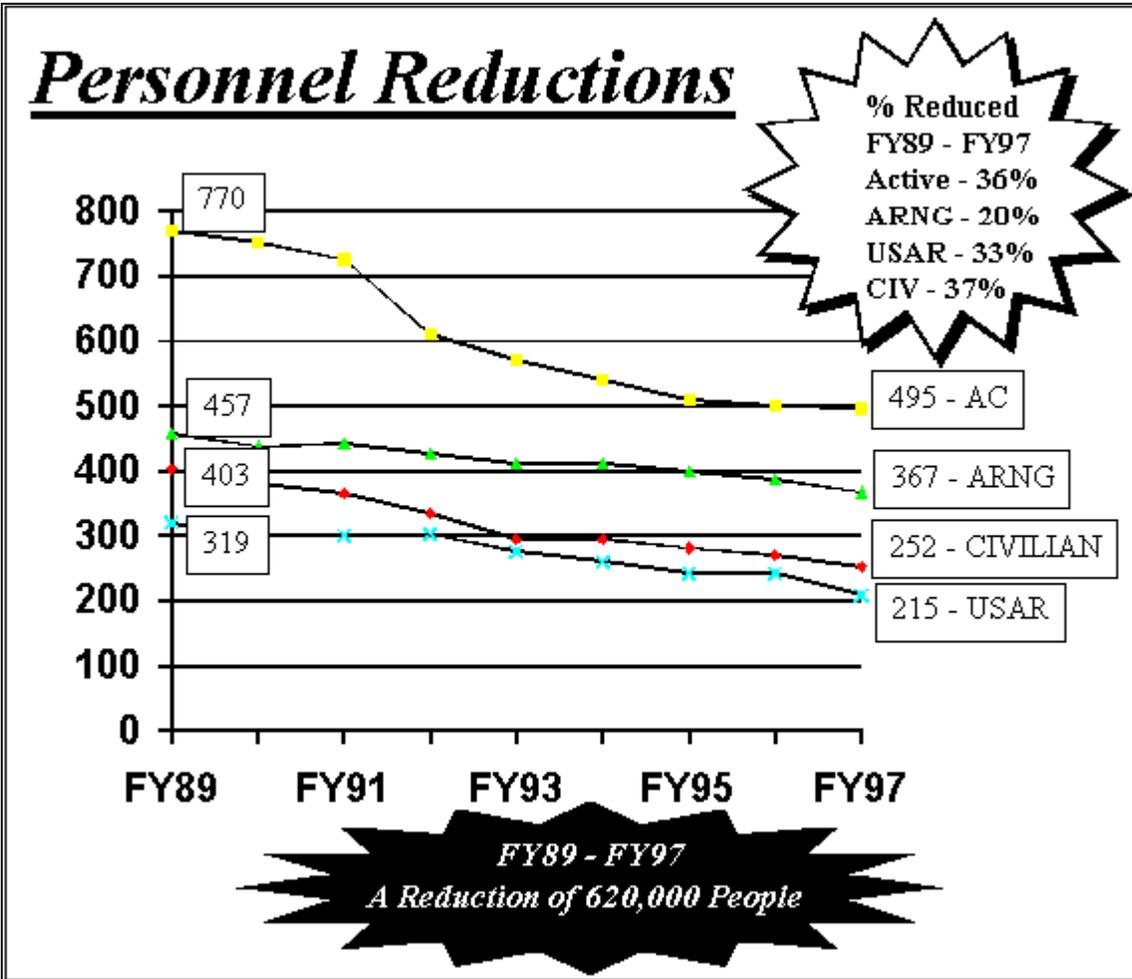


Figure 3.9.1. Chart showing the decrease in enrollment from 1989 to 1997 (courtesy of <http://www.army.mil/aps/98/chapter2.htm>).

In 2005, the fifth round of BRAC had a greater effect on Army Reserve Facilities. Through this process, the RSCs became Regional Readiness Commands (RRCs). The same year, the Department of the Army had more than 4,000 Reserve facilities within its inventory. BRAC 2005 emphasized increased joint operations between all branches of the military and sought to combine multiple components on one installation, such as combining reserves with active duty forces. The Army recommended closing 176 Army Reserve Facilities, to be replaced by 125 new Armed Forces Reserve Centers located on existing military installations and incorporating units from multiple branches of the military. Newly constructed Armed Forces Reserve Centers were constructed using a design-build process overseen by USACE, following criteria recently updated in 2006 (UFC 7-171-05 Army Reserve Facilities).<sup>174</sup> Under the design-build criteria, facilities were designed by individual contractors rather than using standard plans.

Despite ongoing debate about funding, the reserves have played important roles in recent international military conflicts. In 1990, more than 50 percent of combat forces for all branches of the Army were reservists, and about 104,000 reservists were called to active duty during the Gulf War in Iraq.<sup>175</sup> More than 84,000 were Army Reservists.<sup>176</sup> The Army Reserve was mobilized for missions in Somalia and Bosnia during the 1990s as well. To date, hundreds of thousands of Army Reservists have served in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

### *Conclusion*

With a rich heritage that can be traced back to the Colonial era, the Army Reserve continue to fulfill a critical role in the nation's defense, and the hundreds of training centers in communities throughout the country are a vivid reminder of this successful program. The largest groupings of Army Reserve Centers date from the 1950s and 1960s and are closely associated with the Cold War. These Army Reserve Centers provide a direct and tangible link to this pivotal era in the history of our nation. These centers also contained training facilities that enabled citizen-soldiers to learn and maintain the skills necessary to respond rapidly to any crisis or situation worldwide. Moreover, these Army Reserve Centers reflect profound changes in military training and preparedness that occurred during the nuclear age, which challenged conventional ideas about war and military tactics and strategies.

Impetus for the modern Army Reserve Program actually began during World War II when military planners anticipated the postwar need for a pool of citizen-soldiers that could be mobilized and called upon to support active duty Army personnel. Such efforts, they argued, would address the lack of preparedness that characterized much of the U.S. military in the years leading up to the war and would enable the U.S. to respond rapidly to any crisis or situation worldwide. Although Congress supported the organization of the Reserve after the war, its members initially did not provide the funds necessary to implement a complementary building program for the reorganized Reserve. Nonetheless, the Reserve began establishing benchmark training and space allotment needs that became the basis for the subsequent development of standardized architectural plans. Although the initial sets of plans (Type "D" Armory) were developed in 1948 in conjunction with the National Guard and the USACE, the Reserve established their own sets of plans by 1950. This initial set of plans marked a dramatic departure from the kinds of training facilities that Reservists had used in the past. Whereas earlier training

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<sup>174</sup> Army Reserve Design/Build Guidelines. <http://www.lrl.usace.army.mil/ed2/article.asp?id=169&MyCategory=212>, Accessed 7 Mar 08.

<sup>175</sup> Peck, Robert A., "Few Are Called, Fewer Will Fight; The Reserve Dilemma: Why Our 'Total Force' Policy Needs New Thinking," *The Washington Post*, 2 Dec 1990. p. C2.

<sup>176</sup> <http://www.armyreserve.army.mil/ARWEB/MISSION/History.htm>

centers were either typically architectural landmarks that often presented a fortress-like appearance or were existing buildings that were converted and/or retrofitted for training purposes, the Army Reserve Centers constructed during the initial building campaign presented a public school-like character that reflected the priorities and training needs of the postwar Reserve. Subsequent sets of plans developed throughout the 1950s and early 1960s incorporated various innovations to improve efficiency and respond to changes in thought about the kinds of facilities needed, but basic and fundamental design concepts remained unchanged. Army Reserve Centers functioned more like a public school and provided classrooms and other facilities for instruction and training with increasingly complex and sophisticated weapons and communications systems being used by the Army.

Besides providing the facilities for Reservists, the Army Reserve Centers also became important landmarks within their host communities. They served as a visual reminder of the simmering tensions that existed between the U.S. and Soviet Union throughout the Cold War and brought home to local residents the realities of this protracted conflict. Moreover, they supported recruiting efforts and made the Reserve an active and visible part of their host communities. They symbolized an advanced, modern, and efficient fighting force that could be mobilized quickly as needed.

The construction of permanent Army Reserve Centers during the 1950s and 1960s also represented a massive building effort that required considerable coordination among local governments, and state and federal agencies. Initial funding provided lump sums of money that gave the Army Reserves considerable power and discretion over the location, size, and schedule for the construction of the training centers. However, by the mid 1950s, Congress and the Bureau of the Budget became increasingly involved and established tighter fiscal control that ultimately led to line-item budgets for the construction of new Reserve Centers. This trend continues to the present time.

The building program of the 1950s and early 1960s also represents a significant and clearly distinct period within the history of the Army Reserve program since U.S. involvement in Vietnam and Southeast Asia from the mid 1960s to early 1970s dramatically curtailed the construction of new training facilities. When new construction resumed in the 1970s and 1980s, the training needs of the Reserve had again changed as had trends in the design and construction of such facilities. Thus, the Army Reserve Centers constructed during the 1950s and 1960s illustrate a distinct period within the history of the Army Reserve and provide a tangible link to this period. They illustrate prevailing trends in architectural design of the era, which emphasized clean lines and a general lack of ornamental embellishment and detailing. Over time, many of the Army Reserve Centers from this period have been remodeled, modified, decommissioned, or excised. However, they remained associated with a nationwide, federal effort that affected hundreds of communities throughout the country. Although they were built from standardized architectural plans, these Army Reserve Centers possess significance for their associations with a federally sponsored program and for their contributions to the U.S. military preparedness for much of the Cold War. They also are associated with important nationally known architectural firms, whose designs reflected prevailing trends in institutional design of the era. Army Reserve Centers constructed after this initial wave of construction are associated with different trends in history and their significance will be better understood with the passage of time. As such, historians in the future will be better able to assess their contributions in a more objective and analytical fashion.

## **4.0 EVALUATING THE NRHP ELIGIBILITY OF ARMY RESERVE CENTERS**

The historic context provides a backdrop against which the significance of individual Army Reserve Centers may be evaluated. This chapter spells out a process that may be used to associate each individual Army Reserve Center with the historic context and, as a result, evaluate its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Each of the steps in this process is described in the following sections of the report. Section 4.1 presents the National Park Service's (NPS) definitions for the "National Register Criteria for Evaluation," "Criteria Considerations," and the "Seven Aspects of Integrity." Section 4.2 analyzes the historic context of the development of Army Reserve Centers to specify the areas of significance and periods of significance that meet the National Register Criteria and Criteria Considerations. Section 4.3 analyzes the inventory of historic facilities under the stewardship of the Army Reserves and categorizes them into property type categories that are associated with each area of significance and period of significance. Finally, Section 4.4 assesses the integrity of Army Reserve Centers and presents an evaluation matrix that can be used to assess the aspects of integrity for each individual resource.

### **4.1 National Register Criteria for Evaluation**

The NRHP is the federal government's official list of cultural resources that have been objectively, consistently determined to be worthy of preservation or consideration when making planning and development decisions. The NRHP is maintained by NPS, in partnership with the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs). The types of cultural resources that can be listed in the NRHP include buildings, structures, objects, districts, and sites. The determination of whether or not a cultural resource is eligible to be listed in the NRHP is guided by the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The intent of the Criteria for Evaluation is to determine whether or not a cultural resource is associated with a significant aspect of the broader historic context, and, if so, whether or not the cultural resource retains sufficient physical integrity to communicate its association with its historic context.

To be eligible for the NRHP, a resource typically must be at least 50 years old, retain sufficient integrity, and meet at least one of the following National Register Criteria:

- A. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Association with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C. Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Potential to yield information important in history or prehistory.

Although these guidelines delineate the criteria by which cultural resources are normally eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, they also allow for certain exceptions, known as the National Register Criteria Considerations. Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures,

properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

While Criteria for Evaluation assist in determining the significance of a cultural resource, the Seven Aspects of Integrity aid in evaluating whether or not the visible, physical elements of the resource are able to convey its historical significance. A property must not only be shown to possess significance under the National Register Criteria, but it also must have integrity grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. Within the concept of integrity, NPS Bulletin No. 15 identifies seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the following Seven Aspects of Integrity.

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

Location is the place where the cultural resource was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The relationship between the property and its location is often important to understanding why the property was created or why something happened. The actual location of a cultural resource, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. A property's design reflects historic functions and technologies as well as aesthetics. It includes such considerations as the structural system; massing; arrangement of spaces; pattern of fenestration; textures and colors of surface materials; type, amount, and style of ornamental detailing; and arrangement and type of plantings. Design can also apply to districts, whether they are important primarily for historical association, architectural value, information potential, or a combination thereof. For districts, design also applies to the way in which buildings, sites, or structures are related. An element of design may be altered without compromising the integrity of design if the alteration meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* (36 CFR 67).<sup>177</sup>

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often reflects the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. In addition, the way in which a property is positioned in its environment can reflect the designer's concept of nature and aesthetic preferences. The physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade, and may include such elements as:

- Topographic features (a low depression or valley, the crest of a hill, creeks, springs, etc.);
- Vegetation (brush and grass lands, pastures, fields, tree rows, groves of trees, etc.);

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<sup>177</sup> An illustrated version of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation* is available on the National Park Service's website at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/index.htm>

- Simple manmade features (roads, paths, fence lines); and
- Relationships between buildings, structures and other features or open space.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies. Indigenous materials are often the focus of regional building traditions and thereby help define an area's sense of time and place. A property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic significance. Materials may be repaired or replaced in kind without compromising the integrity of materials if the alteration meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* (36 CFR 67).<sup>178</sup>

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components. It can be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. It can be based on common traditions or innovative period techniques. Workmanship can furnish evidence of the technology of a craft, illustrate the aesthetic principles of a historic or prehistoric period, and reveal individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. For example, a rural historic district retaining original design, materials, workmanship, and setting will relate the feeling of agricultural life in the nineteenth century.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. Like feeling, association requires the presence of physical features

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<sup>178</sup> An illustrated version of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation* is available on the National Park Service's website at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/index.htm>

that convey a property's historic character. Because feeling and association depend on individual perceptions, their retention alone is never sufficient to support eligibility of a property for the NRHP.

## 4.2 Analyzing Significance within the Historic Context

In addition to setting forth the Criteria for Evaluation, NPS Bulletin No. 15 also explains how to evaluate a cultural resource within its historic context, and this section of the report will provide guidelines for assessing the significance of an Army Reserve Center within the framework of the nationwide historic context presented in Section 3 of this report.

The first step in evaluating a resource within its historic context is to select relevant Areas of Significance from the standard list provided by the National Register. For the nationwide context of the development of Army Reserve Centers, the following areas of significance are relevant within the framework of the applicable National Register Criteria:

- Criterion A:
  - Military - possesses significance for associations with the history and development of the Army Reserves*
  - Politics/ Government - possesses significance for associations with politics and/or government policies*
- Criterion B:
  - Military - possesses significance for associations within individuals who attained their significance through and/or because of their affiliation with the Army Reserve Center*
- Criterion C
  - Architecture - possesses significance as a good example of a type, form, or method of construction and/or is associated with the work of a master architect or craftsman.*

It is important to note that this project evaluated Army Reserve Centers at a national level because of their association with a national program that extended to all states within the country. It does not consider significance at a state or local level. As such, an individual Army Reserve Center may meet one of the National Register Criteria in areas of significance that are not cited in this report.

### *Criterion A*

An Army Reserve Center that meets National Register Criterion A in the area of military significance is associated with the role of the Army Reserves in significant military strategies and/or conflicts. For an individual Army Reserve Center to be eligible for the NRHP under this Criterion and in this area of significance, the property must possess significance for its association with this historical trend. The mere association of an Army Reserve Center with the theme of military significance is not enough to meet Criterion A. For example, activities within a particular Reserve Center would need to be shown as significant in military history. Although all Army Reserve Centers are related to the broad historical development of the Army Reserve, this historic trend is not significant at the national level. Furthermore, the area of military significance most likely is not relevant to the potential significance of Army Reserve Center at the state or local level, because the development of the military mission and strategy of the Army Reserve took place on the federal level. Historical events and trends that might lead an Army Reserve Center to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of military significance at the national level of significance include:

- In the early twentieth century, a federalized Army Reserve began to emerge, independent of the state militias or the National Guard. The concept of a federal Army

Reserve responded to military policies proposed by Emory Upton and Elihu Root, as exemplified by purpose-built resource such as the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. The period of significance for this historic development dates from 1908 to 1945.

- Following World War II, the Army created an enlarged Organized Reserve Corps in anticipation of postwar challenges. Changes in the Army's postwar structure required a highly trained reserve force capable of rapid mobilization in times of conflict. As a result, the Army began attempts to provide training facilities for Organized Reserve Corps units. As early as 1953, the Army began erecting federally funded reserve centers based on standardized plans developed in the years following World War II and continued this trend well into the Vietnam War. The period of significance for the reserve center construction associated with this building program dates from 1953 to 1969.<sup>179</sup>
- The emergence of Army Reserve Centers following World War II reflects the advancement of military technology associated with the Cold War. The Army oversaw the creation of standard plans designed to meet the increased need for classroom instruction because of increasingly complex new weapon systems and communication technologies. In particular, training related to nuclear warfare emerged in response to the Eisenhower administration's "New Look" strategy<sup>180</sup> and the associated period of significance dates from 1953 through 1961.

An Army Reserve Center that meets National Register Criterion A in the area of politics or government is associated with the Army Reserve, which derives from the influence of the Reserve Officers' Association (ROA) and its lobbying efforts with Congress. An Army Reserve Center might be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A in this area of significance at the national level if it were the site of organizational meetings that substantively contributed to the development of ROA-driven legislation such as the Reserve Officers Personnel Act of 1954 or the Reserve Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act of 1967. If the ROA played a significant role within the politics of a particular state or municipality, then it is possible that an Army Reserve Center associated with the development of the ROA could be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of political or governmental significance at the state or local level of significance. The period of significance for association with the ROA dates from 1948 through 1967.<sup>181</sup>

In addition, it is possible that an individual Army Reserve Center may be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its association with a separate, local historic context. When evaluated against the historic context of the development of a town or city, it may appear that an individual Army Reserve Center is significant in the area of Community Planning and Development, Education, Social History, or another area of significance under Criterion A. However, evaluation of NRHP eligibility at the local level of significance should occur on an individual, resource-by-resource basis, and a localized historic context should be developed in order to evaluate local significance. It is important to remember that the establishment and operation of Army Reserve Centers are part of a national, federally funded

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<sup>179</sup> At this time, part of this period of significance is within the past 50 years. Associated resources that gained their significance within the past 50 years are subject to Criteria Consideration G. For instance, if a building were constructed in 1960 using a standard plan designed in 1953, it would not be eligible for NRHP listing until 50 years after the date of construction, unless it were exceptionally significant under Criteria Consideration G.

<sup>180</sup> At this time, part of this period of significance is within the past 50 years. Associated resources that gained their significance within the past 50 years are subject to Criteria Consideration G.

<sup>181</sup> At this time, part of this period of significance is within the past 50 years. Associated resources that gained their significance within the past 50 years are subject to Criteria Consideration G.

program that, by its very definition, resulted in the construction of single Reserve Centers in communities throughout the country. Only dense urban settings, such as major metropolitan areas, contained multiple Reserve Centers. Thus, the existence of a single Reserve Center in a local community does not by itself qualify it as eligible under Criterion A.

#### *Criterion B*

An Army Reserve Center that meets National Register Criterion B is likely to be significant in the area of military history because of associations with an individual who had played a pivotal role in shaping military strategy and decisions. However, it is important to determine not only whether the individual made significant contributions to military history, but also how the Army Reserve Center is linked to the individual and his or her accomplishments. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B in the area of military significance, an Army Reserve Center must be associated with an individual who achieved significance while affiliated with the Army Reserve Center in question. Furthermore, the significance of the individual must also represent a pivotal point within the nationwide historic context of the Army Reserve. For an Army Reserve Center to be eligible under Criterion B at the state or local level, the associated individual must be instrumental in the development of the Army Reserve within that state or community, and a localized historic context must be developed to evaluate significance. Naming an Army Reserve Center after a significant individual does not necessarily make the Army Reserve Center eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. The association between the significant individual and the Army Reserve Center must be demonstrated to be significant; in most cases, it is the single resource most closely associated with the life and accomplishments of the significant individual.

#### *Criterion C*

An Army Reserve Center that meets National Register Criterion C is likely to be significant in the area of architecture, which is derived from its physical features or quality of design. It is usually a resource that represents a good and intact example of a recognized building type, architectural style, or method of construction; or is associated with a recognized master architect or craftsman. Because the scope of this project did not include a physical survey of individual Army Reserve Centers, an evaluation of architectural significance under Criterion C only can be made for those Army Reserve Centers built according to the standardized plans discussed in the historic context. An Army Reserve Center built according to standardized plans developed by the Army Reserve between 1948 and 1960 may be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture if the physical characteristics of the building:

- Exemplify a standard plan associated with master architect Max O. Urbahn or George Dahl;
- Demonstrate the influence of mid-century contemporary architecture as expressed through character-defining elements including the flat roof, the low foundation, the asymmetrically massed building plan, the lack of surface ornament on exterior walls, cantilevered canopies over entries, simple steel doors and windows, and flexible interior partition walls;
- Use modern construction materials, including reinforced concrete and prefabricated steel beams that were just beginning to be widely used;
- Exemplify a property type that does not usually survive with its integrity intact (Section 4.3).

It is possible that other Army Reserve Centers were not built from standard plans and thus are unique one-of-a-kind designs that may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of

architectural significance. However, the scope of this report does not include sufficient information or contextual material to make that evaluation. Army Reserve Centers designed using a custom architectural plan should be evaluated on an individual basis to determine whether they have significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Additionally, it is possible that an Army Reserve Center might be a contributing resource within a historic district that is NRHP eligible under Criterion C, especially if it is located within a planned military installation or federal complex.

*Criterion D*

The scope of this report focuses on the evaluation of Army Reserve centers dating from circa 1948 through circa 1970. However, sites associated with individual Army Reserve Centers may include archeological resources with potential to yield important information about the past. To evaluate significance under Criterion D, individual sites should be surveyed and a historic context relating to the period of significance for the archeological resources should be developed.

### 4.3 PROPERTY TYPES

As stated in National Register Bulletin 16b, “Property type ties the historic context to specific historic properties, so that National Register eligibility can be assessed.” By subdividing the Army Reserve’s inventory of facilities into property type categories and describing the potential areas of significance for each category, it becomes easier to associate each individual resource with its potential area(s) of significance and assess its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Buildings within the Army Reserve’s inventory of pre-1970 facilities fall into the following primary property type categories:

- Militia-Era Armories prior to World War II,
- Type “D” Armories of the Immediate Postwar Era
- Army Reserve Centers of the Early Cold War:
  - Compact Plan Army Reserve Centers,
  - Sprawling Plan Army Reserve Centers, and
  - Vertical Plan Army Reserve Centers;
- Maintenance Shops and Support Structures; and
- Army Reserve Complexes.

These categories are based on shared physical characteristics and design qualities, as well as existing thoughts and political, economic, and military conditions about the role and function of the Reserves at the time of their construction. The standard architecture plans used to construct Army Reserve Centers of the Early Cold War Era may be further divided into three sub-types: Compact Plans (1950), Sprawling Plans (1952/1953/1956), and Vertical Plans (1960). Although variations in size and scale exist within each category, the subtypes are united by distinctive character-defining architectural features (massing, materials, layout, etc.). As defined by NPS Bulletin No. 16, all Armories and Army Reserve Centers fall within the use type of “Defense” and the subtype of “Military Facility.”

Because a nationwide survey of Army Reserve Centers was not included in the scope of this project, there is no documented inventory of how many Army Reserve Centers fall under these types and subtypes, and how many are exceptional. However, this report provides guidelines that can be used to classify facilities within the Army Reserve’s inventory into logically defined property type categories. Such a process represents a fundamental step in the evaluation of the resources associated with the Army Reserve Program and determining their NRHP eligibility. Resources within the Army Reserve’s inventory that do not fall under any of the defined property types categories should be evaluated individually.

#### **Army Reserve Centers as a Complex**

The subsequent property type discussions will examine specific types and forms of buildings typically found at an Army Reserve Center, but first this section will consider the entire Army Reserve Center, with all of its many components, as a property type category. Such an approach enables a better understanding of the grouping of resources at an Army Reserve Center and the relationships these resources have with one another and with associated land. An Army Reserve Center typically encompasses a relatively small tract of land ranging in size from three to five acres. Although settings vary by location and range from densely populated urban centers to small cities in rural areas, an Army Reserve Center usually fronts onto a major roadway or public thoroughfare. The focal point and primary resource at any Army Reserve Center is the training

building, which were constructed in a variety of forms which will be discussed later in this section (Type D Armory, Compact Plan, Sprawling Plan, or Vertical Plan). The form of the training building depended on when the funding for its construction was appropriated and prevailing trends in the Army Reserves building program. As the most prominent and visible feature of the complex, the training building faces onto the public roadway. The grounds in front typically include minimal amounts of landscaping with well-kept grass lawns and small shrubbery along the base of the main building. A sidewalk extends from the street to the front entrance of the main building and provides public access into the compound. Another requisite element of an Army Reserve Center is a flagpole, which typically is in front of the building in a prominent and highly visible location on the grass lawn. Some Army Reserve Centers have free-standing signage noting the center's name and official designation. Except for the front lawn, which typically is open and accessible to the public, the compound is secured with fencing that extends along the perimeter of the property. A driveway extends to parking lots and service facilities (maintenance shops and other structures) located at the rear of the complex. The number, type, and location of the service facilities varied but addressed the specific needs and training missions of Reservists drilling at the Center.

If the training building is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the boundaries encompass all of the property under Army Reserve stewardship and include the entire complex, not just the training building. All other resources within the compound must be classified as "contributing" or "noncontributing" to NRHP-eligible properties, in compliance with NRHP standards. For the management of cultural resources, resources classified as contributing are treated as if they are eligible for the NRHP, while those classified as noncontributing are regarded as if they are not eligible for the NRHP. A contributing resource is a support facility that adds to the historic character of the compound. It retains its character-defining features and was built within the period that the main building achieved significance. A noncontributing resource is also a support facility that diminishes the ability of the Center to convey its historic character because it has been severely altered and/or was not constructed within the period that the main building attained significance.

If the main building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, all other resources are not eligible since they are support facilities and fulfill secondary and tertiary roles within the day-to-day operations of the reserve center.

## Militia-Era Armories Prior to World War II

Resources in this property type category were constructed before the organization of the present Army Reserve program and originally were used by state militias or the National Guard. However, some armories subsequently have been acquired by the Army Reserve and today are included in the Army Reserve inventory. Although resources within this property type category date from the Colonial Era through the 1940s, the oldest examples in the Army Reserve's inventory date from the 1880s, and the majority date from 1880 to 1910. Examples of this property type include the Fort Douglas USARC in Salt Lake City, Utah (Site Code 49276); the USARC in Vancouver, Washington (Site Code 53975); and the Fort Missoula USARC in Missoula, Montana (Site Code 30556).<sup>182</sup> They typically are located in an urban setting—either a city or a town—and occupy a prominent, visible site. When available, a hilltop site often was selected. A site with surrounding land that could be used for exercises and drills was preferable. Armories included spaces for the storage of arms, for military drills and exercise, and, importantly, for socialization and organization.

From the Colonial Era through the early-twentieth century, the plan and organization of spaces of armories varied with the size of the militia or National Guard unit and the architectural style. The militias and chapters of the National Guard that constructed armories often were elite social organizations, and, consequently, they often selected high architectural styles and a grand, monumental scale for the design of armories. Among the architectural styles commonly used for armories of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries include the Romanesque Revival, Renaissance Revival, or Classical Revival styles. Construction typically is load-bearing masonry, with brick or stone used as exterior materials. The buildings also often featured architectural details that enhanced the building's appearance of strength and security. Common elements included the use of rusticated stone masonry at the foundations, quoins, crenellations at the roof line, and heavy wrought iron hardware and fixtures.

Armories that predate World War II typically have been individually evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Militia-Era armories are rare (only three continue to be owned by the USAR), unique in architectural character, and may be associated with specific events in military history rather than the broad context of the post World War II development of the Army Reserve Program set forth in Section 3 of this document. Accordingly, the integrity and NRHP eligibility of Militia-Era Armories should be evaluated on an individual basis.

Armories are most likely to be significant for their association(s) with important historical trends and/or events (Criterion A) or for their physical attributes or quality of design (Criterion C). To be eligible for the inclusion in the NRHP, the Armory must retain sufficient integrity to convey that significance. Since this property type category is so broad and spans such a long timeframe and includes building of varying size, detailing, and ornamentation, it is difficult to develop a complete and comprehensive list of specific attributes that should be evaluated to determine if a resource retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. However, the following are among the primary issues and topics that should be considered:

- Massing and building footprint;
- Fenestration;
- Window types and materials;
- Door types and materials;

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<sup>182</sup> USAR IFS Glossary.

- Exterior finishes;
- Architectural ornamentation and embellishment;
- Roof form and materials;
- Landscaping; and
- New construction within the associated grounds.

The degree to which changes and modifications to any of these attributes affects integrity depends upon the level and severity of the changes and the reasons that make the Armory significant. Furthermore, the combined effect of these changes, however small they may be, may also affect the ability of the Armory to convey its significance and its eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

### **Armories of the Immediate Post-World War II Era**

The years immediately after World War II represented a transitional period in the development of the Army Reserve, as a wave of new training center increasingly relied on the use of standardized plans. Nonetheless, the term “armory” continued to be used to describe buildings, even though their design, layout, and configuration shared more characteristics with modern Army Reserve Centers than with traditional armories. In 1948 the National Guard and the Army Reserve commissioned Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill to design a standard plan for armories, and in 1949 the Army Corps of Engineers and the National Guard Bureau commissioned Bail, Horton, & Associates, Architects-Engineers to design a “Type D Armory” to house one unit of Reservists. Note that the National Guard and ORC were considered one in the same at this time because it was assumed that Congress would approve the merger of the two organizations. The plan of the armories of the immediate postwar period accommodated functions somewhat similar to the traditional armory, including an open double-height space for assembly, drills, and exercises. However, the armories also incorporated classroom spaces, which were not characteristic of the earlier armories. The inclusion of classrooms marked a dramatic departure in the type and level of training for Reserve personnel, which began to rely on new and more technologically advanced weapon and communications systems.

The design of armories of the immediate postwar era followed guidelines implemented in 1946 by the National Guard jointly with the Army Reserve (*Section 3.4*). The guidelines focused on economizing materials and space. In 1947 the Department of Defense’s Committee on Facilities and Services compiled an official space scale of minimum and maximum armory requirements. The space requirements, referred to as NME Form 134, provided an official range of postwar space requirements for 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 10-unit armories (*Appendix B*). NME Form 134 became critical in design planning efforts for training facilities. The space requirements included a drill hall, classrooms, and unit instructor offices.

The 1948 one-unit armory was designed as a two-story, flat-roof building with a central front door and cantilevered concrete slabs forming belt courses (*Figure 4.3.1*). The footprint of the building was T-shaped, with the front room including a day room, lockers, and offices and the projecting rear wing housing the assembly hall (*Figure 4.3.2 and 4.3.3*). The modified type was able to be converted to a two-unit facility with the addition of a duplicate administrative wing, which would result in an “H” type footprint.<sup>183</sup>

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<sup>183</sup> Drawings and Outline Specifications from Major General Kenneth Cramer, Chief of National Guard Bureau to Adjutants General of all States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, June 2, 1948, Army-National Guard Bureau Decimal File, 1946-1948, RG 168 – Records of the National Guard Bureau, National Archives, College Park, MD.

The footprint of the Type D Armory was a simple rectangle, with a double-height open assembly space at the center surrounded by single-story classroom spaces (*Figures 4.3.4 and 4.3.5*). The floor plan economized space to the highest degree possible by including no corridors; instead, the assembly space provided circulation, and each of the surrounding rooms opened onto the next. The setting for the building was not specified, *although* the presence of a double-height overhead door to allow vehicles to enter the assembly space suggests that the site would need to accommodate a parking lot. Construction for the majority of the building was concrete block with concrete-slab floors, although the open assembly space made use of a prefabricated steel truss. The exterior of the building is clad in brick veneer. The Type D Armory does not overtly exemplify any architectural style, although it does exhibit some elements indicative of the Modern style, including the flat roof over the classroom wing, the unornamented exterior walls, and the cantilevered concrete canopy over the main entrance.

During the thorough literature review conducted in preparation of this report, no documentation of extant examples of armories from the immediate postwar period was found. In fact, the standard plan for the one-unit armory and the Type D armory may never have been used to construct any buildings, considering that Congressional funding for Army Reserve construction had not yet been granted when the standardized plans were developed. If constructed, immediate postwar armories likely were owned by the National Guard rather than the Army Reserve. However, a nationwide survey of Army Reserve resources is necessary to determine definitively whether any examples of this property type are included in the present Army Reserve Inventory.

If they exist and are currently under Army Reserve stewardship, immediate postwar armories would likely be significant for their association with the early development of the modern, postwar Army Reserve Program. Depending on their rarity and level of integrity, this association may be significant enough for an example of an immediate postwar armory to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or C in the areas of military history (association with the postwar reorganization of the Army Reserve Program or architecture (good examples of a distinctive form, type, or method of construction). However, if many examples are extant, these resources should be evaluated on a nationwide basis since they are part of a nationwide program and make use of standardized plans that were replicated throughout the country. Only those that retain their integrity to an exceptional level would be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Additional survey documentation and research would be necessary to provide a definitive list of factors that should be evaluated to determine if an immediate postwar armory retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP, the following is preliminary guide of character-defining features that should be used for evaluation purposes:

- T-shaped building footprint;
- Two-story building mass;
- Flat roof profile;
- Exposed concrete slab floors;
- No additions should be visible from the front of the building;
- Original exterior wall surface materials;
- Original fenestration pattern;
- Original doors and windows or compatible replacement doors and windows that meet the Secretary's Standards;<sup>184</sup>

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<sup>184</sup> The *Secretary's Standards* for replacement windows are described in detail in National Park Service Preservation Briefs No. 9, *The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows*, and No. 13, *The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows*. These are available on line at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief09.htm> and

- Original interior assembly area must remain open; and
- Original interior configuration of lobby and corridors must be intact.

As with Armories that predate World War II, the degree to which changes and modifications to any of these attributes affects integrity depends upon the level and severity of the changes and the reasons that make the Armory significant.

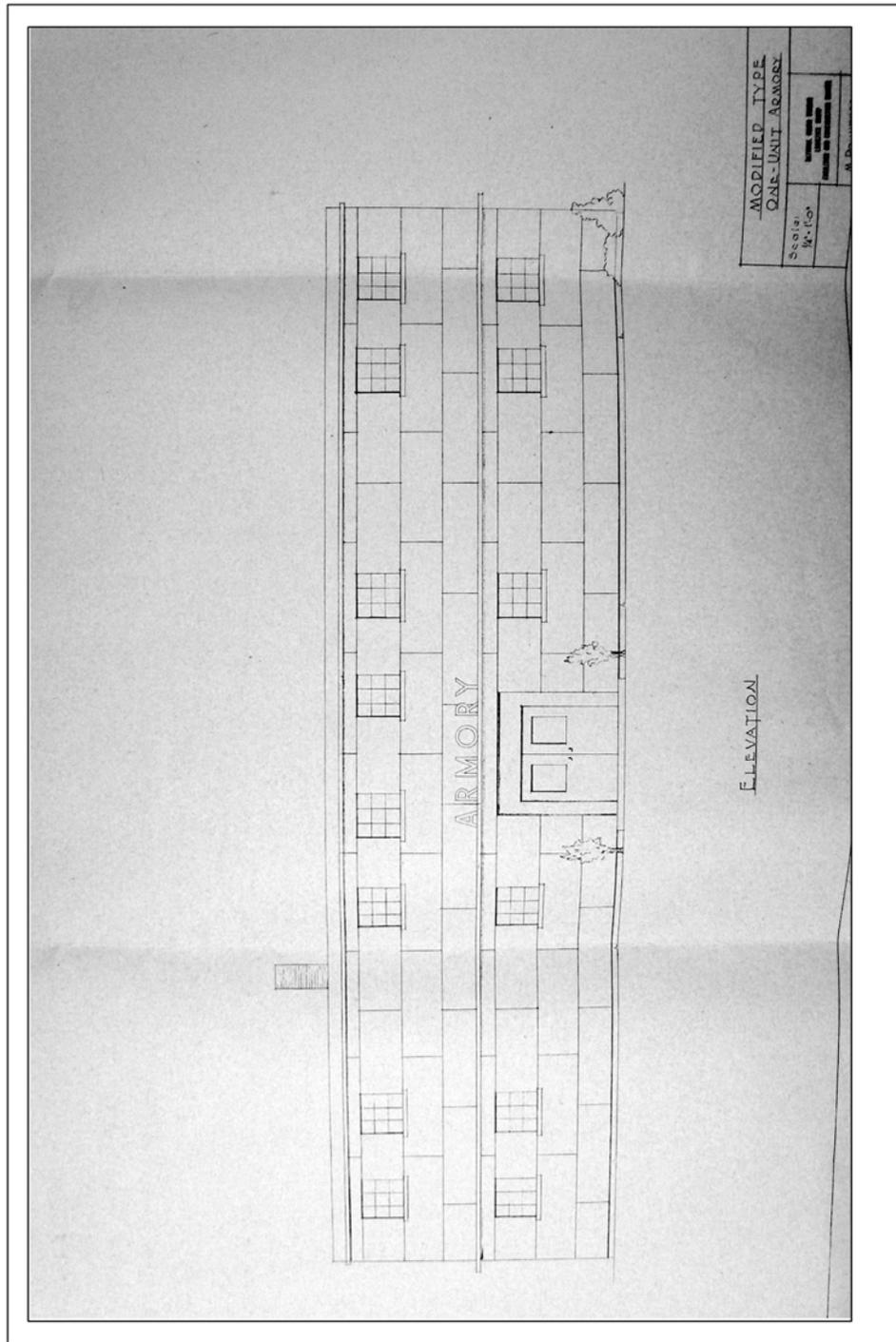


Figure 4.3.1. 1948 elevation drawing for a one-unit armory (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD, Army-National Guard Bureau Decimal File, 1946-1948, RG 68).

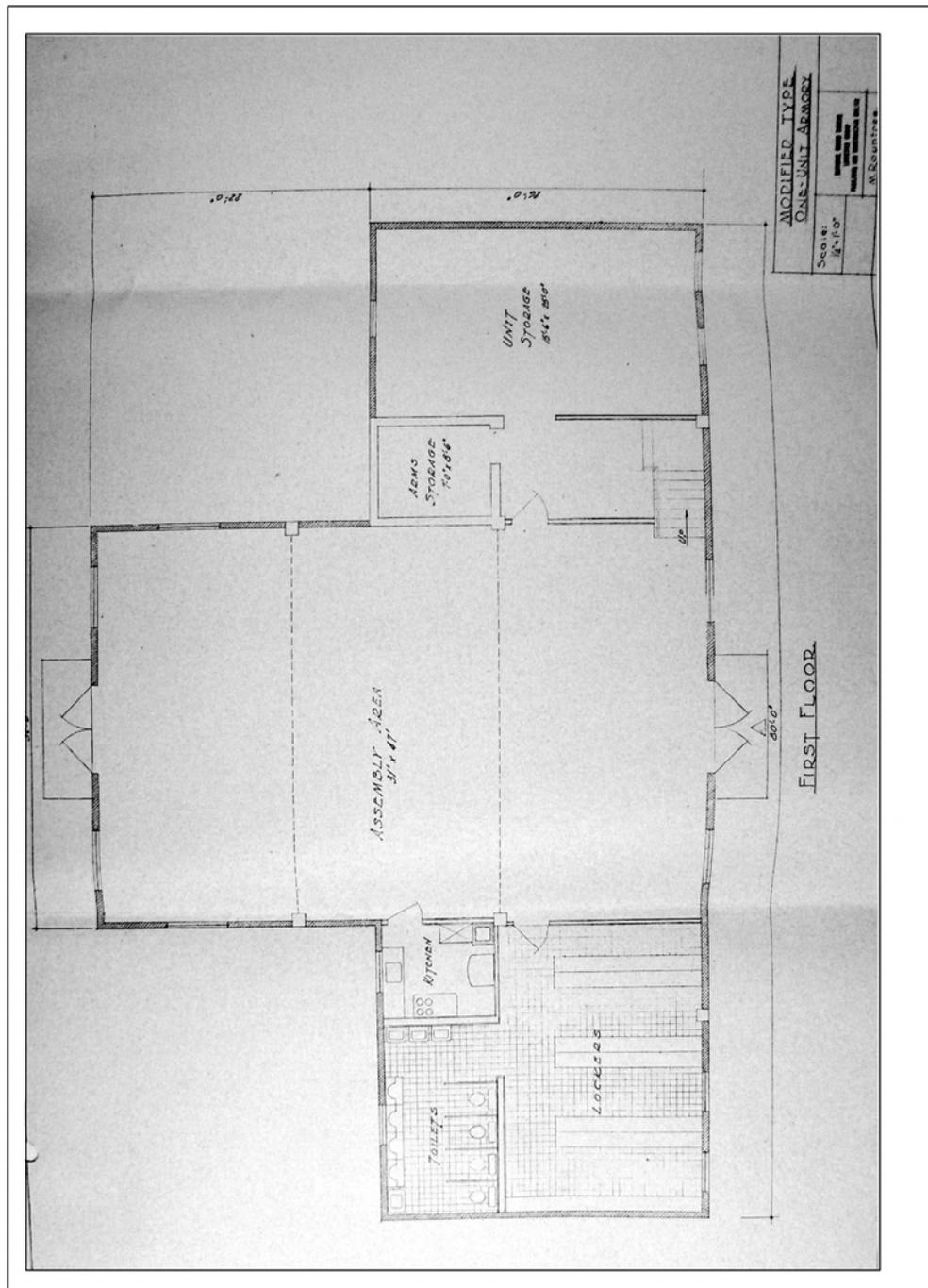


Figure 4.3.2. First-floor plan drawing for a one-unit armory, 1948 (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD, Army-National Guard Bureau Decimal File, 1946-1948, RG 68).

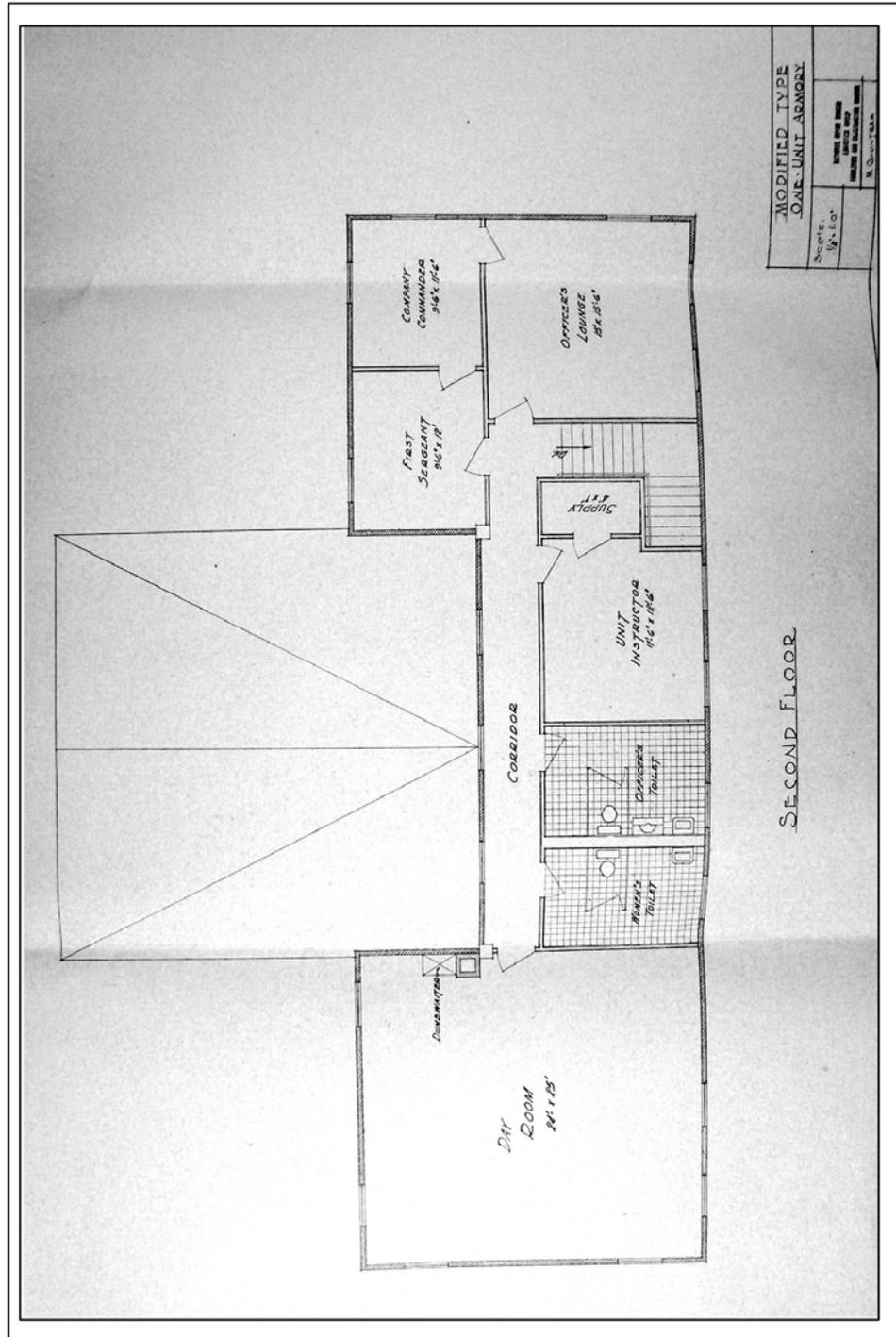


Figure 4.3.3.1948 second-floor plan drawing for a one-unit armory (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD, Army-National Guard Bureau Decimal File, 1946-1948, RG 68).

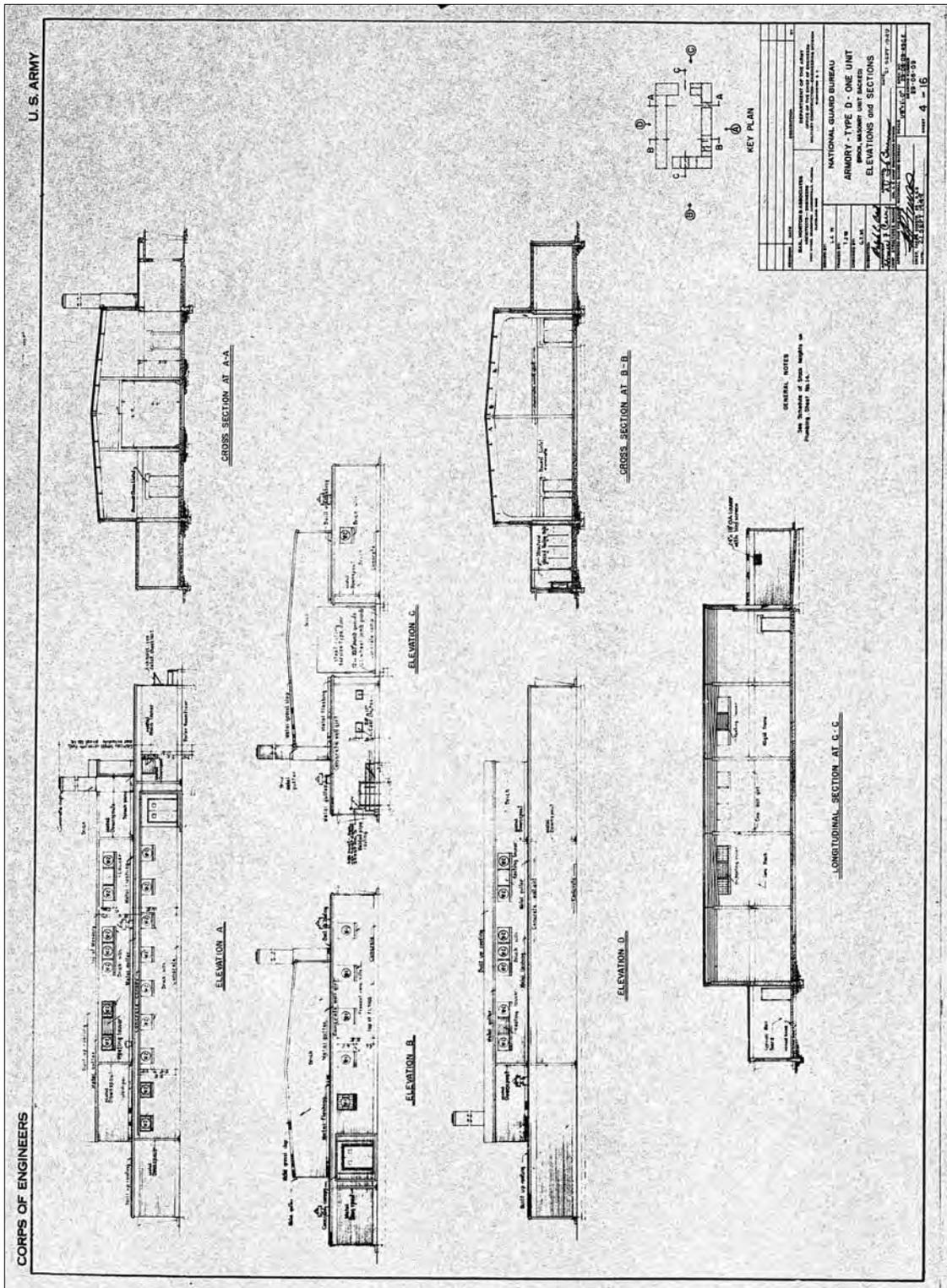


Figure 4.3.4. Type D Armory, Bail, Horton, & Associates, 1949 (courtesy of the USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA. Box 24, Files 29-06-09).



## Army Reserve Centers of the Early Cold War

Congress finally began appropriating funds for the construction of permanent training centers for the Army Reserves in the early 1950s, as the outbreak of the Korean War and ongoing and simmering tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union accelerated. Army Reserve Centers were constructed by the U. S. Army for the specific purpose of training the federal Army Reservists, versus armories, which had been used to train National Guard units at the state level. In addition, in this era the idea of what comprises an Army Reserve Center and the types of facilities within it began to evolve. The wave of Army Reserve Centers constructed during the early Cold War era supported functions such as administration, training, and storage for the U.S. Army Reserve. Whereas Armories of the prewar era typically included a single building, the typical Army Reserve Center of the 1950s included multiple facilities, such as an administration building, training building, operational maintenance shop (OMS), area maintenance support activity shop (AMSA), garage, storage buildings and structures, sentry station or guard shed, fallout shelter, flag pole, and parking lot. Purpose-designed Army Reserve Centers date from 1950 to the present, although armories or other earlier buildings have been adapted for use as Army Reserve Centers. In order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP for its association with the historic context narrated in Section 3 of this document, an Army Reserve Center must have been designed using a standardized plans commissioned by the Army, and must have been used by the Army Reserve.

Army Reserve Centers of the early years of the Cold War can be grouped into three sub-categories, based on their date of construction and the standard architectural plans that they follow. For analysis, Army Reserve Center sub-types have been defined as:

- Compact Plan (1950);
- Sprawling Plan (1952/1953/1956); and
- Vertical Plan (1960).

All of these subtypes used standardized plans, utilitarian building and construction materials, and a simplified architectural style influenced by mid-century contemporary American architecture. Moreover, these subtypes accommodated the same types of programmatic functions, including an OMS, parking lot, open drill hall, classrooms, and often a rifle range and arms storage space (*Figures 4.3.6 and 4.3.7*). However, the property subtypes differ from one another in their building footprint, massing, and treatment of architectural details such as windows and doors.

Despite their differences, which are explained in greater detail later in this chapter, Army Reserves Centers classified within the broad property type category share many character-defining elements and attributes that are common among all three subtypes. Although Army Reserve Centers were established in urban, suburban, and small town settings across the United States, most were built in areas with concentrated populations. From 1950 through 1958, Army Reserve Centers were more likely to be constructed in urban areas than in small towns, but beginning in 1959 a number of reserve centers were constructed in small towns to expand the Army Reserve Program and provide additional training facilities. Because ease of transportation was a priority in selecting sites for Army Reserve Centers, they generally are located in urban or suburban areas, near major roadways, and accessible by public transportation. In some instances, Army Reserve Centers are located within a larger military installation. The Army Reserve Center campus typically is arranged with the main administration or training building located toward the front of the lot and is visible from public streets or right-of-ways. The parking lot and any auxiliary buildings or structures typically are located to the rear of the property, behind the main

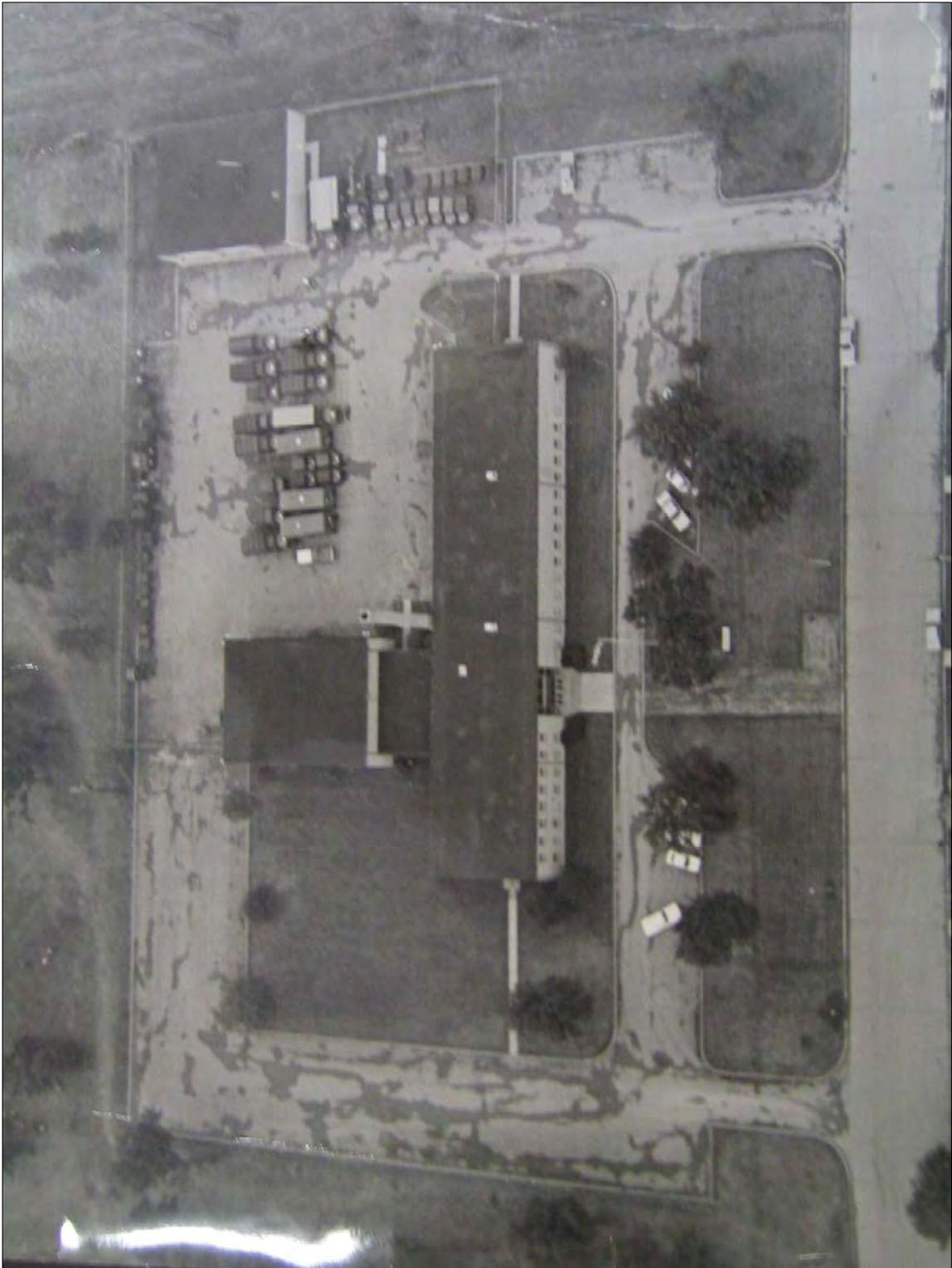
building. The compound usually encompasses enough land for a parking lot that could also be used for outdoor drills and exercises. From the early to mid 1950s, the grounds did not include landscaping, but beginning in 1956, the construction of any new Reserve Centers required the inclusion of landscaping and a paved walkway in front of the reserve center. Such elements were retroactively applied to those Reserve Centers established from 1950 to 1956.

#### *Compact Plan (1950)*

The first set of standard plans for Army Reserve Centers of the early years of the Cold War were designed by architects Reisner and Urbahn in 1950 and is referred to as a “compact plan” because the building footprint is a tight rectangle, with interior spaces clustered together as tightly as possible, with hallways and any other spaces used for circulation kept to a strict minimum. The set of standardized plans developed in 1950 for this subtype included variations in size and scale to accommodate two-, three-, four-, and five-unit Army Reserve Centers.

Although the physical appearance of Army Reserve Centers in this subcategory is simple and modest, the rectangular footprint is the signature characteristic of this design. Most versions are one-story in height with a basement, but the largest five-unit version features a two-story design. The interior spaces are organized so that a U-shaped classroom wing surrounds an open, double-height assembly space. The roof form over the classroom wing is flat, but the assembly space has a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. As seen from the front, the building presents a box-like appearance with a flat roof (*Figures 4.3.8, 4.3.9, and 4.3.10*). It features a concrete masonry structure that is faced with a brick veneer that gives the building a more refined and less utilitarian character. The main entry is inconspicuous, recessed, and offset. The high, open interior assembly space is supported by a prefabricated steel truss, which creates the low-pitched roof form over the assembly space. The classrooms open directly onto the assembly space that eliminates the need for a corridor and economizes the total square footage (*Figure 4.3.11*). An overhead rolling door opens from the assembly space onto the rear parking lot, so that vehicles may enter the building for training and drills (*Figure 4.3.12*). In smaller versions, the basement space is excavated only under the perimeter “ell,” but in larger versions, the basement extends beneath the entire “U-shaped classroom area. The basement provides space for such activities and functions as an indoor rifle range, arms vault, boiler room, and locker room. The standard design for a “Compact Plan” Army Reserve Center did not include for the construction of an OMS or any other associated buildings or structures.

Known examples of the Compact Plan subtype were constructed from 1950 through 1957, possibly continuing later. Known examples of this subtype include the Army Reserve Centers in Louisville, KY (*Figure 4.3.10*), Utica, NY, and Scranton, PA.



*Figure 4.3.6. Aerial photo showing the Tonawanda, NY USARC (courtesy of Ravi Ajodah, 77<sup>th</sup> RRC).*



*Figure 4.3.7. Interior photo of the assembly hall at the Rochester, NY USARC, circa 2005 (courtesy of Ravi Ajodah, 77th RRC).*

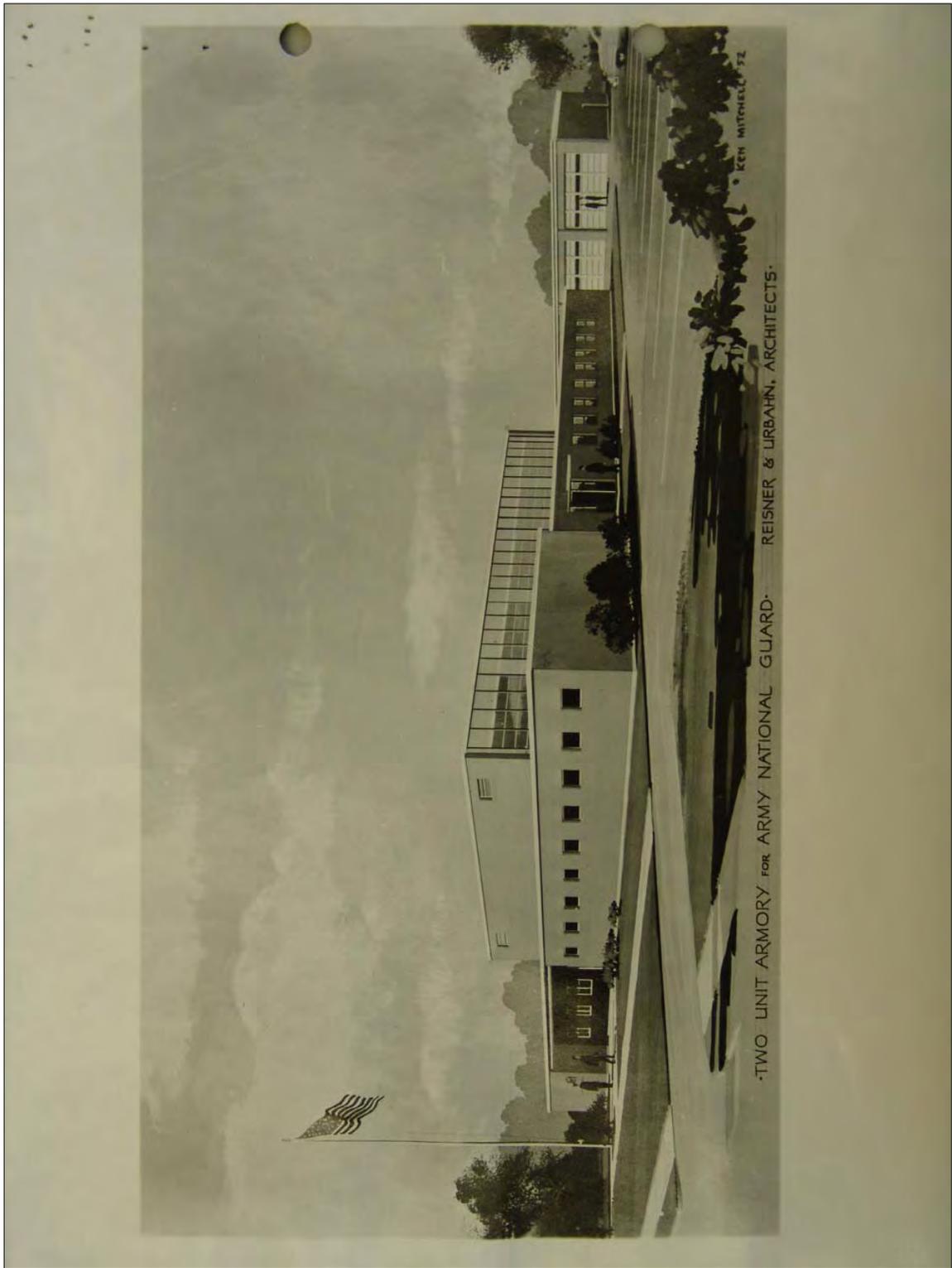


Figure 4.3.8. Rendering of compact plan USARC (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD, RG 319, CAR - Sec. Class Gen Cor, 1948-54, Entry 151, Box 31).

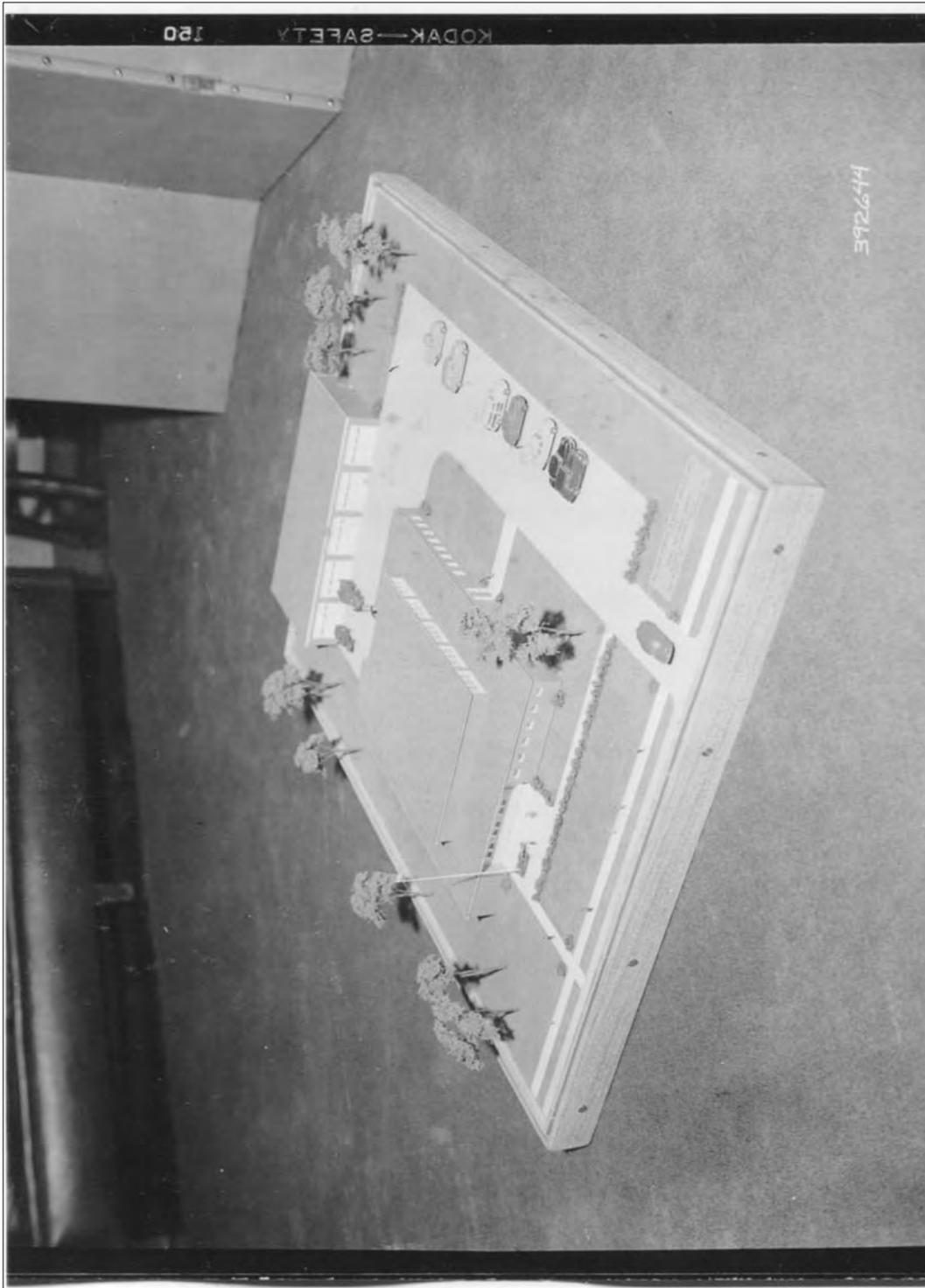


Figure 4.3.9. Photo of model of compact plan USARC (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD, 111-SC box 836392644).



*Figure 4.3.10. Example of a Compact Plan USARC at Louisville, KY, circa 1951 (courtesy of Karen White, 81<sup>st</sup> RRC).*

Army Reserve Centers that fall under the Compact Plan subtype may be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of military history for their associations with President Eisenhower’s “New Look” Program, which de-emphasized the need for a large standing Army by relying instead on Reservists and the use of nuclear force as a deterrent. Army Reserve Centers in this subtype category may also be significant for their association with the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (PL 783, 81<sup>st</sup> Congress), which provided \$400 million for facilities construction for all branches of the military, not to exceed \$50 million annually over a five-year period. Although individual Army Reserve Centers may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B for their association with significant individuals, those associations most likely would apply to a specific center and would require supplemental research, documentation, and evaluation on a center-by-center basis. At a broad, nationwide level, however, historical research and analysis have not revealed any significant associations with significant individuals of the past that would make any Compact Plan Army Reserve Center eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Resources within this property type subcategory represent a distinctive architectural form within the context of the building program associated with the Army Reserves during the early 1950s. If the resource remains as a good and unaltered example of a Compact Plan Army Reserve Center and retains the character-defining features that distinguish it as a distinctive architectural plan type, it may possess significance for its quality of design and therefore may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The period of significance for Compact Plan Army Reserve Centers extends from 1950 to circa 1958.

Even though a Compact Plan Army Reserve Center may meet one of the National Register Criteria, it can only be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP if it retains sufficient integrity to communicate its significant historic associations. As stated in National Register Bulletin No. 15, “Integrity is based on significance: why, where, and when a property is important.” The character-defining physical features that made up the resource’s appearance during its historic period of significance must be recognizable for it to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. Compact Plan Army Reserve Centers are simple buildings, and each aspect of their design was carefully planned and debated to maximize economy in support of the mission of the Army Reserve Program. Moreover, since Compact Plan Army Reserve Centers relied on the use of standardized plans and are virtually identical, they are not unique forms and similar examples exist throughout the country and therefore are not rare within a national, regional, or even state-wide context. Based on current understanding of the significance and rarity of Compact Plan Army Reserve Centers, ALL of the following character-defining features must be intact for a Compact Plan Army Reserve Center to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP because of its association with the Army Reserves Program during the early 1950s (Criterion A) or as intact examples of a distinctive architectural form (Criterion C). The following is list of those attributes that must be present (*Figure 4.3.13*):

- Design based on a 1950 Reisner and Urbahn standard plan;
- Original “compact” building footprint, without additions;
- Original roof form;
- Original brick veneer or historically appropriate stucco veneer on exterior walls;<sup>185</sup>
- Original fenestration pattern;
- Original doors and windows or compatible replacement doors and windows that meet the Secretary’s Standards;<sup>186</sup>

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<sup>185</sup> National Park Service Preservation Brief No. 22, *The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco*, details how to determine whether stucco is historically appropriate. The document is available online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief22.htm>.

- Original configuration of interior corridor and lobby spaces;
- Open, double-height interior space at drill/assembly hall;
- Overhead rolling door opening into assembly space;
- Vehicular access between drill/assembly hall and parking lot; and
- Integrity of setting intact.

Interior features are not considered character-defining features. Although the presence of original interior features such as podiums, chalkboards, or interior tile is not critical to the integrity of a Compact Plan Army Reserve Center, these features may compensate for small alterations elsewhere. If alterations have been made to character-defining features on the exterior of the building yet these interior features remain intact, the overall integrity of the building should be evaluated individually, on a case-by-case basis.

The presence of an Operational Maintenance Shop (OMS) is not a necessary character-defining feature for a Compact Plan Army Reserve Center. If present, the OMS typically was constructed at a later date than the Compact Plan Reserve Center. (See Section 4.3.4. for more information about the OMS as a property type.) However, if a Compact Army Reserve Center is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, the OMS may be considered a contributing resource on the property if the use of large vehicles or machinery was central to the training mission of the Army Reserve Center during its period of significance.

There is a possibility that intact Compact Plan Army Reserve Centers are rarer than previously understood since they may have been excessed, demolished, or substantially altered in recent years. Therefore, a nationwide survey and evaluation of Army Reserve Centers is necessary to evaluate the rarity of Compact Plan Army Reserve Centers as a distinct architectural form within the inventory of facilities under the stewardship of the Army Reserves. If future documentation indicates that Compact Plan Army Reserve Centers are more rare than previously thought, the surviving examples of the property subtype should be evaluated using a more flexible standard of integrity, and some altered examples may have already been determined eligible for the NRHP during previously completed surveys for the Army Reserves.

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<sup>186</sup> The *Secretary's Standards* for replacement windows are described in detail in National Park Service Preservation Briefs No. 9, *The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows*, and No. 13, *The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows*. These are available on line at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief09.htm> and <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief13.htm>.







EXAMPLE OF COMPACT PLAN (1950): SCRANTON, PA USARC



Scranton, PA USARC. Built in 1951 using the 1950 standard plan for a Compact USARC. .



Note original building mass but incompatible replacement windows.



Note original building mass but incompatible replacement windows.



Overhead rolling door. Note rear additions.

ALL CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES MUST BE INTACT FOR NRHP ELIGIBILITY

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURE	INTACT @ USARC?
Design based on a 1950 Reisner and Urhban standard plan	Yes
Original "compact" building footprint, without additions	NO
Original roof form	Yes
Original brick veneer or historically appropriate stucco veneer on exterior walls	Yes
Original fenestration pattern	Yes
Original doors and windows or compatible replacement doors and windows that meet the <i>Secretary's Standards</i>	NO
Original configuration of interior corridor and lobby spaces	Yes
Open, double-height interior space at drill/assembly hall	Yes
Overhead rolling door opening into assembly space	Yes
Vehicular access between drill/assembly hall and parking lot	Yes
Integrity of setting intact without overwhelming presence of new construction	Yes
<b>DETERMINATION OF NRHP ELIGIBILITY</b>	<b>NOT ELIGIBLE</b>
<i>The original footprint and compatible windows are essential character-defining features for a Compact-Plan USARC. Therefore, alterations to these features significantly detract from the integrity of design and materials and render the USARC not eligible for listing in the NRHP.</i>	

Figure 4.3.13. Integrity evaluation for a Compact Plan USARC (photos courtesy of John Stevens, 99<sup>th</sup> RRC).



### *Sprawling Plan (1952/1953/1956)*

The next generation of standard plans developed for and implemented by the Army Reserves featured a more sprawling, asymmetrical T- or L-shaped footprint and an “expansible” design. Reisner and Urbahn first designed this new architectural form, dubbed the Sprawling Plan for this study, in 1952. However, the firm updated the plan in 1953. This new set of plans included variations for 400-, 600-, 800-, and 1,000-man Army Reserve Centers, all of which were expansible to accommodate more men if needed. In 1956, Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows (the successor firm to Reisner and Urbahn) revised plans for this architectural form yet again. The 1956 version also included variations for much smaller Army Reserve Centers, including One-Unit (200-man) and One-Half-Unit (100-man) versions.

Although these various forms, which were developed in 1952, 1953, and 1956, exhibit subtle differences that distinguish them from one another, they still retain the same basic and fundamental concepts of design, and are distinctive from Army Reserve Center built before and afterward. For example, the character-defining features that separate the Sprawling Plan subtype from the earlier Compact Plan subtype include the asymmetrical building footprint and the “expansible” nature of the design. In a similar spirit of flexibility, all size variations for the Sprawling Plan (100- to 1,000-man Centers) were designed both with and without a basement, which enabled the elimination of a basement as necessary to reduce costs and/or adapt to existing conditions of the site where the Army Reserve Center was to be constructed. The asymmetrical T- or L-shaped building plan features a long rectangular classroom wing across the front and a double-height drill or assembly space at the rear, connected to the classroom wing by a single-story hyphen. This plan was deliberately designed to respond to the specific functional needs of an Army Reserve Center by separating the assembly space from areas where arms and technological equipment was stored. This configuration enabled storage and classroom areas to be locked and secured in the evening while the assembly and other public spaces could be accessed through a rear entrance at the hyphen entrance for evening programs and community assemblies. The plan allowed for subsequent expansion by providing room for the construction of another semi-detached wing at the side, perpendicular to the original front wing, connected by a single-story hyphen.

All versions of the Sprawling Plan subtype feature load-bearing concrete-block construction, typically with brick-faced exterior walls; however, architectural plans allowed an option for exposed “masonry unit” walls. The front entrance of the Sprawling Plan is a prominent and highly visible architectural element that typically includes a full-height aluminum or steel door/sidelight/transom assembly (*Figure 4.3.14*). The roof form over the classroom wing and hyphen is flat, while the roof over the drill/assembly space has a very low pitch (lower than in the Compact Plan subtype). In some size versions, the front classroom wing is two-stories in height.

In all versions, the front wing includes an open lobby that stretches the full depth and height of the wing. Other interior spaces within this wing are organized along a central, double-loaded (doors opening from either side) corridor. This generous use of circulation space is a marked difference from the Compact Plan subtype. Interior spaces within the front wing include lockers, classrooms, offices, a dayroom, an arms vault, storage, a boiler room, a rifle range, and a library. Another architectural feature utilized in some versions of the Sprawling Plan subtype is the use of “accordion” partition walls between interior spaces (*Figure 4.3.15*). These flexible partitions were collapsible to create large open spaces for specific needs or functions. In buildings that included a basement, only the area under the front classroom wing was executed. If possible, the lockers, indoor rifle range, and boiler room were located in the basement. The indoor rifle range in buildings without basements would be in enclosed room and lacked any window openings. The

assembly/drill space featured clerestory windows and an overhead door to allow vehicular access into the building (*Figure 4.3.16*).

Based on a review of historic resource surveys conducted by the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Commands, the majority of Army Reserve Centers that meet the recommended 50-year age threshold for NRHP evaluation can be classified within the Sprawling Plan subtype category. Known examples were constructed from 1953 through 1964, possibly continuing later. The following table identifies examples of the subtype within the inventory of facilities under the stewardship of the Army Reserves (*Table 4.3.1*).

*Table 4.3.1—Known Examples of Sprawling Plan Army Reserve Centers*

<b>Location of USARC</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Location of USARC</b>	<b>Date</b>
77th RRC, Amherst, NY	1958	94th RRC, Chester, VT	1960
77th RRC, Canadaigua, NY	1961	94th RRC, Dexter, ME	1958
77th RRC, Canton, NY	1961	94th RRC, Fairfield, CT	1957
77th RRC, Ithaca, NY	1958	94th RRC, Manchester, NH (NH006)	1958
77th RRC, Kingston, NY	1956	94th RRC, Montpelier, VT	1958
77th RRC, Liverpool, NY	Unknown	94th RRC, New Haven, CT	1954
77th RRC, Lodi, NJ	1956	94th RRC, Pittsfield	1957
77th RRC, Malone, NY	1961	94th RRC, Portsmouth, NH	1958
77th RRC, Mattydale, NY	1959	94th RRC, Rochester, NH	1958
77th RRC, Plattsburg, NY	1958	94th RRC, Roslindale, MA	1958
77th RRC, Plattsburg, NY	1956	94th RRC, Rutland, VT	1957
77th RRC, Rochester, NY	1956	94th RRC, Saco, ME	1957
77th RRC, Schenectady, NY	1957	94th RRC, Springfield, MA	1956
77th RRC, Tonawanda, NY	1958	94th RRC, Taunton, MA	1955
77th RRC, Trenton, NJ	1953	94th RRC, Worcester, MA	1953
77th RRC, Uniondale, NY	1955	94th RRC, Warwick, RI	1960
77th RRC, Waterton, NY	1958	96th RRC, Billings, MT	1953
89th RRC, IA020, Mt. Pleasant	1961	96th RRC, Great Falls, MT	1953
94th RRC, Attleboro, MA	1958	96th RRC, UT008, Pleasant Grove	1956
94th RRC, Bangor, ME	1957	99th RRC, Greensburg, PA	1957
94th RRC, Bridgton, ME	Unknown	99th RRC, Philadelphia, PA	Unknown
94th RRC, Bristol, RI	1957	99th RRC, Roanoke, VA	Unknown
94th RRC, Brockton, MA	1964	99th RRC, York, PA	1957



*Figure 4.3.14. Photograph of entrance assembly at the Schenectady, NY USARC, circa 2005 (courtesy of Ravi Ajodah, 77<sup>th</sup> RRC).*



*Figure 4.3.15. Photograph of interior accordion partition wall at the Canadaigua, NY USARC, circa 2005 (courtesy of Ravi Ajodah, 77th RRC).*

Army Reserve Centers that fall under the Sprawling Plan subtype may be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of military history for their associations with President Eisenhower’s “New Look” Program and the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (PL 783, 81<sup>st</sup> Congress). As analyzed in the discussion for the Compact Plan subtypes, these historical factors played important role in the history and development of the building program associated with the Army Reserves during the early and middle 1950s and extant examples of the Sprawling Plan subtype may be significant within that context. Although individual Army Reserve Centers may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for their association with significant individuals, those associations would be applicable at a local level and would have to be researched and documented on an individual, center-by-center basis. At the nationwide level, however, no significant associations under Criterion B have surfaced. Sprawling Plan Army Reserve Centers may also be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture for their physical attributes and the quality of their design. Architecturally, they are associated with the influence of the Modern Style, which enjoyed widespread popularity among architects in the design of federal buildings in the 1950s. The type also is significant under Criterion C because the expansible and flexible nature of the plans documents the military’s vision for a changing Army Reserve Force and increasingly important role that the Reserves filled in the nation’s defense and military preparedness. The presence of function-specific technical spaces like communications shops and labs in this subtype is significant as well, because it reflects the military strategy codified in the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, which aimed to tap professional and technical expertise while allowing Reservists the flexibility to participate in the civilian economy. The period of significance for Sprawling Plan Army Reserve Centers dates from ca. 1952 to ca. 1964.

Although a Sprawling Plan Army Reserve Center may meet at least one of the National Register Criteria, it can only be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP listing if it retains sufficient integrity to convey that significance. As stated in National Register Bulletin No. 15, “Integrity is based on significance: why, where, and when a property is important.” The character-defining physical features that made up the resource’s appearance when it attained significance must be present for it to be recognizable to its period of significance and therefore retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. Since Sprawling Plan Army Reserve Centers are part of a nationwide building program and are common throughout the United States, an extant example must retain ALL of the following character-defining features to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (*Figures 4.3.16, 4.3.17, and 4.3.18*):

- Design based on a 1952 or 1953 Reisner and Urbahn standard plan, or a 1956 Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows Standard Plan;
- Original “sprawling” L-shaped or T-shaped building footprint, or footprint with additions following the original “expansible” plan;
- Original roof form;
- Original fenestration pattern, without infill of original openings or creation of openings onto space that originally functioned as rifle range;
- Original metal and glass entrance assembly;
- Cantilevered canopy, if original;
- Original “masonry units,” brick veneer, or historically appropriate stucco veneer on exterior walls;<sup>187</sup>

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<sup>187</sup> National Park Service Preservation Brief No. 22, *The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco*, details how to determine whether stucco is historically appropriate. The document is available online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief22.htm>.

- Original doors and windows or compatible replacement doors and windows that meet the Secretary's Standards;<sup>188</sup>
- Original configuration of interior corridor and lobby spaces;
- Presence of flexible accordion partitions, if original, or opening in wall where accordion partition originally was located;
- Open interior assembly/drill space;
- Overhead rolling door opening into assembly space;
- Vehicular access into interior assembly/drill space;
- Historic-age maintenance shop, if original; and
- Integrity of setting intact.

Interior features are not considered character-defining features. Although the presence of original interior features such as flexible accordion partition walls, podiums, chalkboards, or interior tile is not critical to the integrity of a Sprawling Plan Army Reserve Center, these features may compensate for small alterations elsewhere. If alterations have been made to character-defining features on the exterior of the building yet these interior features remain intact, the overall integrity of the building should be evaluated individually, on a case-by-case basis.

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<sup>188</sup> The *Secretary's Standards* for replacement windows are described in detail in National Park Service Preservation Briefs No. 9, *The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows*, and No. 13, *The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows*. These are available on line at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief09.htm> and <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief13.htm>.

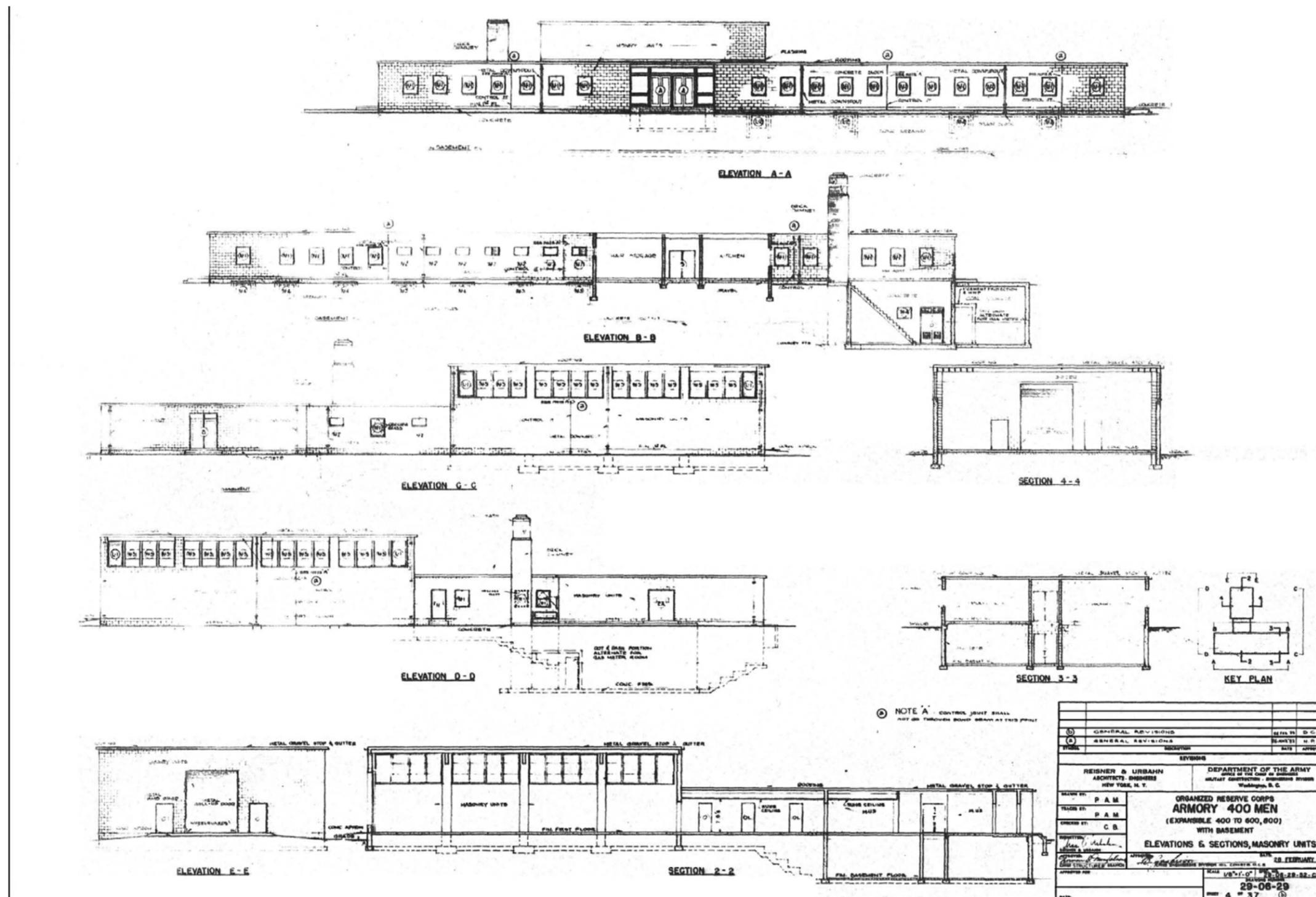
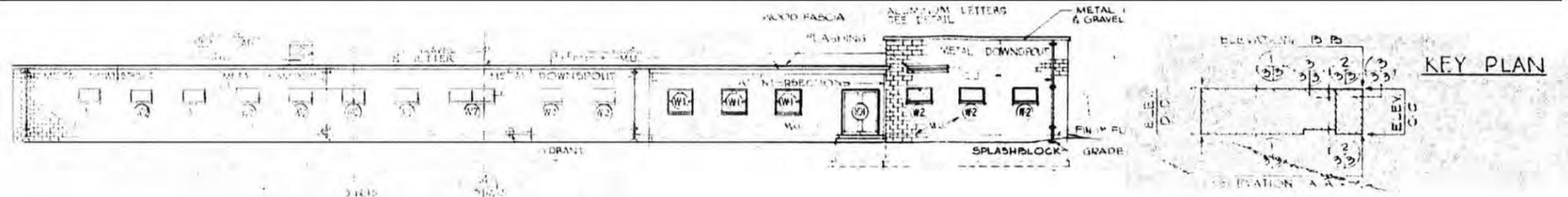


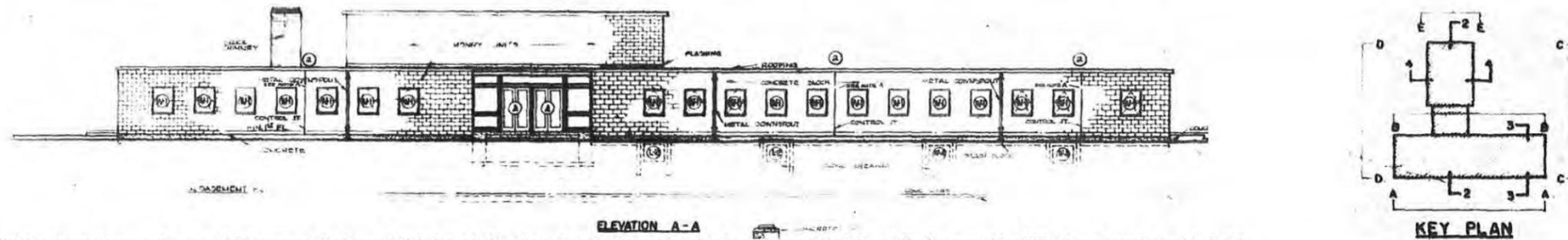
Figure 4.3.16. First floor plan drawing of a 400-man Sprawling Plan USARC, Reisner and Urbahn, 1952 (courtesy of the USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA, Box 24, File 29-06-29).



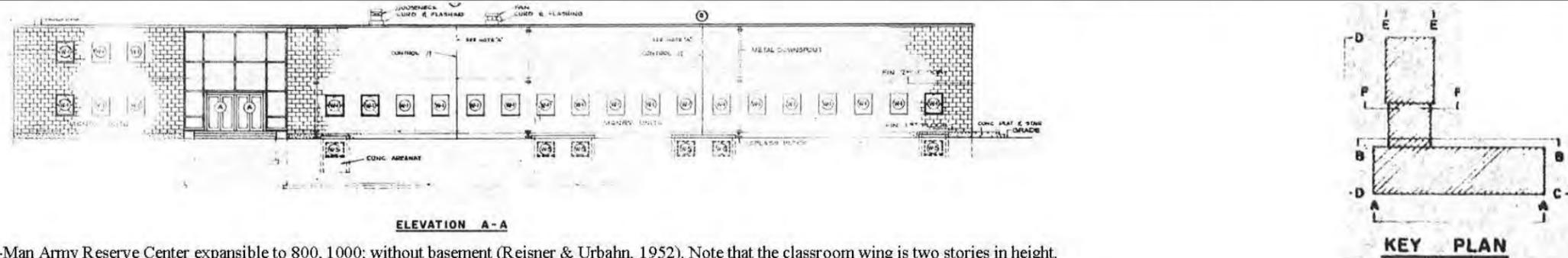
**ARMY RESERVE CENTER SUB-TYPE: VARIATIONS ON THE SPRAWLING PLAN**



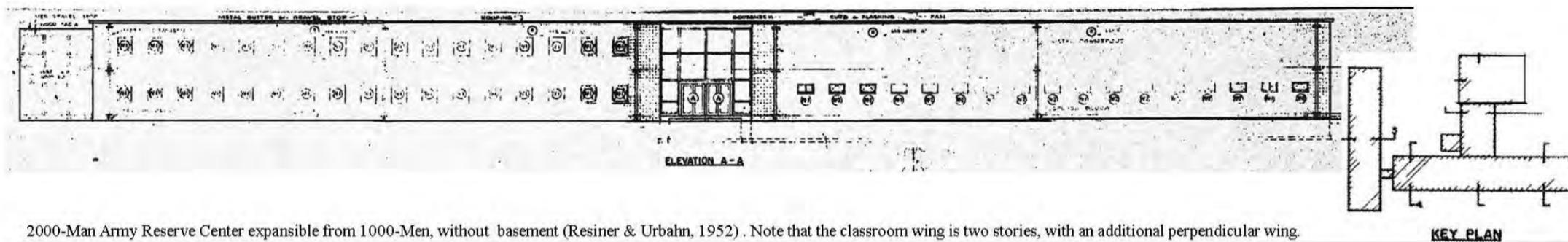
200-Man Army Reserve Center, without basement (Reisner & Urbahn, 1953). Note that the assembly/drill space is small and closely connected to the classroom space.



400-Man Army Reserve Center, with basement (Reisner & Urbahn, 1952). Note that the classroom wing is one story in height, while the assembly/drill wing at rear is double-height.



600-Man Army Reserve Center expandable to 800, 1000; without basement (Reisner & Urbahn, 1952). Note that the classroom wing is two stories in height.



2000-Man Army Reserve Center expandable from 1000-Men, without basement (Reisner & Urbahn, 1952). Note that the classroom wing is two stories, with an additional perpendicular wing.

Figure 4.3.17. Elevation drawings for various sizes of Sprawling Plan USARCs, Reisner and Urbahn, 1952-1953 (courtesy of the USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA, Box 24).



**EXAMPLE OF SPRAWLING PLAN (1952/1953/1956): PLATTSBURG, NY USARC**



Plattsburg, NY USARC. Built in 1956 using the 1952 standard plan for a 400-Man USARC. Note the pitched roof added over the original flat roof in 2000.

ALL CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES MUST BE INTACT FOR NRHP ELIGIBILITY	
CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURE	INTACT @ USARC?
Follows 1952, 1953, or 1956 standard plan	Yes
Retains original "sprawling" footprint with asymmetrical T-plan or L-plan	Yes
Additions follow "expansible" design on original standard plan	Yes
Original flat roof form over classrooms	No
Original low-pitched roof form over assembly wing at rear	Yes
Original fenestration pattern intact	Yes
Front entrance with original metal door/sidelight/transom assembly	No
Cantilevered canopy, if original	N/A
Original "masonry units," brick veneer, or historically appropriate stucco veneer on exterior walls	Yes
Original doors and windows or compatible replacement doors and windows that meet the <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation</i>	Yes
Clerestory windows in assembly wing	Yes
Original configuration of interior corridor and lobby spaces	Yes
Presence of flexible accordion partitions, if original, or opening in wall where accordion partition originally was located	Yes
Double-height open interior space in assembly wing at rear	Yes
Overhead rolling door at assembly wing	Yes
Historic-age maintenance shop, if original	Yes
Integrity of setting intact	Yes
<b>DETERMINATION OF NRHP ELIGIBILITY</b>	<b>NOT ELIGIBLE</b>
<i>The original flat roof form and original front entrance are essential character-defining features for a Sprawling-Plan USARC. Therefore, alterations to these features significantly detract from the integrity of design and materials and render the USARC not eligible for listing in the NRHP.</i>	



Rear drill hall added in 1960 using the expansible design.



OMS built using 1952 standard plan.

Figure 4.3.18. Integrity evaluation for a Sprawling Plan USARC (photos courtesy of Ravi Ajodah, 77<sup>th</sup> RRC).



### *Vertical Plan (1962)*

In 1962, the standard plans for Army Reserve Centers were redesigned again, this time by architect George Dahl. Because the most striking character-defining features of the 1962 plan are the thin vertical strips of windows and the exposed reinforced-concrete vertical columns, this subtype of Army Reserve Center is referred to as the Vertical Plan. Two size variations for the Vertical Plan were developed: One-Unit and Two-Unit Army Reserve Centers.

George Dahl (1894-1987) was a notable twentieth-century American architect who received his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Minnesota and his Master's from Harvard University. For much of his career, Dahl's practice was based in Dallas, Texas. Dahl rose to prominence as an architect in the 1920s when he was hired by Dallas architect Herbert Greene to fulfill construction contracts at the University of Texas funded by recently discovered oil on land owned by the State of Texas. In the 1930s, Dahl designed the campus for the Texas Centennial Exposition at Fair Park in Dallas. Early in his career Dahl had practiced in a classical and eclectic revival styles, but in the 1950s he embraced modernism. His firm, La Roche & Dahl, earned a reputation for using an efficient design-build process and a style influenced by Modernism.<sup>189</sup>

The Vertical Plan uses the contemporary style of architecture popular in the United States in the 1960s (*Figure 4.3.19, 4.3.20, 4.3.21, and 4.3.22*). The building's mass is broken and asymmetrical, and its footprint includes a series of overlapping rectangles. Each separate rectangular-shaped component has its own low-pitched roof structure. The building's two-story central block is set back the flanking wings. On the facades, the vertical structural elements are emphasized by exposed concrete columns along with narrow, vertical glass spandrels. On the interior, a central double-loaded corridor extends through the main central block and includes rooms for storage, a library, classrooms, and lockers. On one side of the central mass, a hyphen leads to a single-story wing that houses an indoor rifle range and arms storage space. On the other side, a hyphen leads to the two-story assembly/drill space. Clerestory windows open onto the assembly/drill space.

Few examples of the Vertical Plan Army Reserve Center subtype were found during review of historic resources surveys conducted for the Regional Readiness Commands. One notable example found is the MG Oliver Otis Howard USARC in Auburn, Maine. The subtype appears to have been constructed throughout 1960s and possibly into 1970s, and updated surveys and inventories are necessary to uncover how many examples of this subtype are extant within the Army Reserve's facilities inventory.

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<sup>189</sup> George Dahl (1894-1987) Papers, General, professional, and personal works, Alexander Architectural Archive, The University of Texas at Austin; "Dahl, George Leighton." *Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/DD/fda86.html>.



*Figure 4.3.19. Example of the Vertical Plan Property Subtype at the Auburn, ME USARC (courtesy of Michael P. Lunn, 94<sup>th</sup> RRC).*

A Vertical Plan Army Reserve Center may be eligible for NRHP listing if and only if it retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. As stated in National Register Bulletin No. 15, “Integrity is based on significance: why, where, and when a property is important.” The character-defining physical features that made up the resource’s appearance during its historic period of significance must remain recognizable for it to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. For Vertical Plan Army Reserve Centers that meet National Register Criterion C, the aspects of integrity that are critical for NRHP eligibility are integrity of materials and design. In most cases, ALL of the following character-defining features must be intact for a Vertical Plan Army Reserve Center to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (*Figure 4.3.22*):

- Design that adheres to Dahl’s architectural plans;
- Original roof form;
- Original footprint without additions abutting the original building form;
- Original brick veneer on exterior walls;
- Original fenestration pattern;
- Original doors and windows or compatible replacement doors and windows that meet the Secretary’s Standards;<sup>190</sup>
- Original configuration of interior corridor and lobby spaces;
- Presence of flexible accordion partitions, if original, or opening in wall where accordion partition originally was located;
- Open interior assembly/drill space;
- Overhead rolling door opening into assembly space;
- Vehicular access into interior assembly/drill space;
- Historic-age maintenance shop, if original; and
- Integrity of setting intact.

Interior features are not considered character-defining features. Although the presence of original interior features such as flexible accordion partition walls, podiums, chalkboards, or interior tile is not critical to the integrity of a Sprawling Plan Army Reserve Center, these features may compensate for small alterations elsewhere. If alterations have been made to character-defining features on the exterior of the building yet these interior features remain intact, the overall integrity of the building should be evaluated individually, on a case-by-case basis.

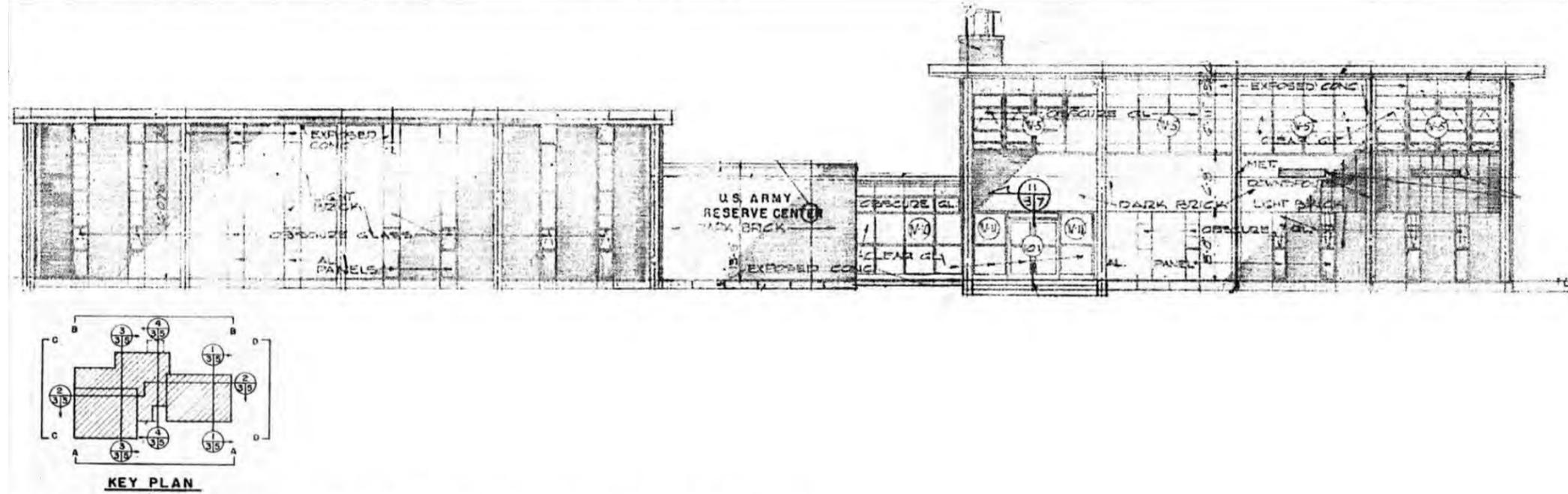
Future survey and evaluation of Army Reserve Centers constructed during the 1960s and 1970s is necessary to understand the rarity of Vertical Plan subtype. There is a possibility, however, that intact examples of the Vertical Plan subtype are rarer than previously understood because so many have been demolished or radically altered. If future documentation indicates that this subtype is less common than previously thought, the surviving examples should be evaluated using a more flexible standard of integrity, and some altered examples may be determined to be eligible for the NRHP.

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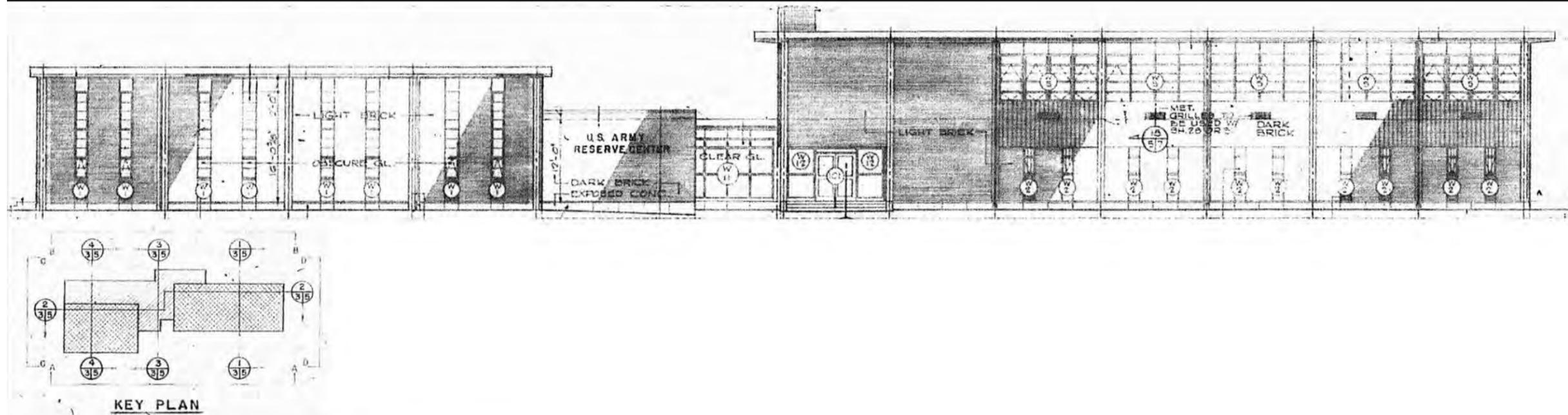
<sup>190</sup> The *Secretary’s Standards* for replacement windows are described in detail in National Park Service Preservation Briefs No. 9, *The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows*, and No. 13, *The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows*. These are available on line at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief09.htm> and <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief13.htm>.



ARMY RESERVE CENTER SUB-TYPE: VARIATIONS ON THE VERTICAL PLAN



200-Man Army Reserve Center, Vertical Plan (Dahl, 1960). Note that wing at right is narrower, only four bays wide.



400-Man Army Reserve Center, Vertical Plan (Dahl, 1960). Note that wing at right is wider, seven bays wide.

Figure 4.3.21. Elevation drawings for various sizes of Vertical Plan USARCs, George Dahl, 1960 (courtesy of the USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA, Box 29, File 29-06-71).



**EXAMPLE OF VERTICAL PLAN (1960): AUBURN, ME USARC**

ALL CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES MUST BE INTACT FOR NRHP ELIGIBILITY	
CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURE	INTACT @ USARC?
Design that adheres to Dahl's architectural plans	Yes
Original roof form	Yes
Original footprint without additions abutting the original building form	Yes
Original brick veneer on exterior walls	Yes
Original fenestration pattern	Yes
Original doors and windows or compatible replacement doors and windows that meet the <i>Secretary's Standards</i>	Yes
Original configuration of interior corridor and lobby spaces	Yes
Presence of flexible accordion partitions, if original, or opening in wall where accordion partition originally was located	Yes
Open interior assembly/drill space	Yes
Overhead rolling door opening into assembly space	Yes
Vehicular access into interior assembly/drill space;	Yes
Historic-age maintenance shop, if original	Yes
Integrity of setting intact without overwhelming interruption from new construction	Yes
<b>DETERMINATION OF NRHP ELIGIBILITY</b>	<b>ELIGIBLE</b>
<i>All character-defining features of the Vertical-Plan USARC are intact. Therefore, the USARC retains its integrity and is eligible for listing in the NRHP.</i>	



Auburn, ME USARC built in 1963 using the Dahl plan designed in 1960. Note vertical windows and exposed columns.



Rear of the Auburn, ME USARC. Note overhead rolling door and roof form.

Figure 4.3 22. Integrity evaluation for a Vertical Plan USARC (photos courtesy of Michael Lunn, 94<sup>th</sup> RRC).



## Maintenance Shops

Maintenance shops are auxiliary buildings located to the rear of Army Reserve training centers that house large vehicles and machinery. Maintenance shops that serve only the on-site training center are known as Operational Maintenance Shops (OMS), while shops that serve multiple centers in the area are known as Area Maintenance Support Activity Facilities (AMSA). Sometimes maintenance shops were built at the same time as the training center, but often they were built shortly afterward. Standard plans for maintenance shops were designed by Reisner and Urbahn in 1952, but it seems that many maintenance shops were built using a regional architect's plan rather than Reisner and Urbahn's standard plan.

The physical form of a maintenance shop is one-story in height, with a flat, shed, or low-pitched side-gabled roof form. The size of an OMS ranges from two bays wide to five bays wide. An AMSA may have more bays, and some bays may be double-height. Maintenance shops typically are constructed of concrete masonry, often veneered in brick. An overhead rolling door opens onto each bay. Many maintenance shops feature windows on the back façade to provide light and ventilation (*Figures 4.3.23, 4.3.24, and 4.3.25*).

Maintenance shops are support structures to the training center and do not function independently. A maintenance shop may be classified as a contributing resource for an Army Reserve Center that is eligible for the NRHP, especially if it retains its character-defining features, meets the NRHP 50-year age threshold, and supported training operations that were central to the mission of the Army Reserve Center during the period in which it attained significance. However, a maintenance shop is highly unlikely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP for its own merits since it lacks sufficient historical associations and/or design qualities to meet any of the National Register Criteria. If the associated Army Reserve Center lacks significance or integrity to be eligible for the NRHP, the maintenance shop likewise is not eligible for the NRHP.



*Figure 4.3.23. Example of an OMS at the Uniondale, NY USARC, front oblique view (courtesy of Ravi Ajodah, 77<sup>th</sup> RRC).*



*Figure 4.3.24. Example of an OMS at the Uniondale, NY USARC, rear oblique view (courtesy of Ravi Ajodah, 77<sup>th</sup> RRC).*



## **Other Support Buildings and Structures**

Other support buildings, structures, and sites related to historic-age Army Reserve Centers include garages, storage buildings and structures, sentry stations or guard sheds, fallout shelters, flag poles, and parking lots (*Figure 4.3.26*). Like maintenance shops, resources within this property type category are support structures and are completely dependent upon the operation of the main training building. If the main building is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, resources within this category may be classified as a contributing element if they support the training mission of the center, retain their character-defining features, and were constructed during the period in which the center attained significance. These resources enhance the ability of the center to convey a sense of time and place and reflect important historical trends and/or quality of design associated with the main training building. Support buildings and structures that do not meet these conditions detract from the overall historic character and therefore are classified as noncontributing features. Resources within this property type category typically are not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP on an individual basis because they lack historical and/or architectural significance to meet any of the National Register Criteria. If the associated Army Reserve Center lacks significance or integrity to be eligible for the NRHP, support buildings and structures likewise are not eligible for the NRHP.

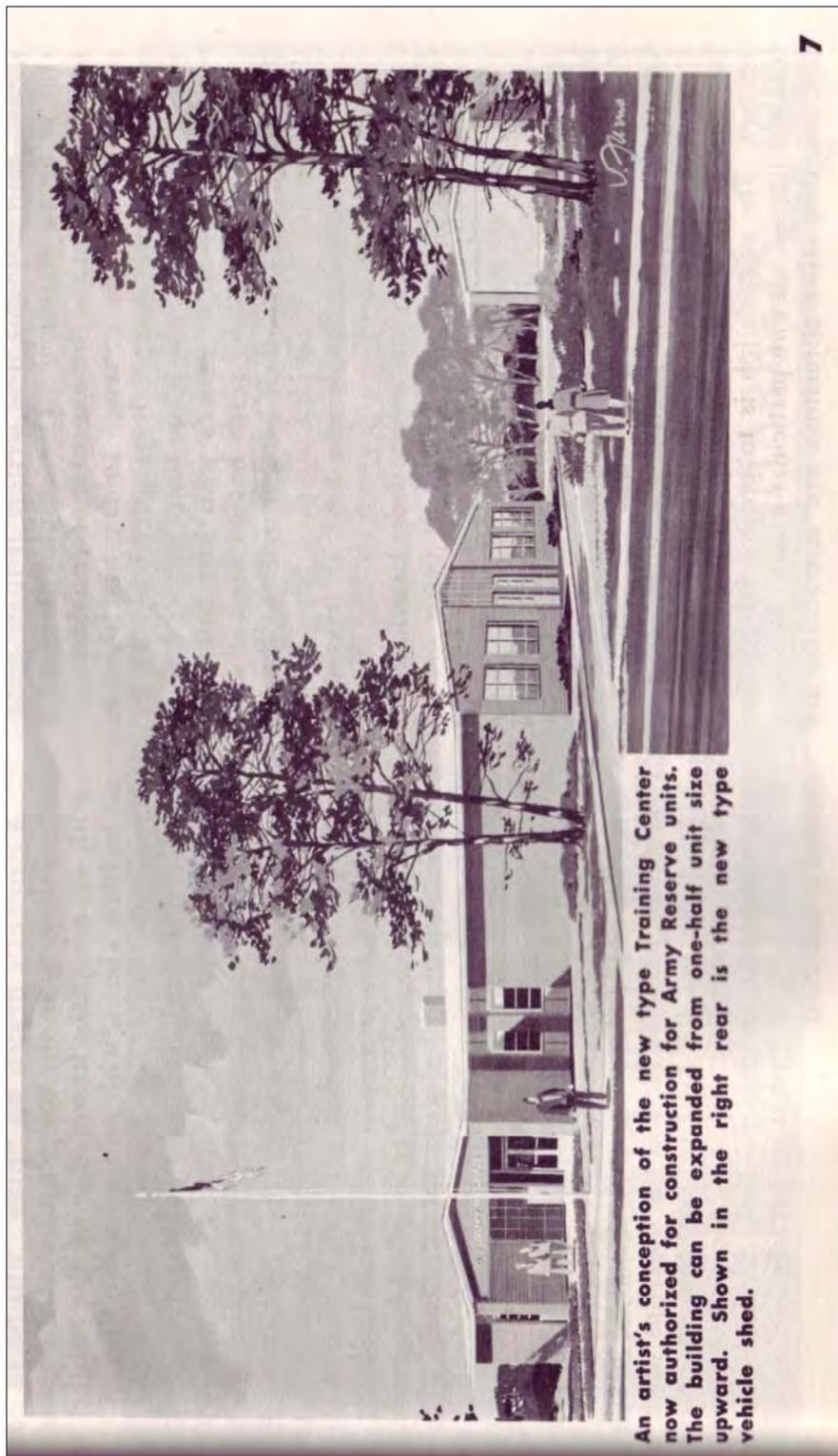


Figure 4.3.26. Rendering of a USARC showing flagpole at front and parking lot at rear in the Army Reservist magazine, Oct 1956 (courtesy of the National Archives II, College Park, MD).

## 4.4 Assessing Integrity

As stated in National Register Bulletin No. 15, “Integrity is based on significance: why, where, and when a property is important. Only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity.” Assessing integrity is not necessary if a resource clearly lacks sufficient significance to be eligible for the NRHP. Before the integrity of an individual property may be assessed, that resource must be analyzed within the framework of the associated historic context, and its significance should be evaluated. (Refer to Sections 4.1 and 4.2.) The resource also should fall within one of the associated property type categories for the context (Section 4.3). Once the applicable NRHP Criteria and property type classification for an individual property have been determined, the integrity may be assessed by the following steps:

- Defining the essential or character-defining physical features of the associated property type;
- Evaluating the individual property to determine whether the character-defining features are intact and visible;
- Defining the relevant aspects of integrity for the applicable NRHP Criteria; and
- Comparing the individual property to other similar properties.

A more detailed discussion of these steps is provided in the following paragraphs.

### *Defining Essential Physical Features*

The essential character-defining physical features of a property are necessary in order to interpret and understand the period of significance of a property, and to relate the property to its area of significance within the historic context. Guidelines for establishing essential physical features are defined by National Park Service Preservation Brief No. 17, *Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.<sup>191</sup> If the essential character-defining features are not intact, an onlooker will not be able to discern that a building dates from the period of significance or is associated with the historic context. It is important to note, however, that the essential character-defining features of a property depend upon the associated NRHP Criteria and the associated property type.

National Park Service Bulletin No. 15 defines the essential physical features of a property eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A (historical events or trends) and B (significant individuals of the past) as follows:

#### **Criteria A and B**

A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s). If the property is a site (such as a treaty site) where there are no material cultural remains, the setting must be intact.

For Army Reserve Centers and associated outbuildings, the essential, character-defining physical features that must be intact in order to convey significance under Criterion A or B are those features that indicate the building’s historic function as a training center for the Army Reserve. Character-defining features are listed in detail in the property types discussion in this document (Section 4.3). For example, an open interior assembly space is necessary to

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<sup>191</sup> Preservation Brief No. 17 is available online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief17.htm>

understand that military drills occurred in the building during the period of significance, and an overhead rolling door opening onto the assembly space from parking lot is necessary to understand that large vehicles would enter the space for training drills. Similarly, physical features indicating that a rifle range historically was present in the building—such as thick, reinforced walls and a lack of fenestration—are important character-defining features, because artillery training was an important programmatic function within many Army Reserve Centers during the period of significance. Although the interior appearance of a rifle range may have been altered due to concerns over health and environmental safety, its presence still should be discernable from the building’s exterior in order for the building to retain integrity under Criterion A or B.

For an Army Reserve Center that may be eligible under Criterion C (quality of design or physical attributes), the essential physical elements of the building must communicate association with a recognized architectural style, method of construction, or master architect or craftsman. NPS Bulletin No. 15 states:

**Criterion C**

A property important for illustrating a particular architectural style or construction technique must retain most of the physical features that constitute that style or technique. A property that has lost some historic materials or details can be eligible if it retains the majority of the features that illustrate its style in terms of the massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows and doors, texture of materials, and ornamentation. The property is not eligible, however, if it retains some basic features conveying massing but has lost the majority of the features that once characterized its style.

Resources within the Army Reserve’s inventory that were constructed before 1950 or that deviated from standard plans often were custom designed, using a variety of architectural styles. As a consequence, their essential physical elements under Criterion C need to be evaluated individually. This evaluation should be guided by National Park Service Preservation Brief No. 17, *Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.<sup>192</sup>

For Army Reserve Centers built using standard plans from 1950 to 1960, the architectural details that visually exhibit the influence of the contemporary style and the signature of architect Max O. Urbahn or George Dahl, who prepared many of these standard plan designs, are essential. Since the variations and massing of the building form are so integral to the style and design of the standard plans, additions and adjacent new construction may obstruct interpretation of the original design. However, some plans were designed to be “expansible” and provided for the possibility of future additions and expansions. In fact, subsequent additions that follow the original plans for expansion may even enhance the original design as the lack of funding at the time of original construction may have prevented the completion of the building as originally conceived. The flat roof is another key element of the architectural aesthetic of Army Reserve Centers of the 1950s and 1960s. The addition of a pitched roof may impair a building’s ability to express the style or form, even if the pitched roof was added at the time of construction do to climate considerations since it deviates from the prototype of the standard plan.

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<sup>192</sup> Preservation Brief No. 17 is available online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief17.htm>

### *Evaluating the Character-Defining Features*

The essential character-defining features for each subtype of Army Reserve Centers designed using standard plans from 1950 through 1960 are listed in detail in the Property Types discussion in this document (Section 4.3: Figures 4.3.13, 4.3.18, and 4.3.22).

### *Determining the Relevant Aspects of Integrity*

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation state that a resource must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance to be eligible for the NRHP, but not all aspects of integrity are relevant to all NRHP-eligible properties. Only those aspects that are necessary to understanding the property's significance are necessary for a property to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. For properties that are eligible under Criteria A and B, integrity is not as dependent upon the physical attributes as resources that are eligible under Criterion C; therefore, a greater degree of flexibility may be allowed for physically based aspects such as integrity of design and materials if eligible for historical associations (Criteria A and B). Typically, the property should be recognizable to the period in which it attained significance. On the other hand, if a property is eligible under Criterion C, all of the essential physical features defined above must be intact, so that the building can be understood as an example of a significant architectural form, style, or method of construction. If a character-defining feature has been altered or replaced, the alteration must meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* (36 CFR 67) for the resource to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.<sup>193</sup> The table below indicates the relevant aspects of integrity for Army Reserve Centers built according to standard plans from 1950 through 1969 (*Table 4.4.1*). Army Reserve Centers that were custom-designed must be evaluated individually to determine the relevant aspects of integrity.

*Table 4.4.1—Relevant Aspects of Integrity: Army Reserve Centers Built Using Standard Plans, 1950-1969*

<b>Aspect of Integrity*</b>	<b>Essential Physical Feature</b>	<b>Necessary under Criteria A &amp; B</b>	<b>Necessary under Criterion C</b>
Location	Remains at original site	X	X
<b>Design</b>			
<i>Exterior</i>	Original building footprint	X	X
	Original number of stories	X	X
	Original brick veneer or historically appropriate stucco veneer <sup>194</sup>	X	X
	Flat roof over classroom wing	X	X
	Cantilevered canopy, if original	X	X
	Original fenestration pattern	X	X
	Original windows or replacement windows that meet the <i>Secretary's Standards</i> <sup>195</sup>	X	X
	Original signage		X
	Architectural finishes at entry		X
<i>Interior</i>	Open, double-height assembly space	X	X

<sup>193</sup> An illustrated version of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation* is available on the National Park Service's website at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/index.htm>

<sup>194</sup> National Park Service Preservation Brief No. 22, *The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco*, details how to determine whether stucco is historically appropriate. The document is available online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief22.htm>.

<sup>195</sup> The *Secretary's Standards* for replacement windows are described in detail in National Park Service Preservation Briefs No. 9, *The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows*, and No. 13, *The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows*. These are available on line at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief09.htm> and <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief13.htm>.

Aspect of Integrity*	Essential Physical Feature	Necessary under Criteria A & B	Necessary under Criterion C
	Original configuration of corridor and lobby spaces	X	X
	Original wall Finishes in lobby and corridors		X
	Original flooring in lobby and corridors		X
	Original ceilings in lobby and corridors		X
	Wood vestibule doors, if original		X
	Presence of flexible accordion partitions, if original, or opening in wall where accordion partition originally was located		X
<b>Setting</b>			
	Open space for drills and exercises	X	X
	Relationship between building and outbuildings remains original	X	X
	Integrity of viewshed and surrounding setting intact	X	X
<b>Materials</b>			
	Original brick veneer or historically appropriate Stucco Veneer on Exterior Walls <sup>196</sup>	X	X
	Original windows or replacement windows that meet the <i>Secretary's Standards</i> <sup>197</sup>	X	X
	Original exterior doors or replacement doors that meet the <i>Secretary's Standards</i>		X
Association	Was constructed for and remains under stewardship of Army Reserves	X	X

\* see below for discussion of integrity of workmanship and feeling.

For Army Reserve Centers designed using standard plans, the relevant aspects of integrity do not include workmanship, feeling, or association since they are not as important as the other aspects of integrity in the ability to convey significance. Given the modern construction methods and prefabricated materials used, workmanship is not a particularly important aspect of the design and appearance of Army Reserve Centers from this period. Since design and construction were standardized, feeling likewise is not a particularly relevant aspect of integrity for Army Reserve Centers. The integrity of feeling of an Army Reserve Center may be impaired due to alterations that impair the integrity of design and materials. However, individual Army Reserve Centers may be significant at the local level for their association with specific historic events; if so, integrity of association should be evaluated on an individual basis.

### *Comparing Similar Properties*

The historic significance of an individual property should be evaluated in relation to other, similar properties. For instance, if a property type is very rare, then it is more significant, and it may be eligible for listing in the NRHP even if its physical integrity is somewhat compromised.

<sup>196</sup> National Park Service Preservation Brief No. 22, *The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco*, details how to determine whether stucco is historically appropriate. The document is available online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief22.htm>.

<sup>197</sup> The *Secretary's Standards* for replacement windows are described in detail in National Park Service Preservation Briefs No. 9, *The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows*, and No. 13, *The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows*. These are available on line at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief09.htm> and <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief13.htm>.

On the other hand, if numerous examples of a property type exist, then each individual example is less significant. For a common property type, integrity should be assessed more strictly because other and possibly more intact examples may exist. Only through a comparative analysis can the relative significance of an Army Reserve Center be established in a logical and systematic fashion.

Most of the property types of Army Reserve Centers described in Section 4.3 were replicated and constructed throughout the county since they all were built using a common set of standard plans. As such, their integrity should be evaluated relative to similar Army Reserve Centers. If intact examples of the same subtype of Army Reserve Center exists, then altered examples likely lack sufficient integrity to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. On the other hand, if the vast majority of Army Reserve Centers within a property type category have been drastically altered, then an example with minor alterations may prove to be the best surviving example. However, the degree to which changes affect the integrity should not impede the resource's ability to convey its significance as a good example of its type and its NRHP eligibility. A full survey of resources in the Army Reserve's inventory is necessary to identify and categorize extant examples and determine how many examples retain integrity. Such an analysis should readily tap already completed regional surveys of Army Reserve Center, which indicate that intact, unaltered examples are rare. However, a full and complete survey is necessary to make informed decisions regarding the NRHP eligibility of facilities under Army Reserve stewardship.



## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of the nationwide scope, the historic context focuses on the development, design, funding, and execution of standard plans for Army Reserve Centers. However, the current Army Reserve inventory neither identifies the architect of a specific reserve center nor matches the design to a specific standard plan. Consequently, evaluation of individual Army Reserve Centers against the nationwide historic context is difficult under the scope of this project. A number of data gaps further inhibit understanding of Army Reserve Centers that deviate from the standard plans. In order to understand each individual Army Reserve Center at the level of detail necessary to make a determination of NRHP eligibility, this study recommends a nationwide survey complimented by additional research.

### 5.1 Conclusions

The historic context identifies a number of key factors that influenced construction of Army Reserve Centers according to the standard plans. With the development of the modern Army Reserve in the period from 1946 through 1950, planning for construction was initiated, but its execution was delayed pending policy debates regarding UMT, merging the reserves with the National Guard, joint utilization, and military funding. In the early 1950s, political consensus gathered around policies that strengthened reserve forces and generously funded construction of new training facilities, as demonstrated by the passage of the Defense Facilities Act of 1950. The Korean War delayed new construction somewhat, but by 1953 reserve center construction had begun and continued aggressively through 1958. When the pentomic reorganization of the Army was introduced under the Defense Reorganization Act of 1958, the strength of the reserve forces subsided, and new funding for construction slowed in response.

Trends visible in the current inventory of Army Reserve Centers roughly reflect trends in the historic context (*Appendix A*). Out of 747 reserve properties currently owned by the Army, three were built between 1946 and 1950, 172 between 1951 and 1958, and 240 between 1959 and 1969. However, there are discrepancies between the current inventory and actual historic construction trends for a number of reasons. Policy decisions often took years to filter down to actual construction, so analysis of Army Reserve Centers by construction date may not accurately represent the period of the historic context that most closely describes the development of an individual Army Reserve Center. Some Army Reserve Centers that were constructed during the historic period have been demolished or transferred out of Army Reserve ownership, so the current inventory does not provide a comprehensive picture of historic construction trends. Additionally, some historic-age Army Reserve Centers were acquired by the Army Reserve at a later date. Of the 172 properties dating from 1951 to 1958, 19 were not originally constructed to be Army Reserve Centers; of the 172 properties built from 1959 to 1969, 11 were acquired by the Army Reserve at a later date.

#### *Extant Examples of Construction: 1950-1958*

Between 1950 and 1958, funding for construction of 395 Army Reserve Centers had been allocated.<sup>198</sup> Although a comprehensive survey was not within the scope of this project, a review of Section 110 surveys conducted by Regional Readiness commands indicates that about 40

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<sup>198</sup> "Semi-Annual Report of the Army Reserve Components Plans and Programs to the Reserve Forces Policy Board," 4-5-6 January 1954RG 319, CAR - Sec. Class Gen. Coresp. 1948-54; Entry 151, Box 31, National Archives, College Park, MD; U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Armed Services, *Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1963, Hearings on S. 2841 (H.R. 11131), To Authorize Certain Construction at Military Installations, and for Other Purposes* (Washington: U.S. GPO, 1962): 480-481.

percent of Reserve Training Centers in the Army Reserve's current inventory were constructed between 1950 and 1958. Percentages vary geographically according to rates of population growth—western and southwestern states, which had faster rates of population growth in the 1970s and the 1980s, have more centers from those decades. This estimate includes some error, though, because the recorded date of construction may have been changed after an extensive remodel. Based on research conducted in the development of this context, it seems that many extant Army Reserve Centers built between 1950 and 1958 are recognizable as examples of the standardized plans designed by Reisner and Urbahn or Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows. However, a nationwide survey of Army Reserve Centers would be necessary to determine how many examples are extant, and whether these examples retain their integrity.

The Army Reserve Centers later acquired some buildings constructed during this era for a user other than the Army Reserve. For instance, some Army Reserve Centers are located in decommissioned military installations or on old airports. There are similarities between these acquired centers and purpose-built centers, though. Both typically use a simple, modern style and modest construction materials. Also, both usually include a double-height space constructed using a prefabricated steel truss. In some cases, spaces originally designed as airplane hangars or machine shops have been adapted easily into assembly halls.

Although a nationwide survey of Army Reserve Centers was not conducted under the scope of this project, research indicates that many Army Reserve Centers built from 1950 to 1958 have been altered. Most have been expanded, some according to the original expandable design, but many not. A number of reserve centers have been surrounded by new additions so that the historic portion is no longer visible. In cold and wet climates, the Army Reserve commonly added a pitched roof atop the original flat roof. In many cases, original windows and doors have been replaced with vinyl. A nationwide survey and evaluation would be necessary to determine whether individual Army Reserve Centers retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### *Extant Examples of Construction: 1959-1969*

A total of 536 new Army Reserve Centers were funded between 1959 and 1965; no additional Army Reserve Centers were funded between 1966 and 1969. Although the scope of this report did not include a comprehensive survey, initial review of Section 110 surveys conducted by Regional Readiness Commands indicates that about 50 percent of the present-day inventory of Army Reserve Centers was constructed between 1959 and 1969, with higher concentrations of buildings from this era located in the midwestern and western states and lower concentrations in the eastern states. Buildings constructed during this period do not show the same degree of consistency and standardization as buildings constructed from 1950 through 1958. As late as 1964, some Army Reserve Centers were constructed using the preexisting standardized plans designed by Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows. Between 1962 and 1969 a number of centers were designed using the standardized plans designed by George Dahl, but research indicates that Army Reserve Centers were constructed with other, regionally designed plans almost as frequently as with Dahl's standard plans. A comprehensive survey and inventory is necessary to fully determine the relative roles that Dahl and other regional architects played in the design of Army Reserve Centers during this era.

A preliminary review of extant examples of Army Reserve Centers built from 1959 to 1969 indicates that most have experienced alterations. In many cases, original windows and doors have been replaced with vinyl. Additional outbuildings have been constructed adjacent to

original reserve center buildings. Further field investigation would be required, however, to fully evaluate the integrity of Army Reserve Centers from this era.

## 5.2 Recommendations

Individual assessment of integrity and NRHP eligibility for each Army Reserve Center is essential for compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). In order to comprehensively and accurately associate individual Army Reserve Centers with the historic context and determine their NRHP eligibility, it is recommended that the Army Reserve undertake a nationwide survey of all extant Army Reserve Centers constructed between 1946 and 1969.

Section 110 surveys conducted by the Regional Readiness Commands should be compiled and evaluated to determine a consistent format and evaluation methodology for the survey, and to identify those properties that have been adequately surveyed and evaluated in the past to prevent unnecessary duplication of work. The survey should use a chronological methodology—first documenting and evaluating Army Reserve Centers dating from before 1946, then from 1946 to 1950, then from 1951 to 1958, and then from 1959 to 1969. The survey should be conducted according to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation*, originally published in the Federal Register in 1983 (48 FR 44716).

Property-specific research should identify the architect of each individual center and, if applicable, match the design with a standard plan. Plans that deviate from the standard plan should be compared against one another to discern any overlap or repetition. The archives of the regional offices of the Army Corps of Engineers should be researched in greater depth to learn if region-specific standard plans were developed, or if any regional architects designed multiple Army Reserve Centers. As a result, the Army Reserve should be able to determine the frequency of use of the various standard plans, the regional distribution of the various standard plans, and regional modifications to the standard plans to respond to climate, topography, or other site-specific conditions. Together, the survey and additional research should enable the Army Reserve to more objectively compare facilities against one another to determine their rarity.

The survey of individual Army Reserve Centers also should assess potential for NRHP eligibility at the local and state levels of significance. Under Criterion A or B, an Army Reserve Center may be associated with historic events or trends outside this historic context that are significant at a state or local level. To determine state and local significance under Criteria A and B, research should be conducted using RRC archives, local newspapers, and oral histories. Research and analysis regarding deviations from the standard plans and rarity of intact property types at the regional level will aid in assessment of state and regional significance under Criterion C. The significance of these additional historic events and trends, individuals, and architectural designs should be evaluated independently on a center-by-center basis, using NRHP Bulletin No. 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

As part of the survey, integrity should be assessed for each individual Army Reserve Center determined to be potentially eligible under NRHP Criteria A, B, and/or C. The process for assessing integrity set forth in Section 4.4 may be applied to Army Reserve Centers designed using standard plans or similar designs. Army Reserve Centers that deviate from the standard plans should be individually evaluated to determine essential physical features and character-defining elements and assess integrity.

Finally, HHM recommends that determinations of NRHP-eligibility for Army Reserve Centers should be documented in a final report and used to inform undertakings that may affect the buildings and guide Section 106 compliance. Cultural resource staff from each RRC should review and approve determinations of eligibility and seek concurrence from the appropriate SHPO. HHM recommends that the Army Reserve consider developing design guidelines for additions, alterations, and rehabilitations affecting NRHP eligible Army Reserve Centers. Ultimately, these design guidelines may be incorporated into a nationwide Programmatic Agreement between the Army Reserve and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) that streamlines the Section 106 review process for undertakings with the potential to affect NRHP-eligible Army Reserve Centers.

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## APPENDIX A. CURRENT INVENTORY OF U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS

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*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO)*

*[In some cases, dates listed in the inventory may reflect date of Army acquisition, not date of construction]*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

**Northeast**

**State:** Connecticut

DANBURY, CT	<i>Location</i> 11 EAGLE ROAD DANBURY, CT 06810-4129		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 0915A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
1	1992	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1992	2140901	Org Maint Shop

EAST WINDSOR, CT	<i>Location</i> 22 PHELPS ROAD EAST WINDSOR, CT 06088-9721			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 9508			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DE001	1982	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	DE002	1982	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	DE0L7	1957	14121	MSL LCHR/STR
DEL04	1957	14121	MSL LCHR/STR	
DEL06	1957	14121	MSL LCHR/STR	

FAIRFIELD, CT	<i>Location</i> 180 HIGH STREET FAIRFIELD, CT 06824-7651		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 9805		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
DF001	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DF002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

MIDDLETOWN, CT	<i>Location</i> 499 LANE MIDDLETOWN, CT 06457-1814		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 9010		
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
DK002	1987	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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MILFORD, CT	<i>Location</i> 26 SEAMANS LANE MILFORD, CT 06460-4337			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 9025			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DM001	1958	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
DM004	1960	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	

NEW HAVEN, CT	<i>Location</i> 200 WINTERGREEN AVENUE NEW HAVEN, CT 06515-1060			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 9875			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DN001	1953	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DN002	1953	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

WATERBURY, CT	<i>Location</i> LYDIA STREET EXTENSION WATERBURY, CT 06705-1198			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 9905			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DW001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DW002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
DWXFM	1957	89113	SUB/SWIT STA BD	

WEST HARTFORD, CT	<i>Location</i> 700 SOUTH QUAKER LANE WEST HARTFORD, CT 06110-1260			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 9825			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DX001	1954	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
VEHMT	2002	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

WINDSOR LOCKS, CT	<i>Location</i> 536 SPRING STREET WINDSOR LOCKS, CT 06096-1107			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 9050			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	D6001	1958	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
WWTRT	1958	89131	SEW/WST WTR TRT	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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**State:** Delaware

DOVER, DE	<i>Location</i> 344 NORTH NEW STREET DOVER, DE 19904-3031		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 10715		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	98003	1958	1714001
	98004	1958	2140901
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			Org Maint Shop
			OMS - AB
			OMS - AB

LEWES, DE	<i>Location</i> 1135 SAVANNAH ROAD LEWES, DE 19958-1595		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 10735		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	0001A	1983	2140907
	1	1959	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			AMSA (Ground)
			USARC-Main Bld
			OMS/AMSA AB
			AMSA - Adj Bld
			AMSA - Adj Bld

WILMINGTON, DE	<i>Location</i> 3931 KIRKWOOD HIGHWAY WILMINGTON, DE 19808-5199		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 10775		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	1	1955	1714001
	2	1955	2140901
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			Org Maint Shop
			OMS - AB

**State:** Maine

AUBURN, ME	<i>Location</i> 1072 MINOT AVENUE AUBURN, ME 04210-3746		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 23815		
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
KN001	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
KN002	1963	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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DEXTER, ME	<i>Location</i> 54 PROSPECT STREET DEXTER, ME 04930-1427		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 23845		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
KD001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
KD002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

SACO, ME	<i>Location</i> 101 FRANKLIN STREET SACO, ME 04072-2507		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 23875		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
KX001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
KX002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

**State:** Maryland

ABINGDON, MD	<i>Location</i> 1309 CONTINENTAL DRIVE ABINGDON, MD 21009		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2490A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
5001	2004	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
5002	2004	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

ANNAPOLIS, MD	<i>Location</i> P100, 640A BROADNECK ROAD ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401-5599		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 24426		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
1	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1955	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
3	1955	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
5	1955	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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BALTIMORE, MD	<i>Location</i> BLDG 1003, 720 E ORDNANCE ROAD BALTIMORE, MD 21226-1742			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2420B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	24001	1958	2133001	AMSA Marine-MB
24002	1958	2133002	AMSA Marine AB	
24005	2004	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld	

BALTIMORE, MD	<i>Location</i> 1900 BROENING HIGHWAY BALTIMORE, MD 21224-6098			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 24703			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BALTIMORE, MD	<i>Location</i> 5515 LIBERTY HEIGHTS AVENUE BALTIMORE, MD 21207-6999			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 24707			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1954	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1954	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	1958	2140902	OMS - AB	

BALTIMORE, MD	<i>Location</i> 700 EAST ORDNANCE ROAD BALTIMORE, MD 21226-1790			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 24725			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1981	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1981	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
314	1941	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

CUMBERLAND, MD	<i>Location</i> 14418 MCMULLEN HWY SW CUMBERLAND, MD 21502-9525			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 24715			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	1961	89131	SEW/WST WTR TRT	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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GAITHERSBURG, MD	<i>Location</i> 8791 SNOUFFERS SCHOOL ROAD GAITHERSBURG, MD 20879-1624			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 24494			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1985	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	201	1980	14121	MSL LCHR/STR
202	1980	14121	MSL LCHR/STR	
203	1980	14121	MSL LCHR/STR	

HAGERSTOWN, MD	<i>Location</i> 21 WILLARD STREET HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740-5096			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 24755			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	16	1980	2140915	DS/GS-Main Bld
2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

OWINGS MILLS, MD	<i>Location</i> 12100 GREENSPRING AVENUE OWINGS MILLS, MD 21117-1699			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 24491			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1976	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1976	2140901	Org Maint Shop
S0001	1976	89131	SEW/WST WTR TRT	

RIVERDALE, MD	<i>Location</i> 6601 BALTIMORE AVENUE RIVERDALE, MD 20737-1025			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 24805			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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ROCKVILLE, MD	<i>Location</i> 1850 BALTIMORE ROAD ROCKVILLE, MD 20851-1298			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 24825			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	2006	44224	ORG STR BLDG	

SPARKS, MD	<i>Location</i> 14550 YORK ROAD SPARKS, MD 21152			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2491A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	2005	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

UPPER MARLBORO, MD	<i>Location</i> 5550 DOWERHOUSE ROAD UPPER MARLBORO, MD 20772-3603			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 24702			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1964	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1964	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

WESTMINSTER, MD	<i>Location</i> 404 MALCOLM DRIVE WESTMINSTER, MD 21157-6108			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 24875			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
18	1974	21470	OIL STR BLDG	
2	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

**State:** Massachusetts

ATTLEBORO, MA	<i>Location</i> 50 JOHN WILLIAMS STREET ATTLEBORO, MA 02703-3707			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 25775			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	KA001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
KA002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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AYER, MA	<i>Location</i> 11 SARATOGA BLVD AYER, MA 01434-5216			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 25141			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1410	1991	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

BEDFORD, MA	<i>Location</i> BLDG 1105A, HANSCOM AFB BEDFORD, MA 01731-3008			
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2581A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1105A	1997	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

BOSTON, MA	<i>Location</i> 11 CHANNEL ST BOSTON, MA 02210-2317			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 25085			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	28	1941	2140901	Org Maint Shop

BROCKTON, MA	<i>Location</i> 124 MANLEY STREET BROCKTON, MA 02301-5509			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 25800			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	KH001	1964	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	KH002	1964	2140901	Org Maint Shop

BROCKTON, MA	<i>Location</i> 915 WEST CHESTNUT STREET BROCKTON, MA 02301-5542			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 25802			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	KO001	1976	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	KO002	1976	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB

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CHICOPEE, MA	<i>Location</i> BLDG 5550, WESTOVER AFB CHICOPEE, MA 01022-1433		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 25910		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
KQ002	1978	2140901	Org Maint Shop
KQ550	1959	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld

DANVERS, MA	<i>Location</i> 72 NORTH STREET DANVERS, MA 01923-1121			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 25405			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	OD052	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	OD059	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
OD061	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
OD070	1956	73010	FIRE STATION	
OD078	1983	2140902	OMS - AB	

HANSCOM AFB, MA	<i>Location</i> BLDG 1503 HANSCOM AFB, MA 01731-3008		
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2581A		
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
P1642	1997	2140901	Org Maint Shop

PITTSFIELD, MA	<i>Location</i> 200 BARKER ROAD PITTSFIELD, MA 01201-8036		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 25855		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
KP001	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
KP002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

ROSLINDALE, MA	<i>Location</i> 675 AMERICAN LEGION HIGHWAY ROSLINDALE, MA 02131-3935		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 25875		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
KZ001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
KZ002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop

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SPRINGFIELD, MA	<i>Location</i> 50 EAST STREET SPRINGFIELD, MA 01104-1530			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 25885			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	KS001	1954	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	KS002	1953	2140901	Org Maint Shop

TAUNTON, MA	<i>Location</i> 130 ELDRIDGE STREET TAUNTON, MA 02780-2311			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 25905			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	KT001	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	KT002	1957	2140901	Org Maint Shop

WORCESTER, MA	<i>Location</i> 25 NORTH LAKE AVENUE WORCESTER, MA 01605-2319			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 25955			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	OW001	1953	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	OW002	1953	2140901	Org Maint Shop

**State:** Missouri

ST PETERS, MO	<i>Location</i> 4178 NORTH SERVICE ROAD ST PETERS, MO 63376			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2900B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1975	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

**State:** New Hampshire

KEENE, NH	<i>Location</i> 682 MAIN STREET KEENE, NH 03431-4045			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 33706			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	K7001	1983	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	K7002	1983	2140901	Org Maint Shop

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LONDONDERRY, NH	<i>Location</i> 64 HARVEY ROAD LONDONDERRY, NH 03053-7413			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 3331A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	AF001	1999	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	AF002	1999	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	AF003	1999	73056	SMOKING SHELTER
AF004	1999	73056	SMOKING SHELTER	
AFRC1	1999	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld	

PORTSMOUTH, NH	<i>Location</i> 125 COTTAGE STREET PORTSMOUTH, NH 03801-4108			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 33885			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	KW001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	KW002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop

ROCHESTER, NH	<i>Location</i> 70 ROCHESTER HILL ROAD ROCHESTER, NH 03867-3216			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 33905			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	HAZM1	2001	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN
	HAZM2	2001	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN
	HAZM3	2001	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN
	KR001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	KR002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	POL01	1970	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN

SOMMERSWORTH, NH	<i>Location</i> 179 ROUTE 108 SOMMERSWORTH, NH 03878-1105			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 33906			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	KY001	2005	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	KY002	2005	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	KY003	2005	44224	ORG STR BLDG

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

**State:** New Jersey

EDISON, NJ	<i>Location</i> 91 Truman Drive South EDISON, NJ 08817-2487			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 34027			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1065	1972	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	1066	1979	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
1067	1994	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	
1067	1994	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

EDISON, NJ	<i>Location</i> 2550 WOODBRIDGE AVENUE EDISON, NJ 08817-5603			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 34965			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	100	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	101	1957	2140901	Org Maint Shop

JERSEY CITY, NJ	<i>Location</i> #1 CHAPEL AVE & CAVEN POINT RD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07305-4021			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 34915			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	115	1965	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	191	1955	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	195	1957	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD
	197	1957	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	198	1957	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	199	1957	2140902	OMS - AB
	201	1957	89133	REFUSE/GARB BLD
	204	1958	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	36	1968	89113	SUB/SWIT STA BD

LODI, NJ	<i>Location</i> 76 ROUTE 17 AT ESSEX ST LODI, NJ 07644-2791			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 34935			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	100	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	101	1956	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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NORTHFIELD, NJ	<i>Location</i> 100 SHORE ROAD & DOLPHIN AVE NORTHFIELD, NJ 08225-2392			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 34985			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	100	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
101	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

PENNSAUKEN, NJ	<i>Location</i> 3911 FEDERAL STREET PENNSAUKEN, NJ 08105-2696			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 34905			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1953	2140901	Org Maint Shop
2	1953	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

REDBANK, NJ	<i>Location</i> 338 NEWMAN SPRINGS ROAD REDBANK, NJ 07701-5682			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 34010			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2000	1983	2140901	Org Maint Shop
2000	1983	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld	

TRENTON, NJ	<i>Location</i> 2150 NOTTINGHAM WAY TRENTON, NJ 08619-3091			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 34995			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	101	2005	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
102	2005	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

**State:** New York

ALBANY, NY	<i>Location</i> 90 NORTH MAIN AVENUE ALBANY, NY 12203-1494			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36825			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1956	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
2	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	1956	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld	
5	1956	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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AMHERST, NY	<i>Location</i> 100 NORTH FOREST ROAD AMHERST, NY 14221-5297			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36830			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
5	1989	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

AMITYVILLE, NY	<i>Location</i> 600 ALBANY AVENUE AMITYVILLE, NY 11701-1124			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36610			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1985	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	105	1957	2140902	OMS - AB
	106	1957	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	107	1957	14121	MSL LCHR/STR
	108	1957	14121	MSL LCHR/STR
	109	1957	14121	MSL LCHR/STR
2	1985	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BRONX, NY	<i>Location</i> 555 EAST 238TH STREET BRONX, NY 10470-1596			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36840			
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>	
1	1954	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

BULLVILLE, NY	<i>Location</i> NY ROUTE 17K BULLVILLE, NY 10915-0277			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36225			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	101	1961	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
	102	1950	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	103	1961	44150	FLAM MAT STR D
	105	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	106	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	107	1961	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD
113	1961	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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CANANDAIGUA, NY	<i>Location</i> 145 CHARLOTTE STREET CANANDAIGUA, NY 14424-1018		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 36850		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
1	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

CANTON, NY	<i>Location</i> 45 WEST MAIN STREET CANTON, NY 13617-0430		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 36855		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

FORT TILDEN, NY	<i>Location</i> 415 STATE RD & BREEZY PT BLVD FORT TILDEN, NY 11695-0513		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 36780		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
415	1965	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
416	1964	2140901	Org Maint Shop

FORT TOTTEN, NY	<i>Location</i> BLDG 200 FORT TOTTEN, NY 11359-1016			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36795			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	118	1940	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	121	1940	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	123	1940	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	124	2001	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	128	1905	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	200	1983	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	206	1905	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	319	1906	74028	PHYS FIT CTR
	329	1938	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	330	1938	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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GERRY, NY	<i>Location</i> 4455 LAVANT GERRY ROADS GERRY, NY 14740-0365			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36874			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1987	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
5	1992	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

HORSEHEADS, NY	<i>Location</i> UPPER LAKE ROAD HORSEHEADS, NY 14845-3103			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36870			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1956	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	103	1989	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	104	1959	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN
	2	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	5	1958	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG
L3084	1987	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld	

ITHACA, NY	<i>Location</i> 101 SUNRISE ROAD ITHACA, NY 14850-3106			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36880			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop
5	1958	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	
7	1994	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

JAMAICA, NY	<i>Location</i> 168-10 GOETHALS AVENUE JAMAICA, NY 11432-1397			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36940			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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KINGSTON, NY	<i>Location</i> 144 FLATBUSH AVENUE KINGSTON, NY 12401-2299			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36885			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	101	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
102	1950	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
103	1989	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

LIVERPOOL, NY	<i>Location</i> 420 ELECTRONICS PARKWAY LIVERPOOL, NY 13088-6097			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36955			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1956	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
5	1989	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

MALONE, NY	<i>Location</i> 125 FINNEY BLVD MALONE, NY 12953-9998			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36890			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
5	1992	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

MATTYDALE, NY	<i>Location</i> 1099 EAST MOLLOY ROAD MATTYDALE, NY 13211-1399			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36956			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
2	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
5	1993	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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NEW WINDSOR, NY	<i>Location</i> 930 RAZ AVENUE NEW WINDSOR, NY 12553-9000			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36100			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2008	1988	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2100	1942	2140902	OMS - AB
	2102	1942	89121	HEAT PLT BLDG
	2118	1988	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	2122	1942	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2218	1961	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	2219	1965	2140902	OMS - AB
	2220	1945	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	2221	1977	2140902	OMS - AB

NIAGARA FALLS, NY	<i>Location</i> 9400 PORTER ROAD NIAGARA FALLS, NY 14304-1698			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36555			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	17	1992	2140902	OMS - AB
	18	1960	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	19	1970	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	20	1968	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	21	1960	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	22	1960	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	22	1960	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	23	1963	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	24	1994	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	25	1960	2140902	OMS - AB
	26	1963	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	27	1966	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
	3	1964	89113	SUB/SWIT STA BD
	4	1972	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	4	1972	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	6	1960	44220	STORAGE GP INST

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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ORANGEBURG, NY	<i>Location</i> 123 ROUTE 303 ORANGEBURG, NY 10962-2209			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36575			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	0212A	1956	14121	MSL LCHR/STR
	212	1989	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	212	1989	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	213	1956	14121	MSL LCHR/STR
	214	1956	14121	MSL LCHR/STR
215	1956	14121	MSL LCHR/STR	
216	1956	14121	MSL LCHR/STR	

ORGANGEBURG, NY	<i>Location</i> 123 Route 303 ORGANGEBURG, NY 10962-2209			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36575			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
211	1956	14121	MSL LCHR/STR	

Oswego, NY	<i>Location</i> 60 East Ninth St Oswego, NY 13126-1265			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36920			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
31	2005	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

PENN YAN, NY	<i>Location</i> 198 CORNWELL STREET PENN YAN, NY 14527-1398			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36925			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
1	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
2	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

PLATTSBURGH, NY	<i>Location</i> 5363 PERU STREET(RTE 9) PLATTSBURGH, NY 12901-3536			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36930			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
5	1992	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

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POUGHKEEPSIE, NY	<i>Location</i> 25 OAKLEY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601-2099			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36935			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1956	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
5	1956	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

ROCHESTER, NY	<i>Location</i> 2035 NORTH GOODMAN ST NORTH ROCHESTER, NY 14609-1098			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36945			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1956	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

ROME, NY	<i>Location</i> GRIFFISS AFB ROME, NY 13441-0000			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36871			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1302	1968	31740	ELCTR EQ BLDG
	1303	1964	31920	LAB/TST BLDG GP
	1305	1968	31740	ELCTR EQ BLDG
1307	1973	31740	ELCTR EQ BLDG	
17	1973	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	

ROTTERDAM, NY	<i>Location</i> 101 REMSEN STREET ROTTERDAM, NY 12306-2184			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36951			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
30	1946	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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SCHENECTADY, NY	<i>Location</i> 1201 HILLSIDE AVENUE SCHENECTADY, NY 12309-3597			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36950			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	13	1989	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	2	1957	2140901	Org Maint Shop
5	1957	2140902	OMS - AB	
7	1957	2140902	OMS - AB	

SHOREHAM, NY	<i>Location</i> 200 ROUTE 25A SHOREHAM, NY 11786-2104			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36800			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	104	1991	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	106	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	108	1957	14121	MSL LCHR/STR
109	1957	14121	MSL LCHR/STR	
110	1957	14121	MSL LCHR/STR	
115	1959	2140902	OMS - AB	

STATEN ISLAND, NY	<i>Location</i> 356 BATTERY ROAD STATEN ISLAND, NY 10305-5082			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36842			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	208	1961	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	209	1961	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	356	1974	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
357	1977	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
358	1990	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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TAPPAN, NY	<i>Location</i> 335 WESTERN HIGHWAY TAPPAN, NY 10983-1298			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36958			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	301	1957	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
	302	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	303	1957	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	304	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	306	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	312	1958	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	313	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
315	1960	2140902	OMS - AB	
316	1965	2140902	OMS - AB	
330	1967	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

TONAWANDA, NY	<i>Location</i> 2393 COLVIN BLVD TONAWANDA, NY 14150-4414			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36960			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

UNIONDALE, NY	<i>Location</i> 101 OAK STREET UNIONDALE, NY 11553-1099			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36875			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1955	44220	STORAGE GP INST
3	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
5	1996	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

UTICA, NY	<i>Location</i> 95 BURRSTONE ROAD UTICA, NY 13417-1500			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36965			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1957	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
5	1989	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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WATERTOWN, NY	<i>Location</i> 500 SOUTH MASSEY STREET WATERTOWN, NY 13601-3992			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36970			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
5	1989	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

WEBSTER, NY	<i>Location</i> 515 RIDGE ROAD WEBSTER, NY 14580-1789			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 36976			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1983	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1985	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	
5	1994	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

**State:** Pennsylvania

ALLISON PARK, PA	<i>Location</i> 9225 PEEBLES ROAD ALLISON PARK, PA 15101-1926			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42435			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	92001	1957	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	92002	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	92003	1955	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	92004	1955	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
92006	1957	89111	PWR PLT BLDG	

ALTOONA, PA	<i>Location</i> 3001 PLEASANT VALLEY BLVD ALTOONA, PA 16602-4499			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42795			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	76001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
76002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
76003	1959	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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ASHLEY, PA	<i>Location</i> 140 STEWART ROAD ASHLEY, PA 18706-1463			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42933			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	7001	2005	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
78001	1979	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
78002	1979	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BEAVER FALLS, PA	<i>Location</i> 150 JANET STREET BEAVER FALLS, PA 15010-1004			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4205A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	66001	1987	1714201	AFRC (ARNG)-MB
66002	1987	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BELLEFONTE, PA	<i>Location</i> 987 E BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PA 16823-2399			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42800			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	99001	1960	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
99002	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BETHLEHEM, PA	<i>Location</i> 2940 AIRPORT ROAD BETHLEHEM, PA 18017-2166			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42805			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	98001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
98002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
98019	1976	2140902	OMS - AB	

BLOOMSBURG, PA	<i>Location</i> 1469 OLD BERWICK ROAD BLOOMSBURG, PA 17815-3027			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42807			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	97001	1965	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
97002	1965	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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BRISTOL, PA	<i>Location</i> 2501 FORD ROAD BRISTOL, PA 19007-6898			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42809			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	96001	1974	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
96002	1974	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BROOKVILLE, PA	<i>Location</i> 20 SPRUCE STREET BROOKVILLE, PA 15825-1630			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42815			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	77001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
77002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
77003	1959	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	

BUTLER, PA	<i>Location</i> 360 EVANS CITY ROAD BUTLER, PA 16001-2799			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42820			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	7001	2005	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	79001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	79002	1960	2140909	AMSA Sub-Shop
	9801A	1992	44228	HAZ MAT STR INS
9801B	1992	44228	HAZ MAT STR INS	

CHAMBERSBURG, PA	<i>Location</i> 1438 EXCEL AVENUE CHAMBERSBURG, PA 17201			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4200C			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
1	2005	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

CHAMBERSBURG, PA	<i>Location</i> 1150 OPPORTUNITY AVENUE CHAMBERSBURG, PA 17201			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4202C			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
1	2005	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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CHAMBERSBURG, PA	<i>Location</i> 721 SOUTH 6TH STREET CHAMBERSBURG, PA 17201-3696		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42825		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
	94001	1958	1714001
			USARC-Main Bld
	94002	1958	2140901
			Org Maint Shop

CHESTER, PA	<i>Location</i> 500 W 24TH STREET (UPLAND) CHESTER, PA 19013-4999		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42830		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
	93001	1958	1714001
			USARC-Main Bld
	93002	1958	2140901
			Org Maint Shop
	99083	1999	2140902
			OMS - AB

CLEARFIELD, PA	<i>Location</i> STATE ROUTE 322 EAST CLEARFIELD, PA 16830-9109		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42835		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
	80001	1959	1714001
			USARC-Main Bld
	80002	1959	2140901
			Org Maint Shop

CLINTON, PA	<i>Location</i> CORK BROCKTOWN ROAD CLINTON, PA 15026-9802		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42785		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
	30001	1957	17123
			RG SPT FAC
	30002	1957	73075
			SEP TOIL/SHOWER
	30869	1957	17170
			GAS CHAMBER

CONNEAUT LAKE, PA	<i>Location</i> 6467 MIKEWOOD BOULEVARD CONNEAUT LAKE, PA 16316-2025		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42856		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
	99409	1999	2141804
			AMSA (AB)
	99418	1999	2141801
			AMSA (Ground)

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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CONNEAUT LAKE, PA	<i>Location</i> RD 3, 6467 MIKEWOOD BLVD CONNEAUT LAKE, PA 16316-2025			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42882			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	31005	1989	73075	SEP TOIL/SHOWER
	31006	1989	17123	RG SPT FAC
	31008	1989	17123	RG SPT FAC
31509	1989	42235	READY MAG INST	
31555	1989	72510	HUTMENT	

CORAOPOLIS, PA	<i>Location</i> 99 SOLDIERS LANE CORAOPOLIS, PA 15108-2550			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42671			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	17102	2001	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	21405	2001	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	44206	2001	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld

DUBOIS, PA	<i>Location</i> 400 HILLCREST AVENUE DUBOIS, PA 15801-2399			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42840			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	81001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	81002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	81003	1959	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG

EDGEMONT, PA	<i>Location</i> 2101 S DELCHESTER ROAD EDGEMONT, PA 19028-5009			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42475			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	4224	2004	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld
	4409	2004	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld
	92001	1976	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
92002	1976	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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ERIE, PA	<i>Location</i> 1928 WAGER ROAD ERIE, PA 16509			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4200B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	4171	1985	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

FARRELL, PA	<i>Location</i> 950 NEW CASTLE ROAD FARRELL, PA 16121-1266			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42845			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	82001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	82002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

FIG, PA	<i>Location</i> 3-200 COULTER ROAD FIG, PA 17003			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42307			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	7171	2007	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	7214	2007	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB

FIG, PA	<i>Location</i> BLDG 19-1 FISHER AVE FIG, PA 17003-5045			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42873			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	19001	1974	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	19002	1974	2140901	Org Maint Shop

FRANKLIN, PA	<i>Location</i> 1545 AIRPORT ROAD FRANKLIN, PA 16323-1999			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42850			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	83001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	83002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	83003	1959	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG
	83004	1994	2140902	OMS - AB

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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GETTYSBURG, PA	<i>Location</i> 1200 FAIRFIELD ROAD GETTYSBURG, PA 17325-7237			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42855			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	91001	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
91002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
91711	1962	89131	SEW/WST WTR TRT	

GREENCASTLE, PA	<i>Location</i> 389 PENSINGER ROAD GREENCASTLE, PA 17225-0190			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42735			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	90001	1953	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	90002	1953	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	90003	1953	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
90004	1953	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	
90006	1953	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	
90023	1976	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld	

GREENSBURG, PA	<i>Location</i> 900 ARMORY DRIVE GREENSBURG, PA 15601-5297			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42860			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	84001	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
84002	1957	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
84003	1957	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	
84004	1994	2140902	OMS - AB	

HARRISBURG, PA	<i>Location</i> 2997 NORTH 2ND STREET HARRISBURG, PA 17110-1297			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42865			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	89001	1955	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
89002	1955	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
89003	1959	2140902	OMS - AB	
89014	1964	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld	

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HILLER, PA	<i>Location</i> 1300 6TH STREET HILLER, PA 15444-9713		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42817		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
78001	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
78002	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop

HORSHAM, PA	<i>Location</i> 936 EASTON ROAD HORSHAM, PA 19044-3399		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42980		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
87001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
87002	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop

INDIANA, PA	<i>Location</i> 443 ROUTE 119 NORTH INDIANA, PA 15701-1296		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42875		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
85001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
85002	1976	2140901	Org Maint Shop

JOHNSTOWN, PA	<i>Location</i> 295 GOUCHER SREET JOHNSTOWN, PA 15905-3492		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42880		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
55001	1993	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
55002	1993	2140901	Org Maint Shop

JOHNSTOWN, PA	<i>Location</i> 1300 SAINT CLAIR ROAD JOHNSTOWN, PA 15905-1498		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42881		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
75001	1981	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
75002	1981	2140901	Org Maint Shop

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JOHNSTOWN, PA	<i>Location</i> 230 AVIATION DRIVE JOHNSTOWN, PA 15902-7201			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4288A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	4001	2004	44230	CONTR HUM WH IN
	42801	1997	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	42802	1997	2111001	ASF Hangar
	42807	1997	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD
	42810	1997	89144	WTR SUP BLD NP
	42826	1999	13310	FLT CONT TOWER
	42845	1999	89144	WTR SUP BLD NP
42854	2003	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	
5010	2004	72010	ARMY LODGING	
5113	2004	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	

KITTANNING, PA	<i>Location</i> RD 8, BOX 282A KITTANNING, PA 16201-0982			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42433			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	74001	1984	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
74002	1984	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

LANCASTER, PA	<i>Location</i> 1135 RANCK MILL ROAD LANCASTER, PA 17602-2594			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42885			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
86001	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
86002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

LEWISBURG, PA	<i>Location</i> HAFER & JPM RDS, RD 3, BOX 219C LEWISBURG, PA 17837-9714			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42887			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	70001	1988	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
70002	1988	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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LEWISTOWN, PA	<i>Location</i> 73 RESERVE LANE LEWISTOWN, PA 17044-9710		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42892		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
71001	1987	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
71002	1987	2140901	Org Maint Shop

LOCK HAVEN, PA	<i>Location</i> 120 PINE MOUNTAIN ROAD LOCK HAVEN, PA 17745-9742		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42888		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
73001	1985	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
73002	1985	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB

MEADVILLE, PA	<i>Location</i> 1151 MORGAN STREET EXTENSION MEADVILLE, PA 16335-2729		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42890		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
87001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
87002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

MOON TOWNSHIP, PA	<i>Location</i> 1605 CORAOPOLIS HEIGHTS ROAD MOON TOWNSHIP, PA 15108-4317		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 4202A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
1111A	2001	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

NEW CASTLE, PA	<i>Location</i> 2313 WEST STATE STREET NEW CASTLE, PA 16101-1197		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 4259C		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
60825	1987	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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NEW CASTLE, PA	<i>Location</i> 410 MILLER AVENUE NEW CASTLE, PA 16101-1451			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42895			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	88001	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
88002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

NEW KENSINGTON, PA	<i>Location</i> 2450 LEECHBURG ROAD NEW KENSINGTON, PA 15068-4697			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42900			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	89001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
89002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
89003	1959	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	
89004	1959	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	

NEWTON SQUARE, PA	<i>Location</i> 2101 S DELCHESTER ROAD NEWTON SQUARE, PA 19073-5098			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42475			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	92003	1976	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

NORRISTOWN, PA	<i>Location</i> 1625 BERKS ROAD NORRISTOWN, PA 19403-4815			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42823			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	95001	1974	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	95002	1974	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	95017	1958	2140902	OMS - AB
	95019	1955	2140902	OMS - AB
	95754	1955	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD
95768	1955	89144	WTR SUP BLD NP	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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NORRISTOWN, PA	<i>Location</i> 1020 SANDY HILL ROAD NORRISTOWN, PA 19401-4151		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42905		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
85001	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
85002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

PHILADELPHIA, PA	<i>Location</i> 5200 WISSAHICKON AVENUE PHILADELPHIA, PA 19144-4095		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42920		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
84001	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
84002	1955	2140901	Org Maint Shop
84003	1957	2140902	OMS - AB

PHILADELPHIA, PA	<i>Location</i> 2838-98 WOODHAVEN ROAD PHILADELPHIA, PA 19154-1634		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42923		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
83002	1965	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
83003	1965	2140901	Org Maint Shop

PITTSBURGH, PA	<i>Location</i> 950 SAW MILL RUN BLVD PITTSBURGH, PA 15226-1194		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42926		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
93001	1950	44220	STORAGE GP INST

PITTSBURGH, PA	<i>Location</i> 7100 LEECH FARM ROAD PITTSBURGH, PA 15206-1293		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 42928		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
94001	1964	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
94002	1964	2140901	Org Maint Shop

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PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA	<i>Location</i> 215 CENTER STREET PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA 15767-1295			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42935			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	95001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
95002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

READING, PA	<i>Location</i> 547 PHILADELPHIA AVENUE. READING, PA 19607-2798			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42941			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	72001	1987	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
72002	1987	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

SAINT MARYS, PA	<i>Location</i> 500 NORTH SAINT MARYS ROAD SAINT MARYS, PA 15857-3611			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42950			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	96001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
96002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

SCHUYLKILL HAVE, PA	<i>Location</i> 101 ROUTE 61 SOUTH SCHUYLKILL HAVE, PA 17972-1099			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42930			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	81001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
81002	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

SCRANTON, PA	<i>Location</i> 1801 PINE STREET SCRANTON, PA 18510-1994			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42945			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	80001	1951	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
80002	1951	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
80003	1957	2140902	OMS - AB	

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STATE COLLEGE, PA	<i>Location</i> 1250 FOX HOLLOW ROAD STATE COLLEGE, PA 16803-6796			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42947			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	79001	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
79002	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

UNIONTOWN, PA	<i>Location</i> 254 MC CLELLANDTOWN ROAD UNIONTOWN, PA 15401-3182			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42960			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	97001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	97002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	97003	1956	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG
99001	1995	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	
99002	1995	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	

WASHINGTON, PA	<i>Location</i> 10 SCENIC DRIVE WASHINGTON, PA 15301-9211			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42965			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	98001	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
98002	1956	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
98003	1956	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	

WEST HAZLETON, PA	<i>Location</i> 250 WASHINGTON AVE WEST HAZLETON, PA 18201-1124			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42870			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	88001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
88002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

WILKES-BARRE, PA	<i>Location</i> 141 SECOND STREET WILKES-BARRE, PA 18702-6934			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4296F			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
99214	2001	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

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WILKES-BARRE, PA	<i>Location</i> 1001 HIGHWAY 315 SOUTH WILKES-BARRE, PA 18702-6926			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42970			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	77001	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
77002	1957	2140902	OMS - AB	
77004	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

WILLIAMSPORT, PA	<i>Location</i> 1605 FOUR MILE DRIVE WILLIAMSPORT, PA 17701-1989			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42975			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	76001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
76002	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

YORK, PA	<i>Location</i> 605 ARSENAL ROAD YORK, PA 17402-2135			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 42985			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	75001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
75002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

**State:** Rhode Island

BRISTOL, RI	<i>Location</i> ASYLUM ROAD BRISTOL, RI 02809-1221			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 44725			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DS001	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DS002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

CRANSTON, RI	<i>Location</i> 1 NARRAGANSETT ST CRANSTON, RI 02905-4201			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4468B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0002	1973	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
P0003	1973	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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LINCOLN, RI	<i>Location</i> ALBION ROAD LINCOLN, RI 02865-3745			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 44555			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	KJ001	1958	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
KJWPP	1958	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	

NARRAGANSETT, RI	<i>Location</i> 970 POINT JUDITH ROAD NARRAGANSETT, RI 02882-5542			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 44755			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DG001	1974	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DG005	1944	14132	READY BLDG	

PROVIDENCE, RI	<i>Location</i> 385 NIAGARA STREET PROVIDENCE, RI 02907-2016			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 44825			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DR001	1954	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DR002	1951	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

WARWICK, RI	<i>Location</i> 885 SANDY LANE WARWICK, RI 02889-8062			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 44905			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DB001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DB002	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

**State:** Vermont

BERLIN, VT	<i>Location</i> 327 U.S. ROUTE 302 BERLIN, VT 05641-2360			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5001A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	2001	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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CHESTER, VT	<i>Location</i> 978 VT Rte 11 West CHESTER, VT 05143-9295			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 50655			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	KC001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
KC002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

COLCHESTER, VT	<i>Location</i> 10 BARNES AVENUE COLCHESTER, VT 05446-3155			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 50810			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DP001	1973	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
STRG1	2001	44224	ORG STR BLDG	
STRG2	2001	44224	ORG STR BLDG	

RUTLAND, VT	<i>Location</i> 26 ALLEN STREET RUTLAND, VT 05701-4834			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5067B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1996	2140909	AMSA Sub-Shop

RUTLAND, VT	<i>Location</i> 16 NORTH STREET EXTENSION RUTLAND, VT 05701-2533			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 50805			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DT001	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DT002	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

**State: Virginia**

ABINGDON, VA	<i>Location</i> 571 WALDEN ROAD ABINGDON, VA 24210-2207			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 51685			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	000A3	1998	2140902	OMS - AB
3	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
4	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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ALEXANDRIA, VA	<i>Location</i> 6901 TELEGRAPH ROAD ALEXANDRIA, VA 22310-3320		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 51695		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	4001	1962	1714001
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		USARC-Main Bld	
		2140901	
		Org Maint Shop	

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA	<i>Location</i> 1634 CHERRY AVENUE CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA 22903-3704		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 51705		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	1	1959	1714001
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		USARC-Main Bld	
		2140901	
		Org Maint Shop	

COVINGTON, VA	<i>Location</i> 1617 SOUTH GREENLAWN AVENUE COVINGTON, VA 24426-2398		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 51715		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	1	1959	1714001
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		USARC-Main Bld	
		2140901	
		Org Maint Shop	

CULPEPER, VA	<i>Location</i> 1821 INDUSTRY DRIVE CULPEPER, VA 22701-4138		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 51720		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	8001	1984	1714001
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		USARC-Main Bld	

DUBLIN, VA	<i>Location</i> 5746 RESERVE WAY DUBLIN, VA 24084-3524		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 51780		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	000A7	1998	2140902
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		OMS - AB	
		1714001	
		USARC-Main Bld	

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GALAX, VA	<i>Location</i> 125 ARMORY ROAD GALAX, VA 24333-1919		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 51735		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
0001A	1998	2140902	OMS - AB
3	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
4	1957	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

HAMPTON, VA	<i>Location</i> AIRBORNE ROAD HAMPTON, VA 23666-1599			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 51475			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	
	<i>Category Code Description</i>			
	10	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	11	1955	42310	LIQ PROP STR BD
	13	1955	14121	MSL LCHR/STR
	14	1955	14121	MSL LCHR/STR
	15	1955	14121	MSL LCHR/STR
	17	1955	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN
	24	1959	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
	6	1955	21872	QA/CAL GEN PURP
7	1955	89111	PWR PLT BLDG	
8	1955	89131	SEW/WST WTR TRT	
9	1955	89131	SEW/WST WTR TRT	

LYNCHBURG, VA	<i>Location</i> 314 GRAVES MILL ROAD, RT 287 LYNCHBURG, VA 24502-4206		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 5151A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
0002A	1998	2140902	OMS - AB
LE002	1962	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld

MARION, VA	<i>Location</i> 4444 LEE HIGHWAY MARION, VA 24354-9404		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 51743		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
000A2	1998	2140902	OMS - AB
2	1975	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
3	1975	2140901	Org Maint Shop

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RICHMOND, VA	<i>Location</i> 6002 STRATHMORE ROAD RICHMOND, VA 23234-4916			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 51015			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1200	1989	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld

RICHMOND, VA	<i>Location</i> 6700 STRATHMORE ROAD RICHMOND, VA 23237-1100			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 51702			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	0001A	1994	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	1	1975	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1975	2140901	Org Maint Shop

RICHMOND, VA	<i>Location</i> 1741 E BELT BLVD RICHMOND, VA 23224-4913			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 51796			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop

SALEM, VA	<i>Location</i> 1915 BOULEVARD-ROANOKE SALEM, VA 24153-6488			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 51815			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	000A1	1998	2140902	OMS - AB
	1	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1957	2140901	Org Maint Shop

SUFFOLK, VA	<i>Location</i> 3502 BENNETT CREEK PARK ROAD SUFFOLK, VA 23435-2375			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 51455			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	100	1981	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	103	1955	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD

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**State:** West Virginia

BEAVER, WV	<i>Location</i> 201 INDUSTRIAL PARK ROAD BEAVER, WV 25813-9870		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 54760		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
54140	1995	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
54409	1995	2140901	Org Maint Shop

BEVERLY, WV	<i>Location</i> ROUTE 1, BOX 255 BEVERLY, WV 26253-9757		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 54755		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
53001	1995	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
53002	1995	2140901	Org Maint Shop

BIG BEND, WV	<i>Location</i> RR # 1, BOX 174 BIG BEND, WV 26136-9724		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 54546		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
54001	1998	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
54002	1998	2140901	Org Maint Shop

BLUEFIELD, WV	<i>Location</i> 532 CUMBERLAND ROAD BLUEFIELD, WV 24701-0532		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 54485		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
99001	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
99002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop

BRIDGEPORT, WV	<i>Location</i> RT 2, BOX 77, MEADOWBROOK ROAD BRIDGEPORT, WV 26330-9730		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 54810		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
54101	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
54102	1996	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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CHARLESTON, WV	<i>Location</i> 100 MILITARY DRIVE CHARLESTON, WV 25309-8246			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54429			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	CH001	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

CLARKSBURG, WV	<i>Location</i> 6 ARMORY ROAD CLARKSBURG, WV 26301-9367			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54168			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	54001	1997	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	54002	1997	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld

CROSS LANES, WV	<i>Location</i> 101 LAKEVIEW DRIVE CROSS LANES, WV 25313-1485			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54685			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	17001	1986	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	17002	1986	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

FAIRMONT, WV	<i>Location</i> MARY LOU RETTON DRIVE FAIRMONT, WV 26554-8584			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54565			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	11001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	11002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop

GRAFTON, WV	<i>Location</i> 363 LUBY STREET GRAFTON, WV 26354-1689			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54428			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	21001	1984	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	21002	1984	2140901	Org Maint Shop

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HUNTINGTON, WV	<i>Location</i> 1550 SPRING VALLEY DRIVE HUNTINGTON, WV 25704-9588			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54585			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	12001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
12002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

JANE LEW, WV	<i>Location</i> 7605 US HIGHWAY 19 NORTH JANE LEW, WV 26508-3501			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54487			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	48701	1997	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
48702	1997	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

KINGWOOD, WV	<i>Location</i> 13 ALBRIGHT ROAD KINGWOOD, WV 26537-1076			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54735			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	55001	1995	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
55002	1995	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

LEWISBURG, WV	<i>Location</i> 748 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET LEWISBURG, WV 24901-9506			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54466			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	54171	1997	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
54414	1997	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

MARTINSBURG, WV	<i>Location</i> 900 MARYLAND AVENUE MARTINSBURG, WV 25401-1728			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54595			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
98002	1963	21470	OIL STR BLDG	

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MORGANTOWN, WV	<i>Location</i> 228 COMFORT INN ROAD MORGANTOWN, WV 26508-3501		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 54750		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	54001	1994	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			Org Maint Shop

NEW MARTINSVILL, WV	<i>Location</i> 1370 NORTH STATE STREET NEW MARTINSVILL, WV 26155-2525		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 54620		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	13001	1964	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			Org Maint Shop

PARKERSBURG, WV	<i>Location</i> 4603 CAMDEN AVENUE PARKERSBURG, WV 26101-7325		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 54627		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	14001	1991	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			OMS/AMSA MB
			HAZ MAT STR INS

RAINELLE, WV	<i>Location</i> 6 JOHN RAINE DRIVE RAINELLE, WV 25962-1456		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 54766		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	76601	1995	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			Org Maint Shop
			OMS - AB

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RIPLEY, WV	<i>Location</i> 331 SECOND AVENUE RIPLEY, WV 25271-1592			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54665			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	16001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	16002	1960	2140909	AMSA Sub-Shop
	9801A	1992	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
	9801B	1992	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
	9802A	1990	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
	9802B	1990	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB

ROMNEY, WV	<i>Location</i> 11 INDUSTRIAL PARK ROMNEY, WV 26757-1101			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54670			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1979	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1979	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

WEIRTON, WV	<i>Location</i> 100 FRONT STREET WEIRTON, WV 26062-4297			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54725			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	18001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	18002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop
18003	1961	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	

WHEELING, WV	<i>Location</i> ROUTE 5, BOX 3 WHEELING, WV 26003-9201			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54468			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	WH001	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
WH002	1996	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
WHWSB	1996	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	

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WHEELING, WV	<i>Location</i> 25 ARMORY DRIVE WHEELING, WV 26003-6395			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 54745			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
20001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
20002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
20003	1958	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	

**Northwest**

**State:**

	<i>Location</i> HARVEY PARKING LOT ,			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 53455			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
211	1958	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

**State: Colorado**

AURORA, CO	<i>Location</i> 12963 E. 23RD AVE AURORA, CO 80010-7317			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 8801			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
262	1999	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
288	1999	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
288	1999	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
289	1999	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
290	1999	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

BOULDER, CO	<i>Location</i> 4640 TABLE MESA DRIVE BOULDER, CO 80303-5539			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 8655			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
5	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
6	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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DENVER, CO	<i>Location</i> 12211 E 56TH AVENUE DENVER, CO 80239-5301			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 8660			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1986	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
2	1980	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
3	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

DENVER, CO	<i>Location</i> DENVER FEDERAL CENTER DENVER, CO 80225-0306			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 8705			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	1960	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

FORT COLLINS, CO	<i>Location</i> 1118 NE FRONTAGE ROAD FORT COLLINS, CO 80524-9218			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 0881A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1980	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
1	1980	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

GRAND JUNCTION, CO	<i>Location</i> 2599 B3/4 ROAD, BLDG 7 GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81503-1789			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 8805			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	7	1970	2140901	Org Maint Shop
7	1970	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

PUEBLO, CO	<i>Location</i> BLDG 525 PUEBLO CHEM DEPOT PUEBLO, CO 81001-0000			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 0872B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1998	44220	STORAGE GP INST

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**State:** Idaho

BOISE, ID	<i>Location</i> 410 W. FORT STREET BOISE, ID 83702-4583			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 16725			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	18	1991	2140902	OMS - AB
2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
4	1969	2140902	OMS - AB	

BOISE, ID	<i>Location</i> 4279 HARVARD STREET BOISE, ID 83705-6521			
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY			
	<i>Site Code</i> 16745			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	803	1990	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	804	1990	2141801	AMSA (Ground)
805	1990	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

HAYDEN LAKE, ID	<i>Location</i> 601 WEST WYOMING AVENUE HAYDEN LAKE, ID 83835-0190			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 16735			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1973	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1973	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	20	1983	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	21	1991	2140902	OMS - AB
	3	1973	21470	OIL STR BLDG
4	1973	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

POCATELLO, ID	<i>Location</i> 611 WEST QUINN ROAD POCATELLO, ID 83201-1954			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 16685			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	15	1988	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	16	1988	2140901	Org Maint Shop
6	1963	2140902	OMS - AB	
8	1969	2140902	OMS - AB	

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TWIN FALLS, ID	<i>Location</i> P.O. BOX 152 JOSLIN FIELD TWIN FALLS, ID 83301-0152			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 16910			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1977	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1977	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

**State:** Illinois

ARLINGTON HEIGH, IL	<i>Location</i> BLDG 200, 1515 W CENTRAL ROAD ARLINGTON HEIGH, IL 60005-2475			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17580			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	AR140	1955	21910	ENG/HOUSING MNT
	AR141	1960	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	AR144	1955	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	AR174	1956	89131	SEW/WST WTR TRT
	AR201	1984	2140901	Org Maint Shop
BP202	1997	17213	SIM CENTER	

ARLINGTON HTS, IL	<i>Location</i> BLDG 200, 1515 W CENTRAL ROAD ARLINGTON HTS, IL 60005-2475			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17580			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	AR200	1984	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
AR203	2003	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

AURORA, IL	<i>Location</i> 661 SULLIVAN ROAD AURORA, IL 60506-1478			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17815			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	AU001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
AU002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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BELLEVILLE, IL	<i>Location</i> 500 SOUTH BELT EAST BELLEVILLE, IL 62221-7099			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17825			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	272	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
310	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BLOOMINGTON, IL	<i>Location</i> 1109 E LAFAYETTE STREET BLOOMINGTON, IL 61701-6938			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17830			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	328	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
329	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

CANTON, IL	<i>Location</i> 2080 N 4TH STREET CANTON, IL 61520-9264			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17827			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1976	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1976	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

CENTRALIA, IL	<i>Location</i> 904 E.MARTIN LUTHER KING DRIVE CENTRALIA, IL 62801-3058			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17835			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	277	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
278	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

CHICAGO, IL	<i>Location</i> 7400 S PULASKI ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60629-5827			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17849			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	CP001	1973	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	CP002	1973	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	CP007		44220	STORAGE GP INST
CP008		44224	ORG STR BLDG	

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DANVILLE, IL	<i>Location</i> 2408 E MAIN STREET DANVILLE, IL 61832-5298			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17861			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	283	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
284	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

DARIEN, IL	<i>Location</i> 10 S, 100 S, FRONTAGE RD DARIEN, IL 60561-1780			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17812			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DA001	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DA002	1996	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

DECATUR, IL	<i>Location</i> 2300 N 22ND STREET DECATUR, IL 62526-4740			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17863			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1972	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
4	1972	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

FAIRFIELD, IL	<i>Location</i> 1002 W LEININGER ROAD FAIRFIELD, IL 62837-0219			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17870			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	315	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
316	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

FOREST PARK, IL	<i>Location</i> 7402 W ROOSEVELT ROAD FOREST PARK, IL 60130-2587			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17666			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LL201	1964	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
LL202	1964	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
LL203	1964	2140902	OMS - AB	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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FT SHERIDAN, IL	<i>Location</i> 3155 BLACKHAWK DR FT SHERIDAN, IL 60037-1289			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17887			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
H574A	2000	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	
HP599	1989	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

Ft. Sheridan, IL	<i>Location</i> 3155 Blackhawk Dr. Ft. Sheridan, IL 60037-1289		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 17887		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	H699A	1999	21412
	HB700	2000	44224
	HP067	1935	44220
	HP070	1935	44220
	HP123	1936	44220
	HP128	1959	2140901
	HP137	1939	2140910
	HP139	1941	44220
	HP147	1984	1714002
	HP149	1986	44220
	HP181	1987	1714006
	HP379	1945	44224
	HP380	1949	1714002
	HP432	1940	1714002
	HP433	1940	1714002
	HP434	1940	1714002
	HP435	1940	1714002
	HP436	1940	1714002
	HP437	1940	1714002
	HP439	1940	1714002
	HP460	1942	1714002
	HP475	1976	1714002
	HP564	1942	1714002
	HP565	1942	1712001
	HP573	1970	1714002
	HP574	1988	1714002
	HP575	1945	17119
	HP575	1945	72210
	HP575	1945	13120
	HP598	1988	1714002
	HP600	1989	1714002
	HP615	1995	1714002
	HP634	1941	17119
	HP639	1941	17119
	HP649	1941	1714002
	HP698	1988	44220
	HP699	1989	2140907

Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

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GRANITE CITY, IL	<i>Location</i> 1230 W 1ST ST STE A BLDG 333 GRANITE CITY, IL 62040-1836			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1700A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	306	2002	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	331	2002	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
333	2002	2140909	AMSA Sub-Shop	
344	2002	44224	ORG STR BLDG	

GRANITE CITY, IL	<i>Location</i> 1255 SEVENTH ST PRICE SPT CTR GRANITE CITY, IL -62040			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17884			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	G203A	1943	21885	MNT GEN PURPOSE
	G203B	1943	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	GC108	1949	74066	YOUTH CENTER
	GC202	1941	89121	HEAT PLT BLDG
	GC203	1943	21840	RR EQ/EN MAINT
	GC211	1949	74056	EXCH SER OUTLET
	GC212	1949	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	GC226	1949	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	GC227	1949	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	GC401	1949	21910	ENG/HOUSING MNT
	GC402	1949	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP
	GC403	1949	21922	ENTOMOLOGY FAC
	GC404	1949	21910	ENG/HOUSING MNT
	GC412	1949	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	GC413	1949	21910	ENG/HOUSING MNT
	GC414	1949	74028	PHYS FIT CTR
GC416	1949	21910	ENG/HOUSING MNT	
GC434	1949	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	
GC444	1949	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
GCHET	1949	89121	HEAT PLT BLDG	

HARVEY, IL	<i>Location</i> 400 W 167th STREET HARVEY, IL 60426-6104			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17885			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
HA001	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
HA002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

HOMEWOOD, IL	<i>Location</i> 18960 S HALSTED STREET HOMEWOOD, IL 60430-4167			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17549			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	HM001	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
HM002	1955	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

JOLIET, IL	<i>Location</i> 2709 MCDONOUGH STREET JOLIET, IL 60436-9755			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17894			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	JL001	1963	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
JL002	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
JL003	1964	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	
JL379	1963	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

JOLIET, IL	<i>Location</i> 622 RAILROAD STREET JOLIET, IL 60436-9755			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17940			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	JR001	1936	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
JR002	1936	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
JR003	1936	44220	STORAGE GP INST	
JR004	1936	44220	STORAGE GP INST	
JR005	1936	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	

LAKE FOREST, IL	<i>Location</i> BLDG 900, 401 ANDERSON ROAD LAKE FOREST, IL 60037-1292			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17898			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LF900	1976	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
LF902	1976	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
LF906	1982	13131	INFO PROC CTR	
LF908	2000	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

MARION, IL	<i>Location</i> 1001 W DEYOUNG STREET MARION, IL 62959-1629			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17905			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	347	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
348	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
STRBL	1978	44224	ORG STR BLDG	

ORLAND PARK, IL	<i>Location</i> 15750 LAGRANGE ROAD ORLAND PARK, IL 60462-4718			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17505			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	OP101	1959	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld
	OP102	1959	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld
	OP103	1959	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	OP109	1959	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
	OP110	1956	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld
	OP111	1956	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD
	OP113	1956	44220	STORAGE GP INST
OP114	1956	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

PERU, IL	<i>Location</i> 2700 PLANK ROAD PERU, IL 61354-9801			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17928			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	PR001	1973	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
PR002	1973	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

QUINCY, IL	<i>Location</i> 601 N 36TH STREET QUINCY, IL 62301-4605			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17935			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	278	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
279	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

ROCKFORD, IL	<i>Location</i> 1130 ARTHUR AVENUE ROCKFORD, IL 61101-5840			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17955			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	RK001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
RK002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

ROSEMONT, IL	<i>Location</i> 6540 N MANNHEIM ROAD ROSEMONT, IL 60018-3626			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17850			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	CO001	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
CO002	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

SPRINGFIELD, IL	<i>Location</i> 4480 S 6TH ST, FRONTAGE RD E SPRINGFIELD, IL 62703-5142			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17965			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1981	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1981	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

URBANA, IL	<i>Location</i> 2001 E MAIN STREET URBANA, IL 61801-2855			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17840			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

WAUKEGAN, IL	<i>Location</i> 1721 NORTH MCAREE ROAD WAUKEGAN, IL 60085-1499			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17985			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	WA001	1958	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
WA002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
WA003	1999	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	
WA004	2003	14163	CENT WASH BLDG	

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**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

WOOD RIVER, IL	<i>Location</i> 100 ANDERSON AVENUE WOOD RIVER, IL 62095-1296			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 17995			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
257	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
311	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

**State:** Indiana

ANDERSON, IN	<i>Location</i> 2828 MADISON STREET ANDERSON, IN 46016-1804			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 18605			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
AR009	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
AR033	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BLOOMINGTON, IN	<i>Location</i> 520 S. WOODCREST DRIVE BLOOMINGTON, IN 47401-5336			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 18625			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
AR062	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
AR063	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

EDINBURGH, IN	<i>Location</i> BLDG 724, CAMP ATTERBURY EDINBURGH, IN 46124-1097			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 18607			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
724	1975	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
725	1975	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

EVANSVILLE, IN	<i>Location</i> 2900 DIVISION STREET EVANSVILLE, IN 47711-6899			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 18655			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
AR011	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
AR021	1959	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

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**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

FORT WAYNE, IN	<i>Location</i> 2233 NUTTMAN AVENUE FORT WAYNE, IN 46809-1384		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 18675		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
AR006	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
AR007	1956	2140901	Org Maint Shop
L0002	1976	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

GARY, IN	<i>Location</i> 3510 W 15TH AVENUE GARY, IN 46404-1898		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 18695		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
GY001	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
GY002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop

HOBART, IN	<i>Location</i> 3475 WISCONSIN STREET HOBART, IN 46342-2000		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 18735		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
L0013	1976	2140902	OMS - AB
LS001	1976	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
LS002	1976	2140901	Org Maint Shop

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**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

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INDIANAPOLIS, IN	<i>Location</i> BLDG 126, 9704 BEAUMONT ROAD INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46216-1026			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 18778			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	0126A	1999	2140902	OMS - AB
	0127A	1988	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	107	1986	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	108	1942	21412	MAINT STORAGE
	118	2000	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	119	2001	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	124	1981	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	124	1981	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	125	1988	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	126	1973	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	127	1973	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
237	1975	73018	RELIG ED FAC	
238	1941	73017	CHAPEL	
241	1942	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
261	1942	44220	STORAGE GP INST	
262	1972	44220	STORAGE GP INST	
310	2007	74050	EXCHANGE BRANCH	
310	2007	74021	COMMISSARY	
334	1956	74068	RECREATION CTR	
337	1972	73075	SEP TOIL/SHOWER	

INDIANAPOLIS, IN	<i>Location</i> 2625 KESSLER BLVD (ND) INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46222-2216		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 18915		
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
AR024	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
AR025	1959	44220	STORAGE GP INST

JEFFERSONVILLE, IN	<i>Location</i> 11TH AND PENN STREET JEFFERSONVILLE, IN 47130-3848		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 18725		
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
31	1918	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
41	1942	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

KINGSBURY, IN	<i>Location</i> 8200 SO. COUNTY RD. KINGSBURY, IN 46345-0358		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 18740		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
LP001	1989	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
LP002	1989	2140901	Org Maint Shop

LAFAYETTE, IN	<i>Location</i> 1301 SOUTH STREET LAFAYETTE, IN 47901-1597		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 18755		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
AR004	1953	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
AR039	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

PERU, IN	<i>Location</i> 4521 HOOSIER BLVD GRISSOM AFB PERU, IN 46971-7902		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 18699		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
1	1974	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1974	2140901	Org Maint Shop

RICHMOND, IN	<i>Location</i> 1801 DANA PARKWAY RICHMOND, IN 47374-1330		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 18790		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
1	1985	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

SCOTTSBURG, IN	<i>Location</i> 601 W ARMORY PLACE SCOTTSBURG, IN 47170-0139		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 18825		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
AR022	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
AR035	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

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**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

SOUTH BEND, IN	<i>Location</i> 3401 BOLAND DRIVE SOUTH BEND, IN 46628-4398			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 18856			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	SD001	1976	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
SD002	1976	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
SD003	1976	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

SOUTH BEND, IN	<i>Location</i> 2402 E. ROSE STREET SOUTH BEND, IN 46635-1871			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 18857			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	SB001	1991	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
SB002	1992	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

TERRE HAUTE, IN	<i>Location</i> 401 E. DAVIS DRIVE TERRE HAUTE, IN 47802-4085			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 18875			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	AR014	1991	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
AR070	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

**State: Iowa**

AMES, IA	<i>Location</i> 2110 S. DUFF AVENUE AMES, IA 50010-8053			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19490			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1979	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1979	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

CEDAR FALLS, IA	<i>Location</i> 5502 NORDIC DRIVE CEDAR FALLS, IA 50613-6950			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1990D			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE202	1997	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

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**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA	<i>Location</i> 1599 WENIG ROAD NORTHEAST CEDAR RAPIDS, IA 52402-3799			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19500			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1965	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
P0002	1965	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

CHEROKEE, IA	<i>Location</i> 1807 INDUSTRIAL ROAD CHEROKEE, IA 51012-2235			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19504			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1978	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1978	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P0026	1997	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA	<i>Location</i> 1015 NORTH 25TH STREET COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA 51501-0899			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19505			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1990	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P0018	1959	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

CRESTON, IA	<i>Location</i> 705 EAST TAYLOR STREET CRESTON, IA 50801-4040			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19525			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1951	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P0001	1951	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
P0011	1963	2140902	OMS - AB	

DAVENPORT, IA	<i>Location</i> 3440 N. DIVISION STREET DAVENPORT, IA 52806-5498			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19545			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1987	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P0003	1958	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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DECORAH, IA	<i>Location</i> 404 HEIVLY STREET DECORAH, IA 52101-1459		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 19547		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P0001	1979	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1979	2140901	Org Maint Shop

DES MOINES, IA	<i>Location</i> BLDG 50, 6511 CHAFFEE ROAD DES MOINES, IA 50315-6308			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19057			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0050	1995	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P0051	1994	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	P0100	1975	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P0101	1975	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	P0117	1942	21910	ENG/HOUSING MNT
	P0152	1958	44220	STORAGE GP INST
P0153	1998	74053	EXCH MAIN STORE	
P0154	1998	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

DUBUQUE, IA	<i>Location</i> 10685 JET CENTER ROAD DUBUQUE, IA 52003-9803		
	<i>Ownership</i> OTHER INGRANTS		
	<i>Site Code</i> 1923A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
PE301	1970	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
PE302	1970	2140901	Org Maint Shop

FORT DODGE, IA	<i>Location</i> 1655 NELSON AVENUE FORT DODGE, IA 50501-8517		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 19560		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P1001	1997	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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GARNER, IA	<i>Location</i> 620 W. FIFTH STREET GARNER, IA 50438-1412			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19585			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

IOWA CITY, IA	<i>Location</i> 1913 S. RIVERSIDE DRIVE IOWA CITY, IA 52240-3696			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19605			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

MIDDLETOWN, IA	<i>Location</i> 17879 HIWY 79 MIDDLETOWN, IA 52638-9700			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19495			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1973	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1973	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

MT PLEASANT, IA	<i>Location</i> 904 W. WASHINGTON STREET MT PLEASANT, IA 52641-0061			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19625			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

MUSCATINE, IA	<i>Location</i> 2122 STEWART ROAD MUSCATINE, IA 52761-5933			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1962A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE001	1985	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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POCAHONTAS, IA	<i>Location</i> 23242 510TH STREET POCAHONTAS, IA 50574-8619			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19635			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1977	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1977	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

SAC CITY, IA	<i>Location</i> 1801 GISHWILLER ROAD SAC CITY, IA 50583-0187			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19640			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1976	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1976	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P0025	1997	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

SIOUX CITY, IA	<i>Location</i> 2501 SOUTH LEWIS BLVD SIOUX CITY, IA 51106-5103			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19645			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1959	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
P0002	1959	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

WASHINGTON, IA	<i>Location</i> 1411 N MARION AVENUE WASHINGTON, IA 52353-0045			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 19675			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

WASHINGTON, IA	<i>Location</i> 1608 E. WASHINGTON STREET WASHINGTON, IA 52353-0091			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1990B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE001	1989	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

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WATERLOO, IA	<i>Location</i> 1689 BURTON AVENUE WATERLOO, IA 50703-2197		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 19685		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P0001	1959	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
P0002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

**State:** Kansas

ATCHISON, KS	<i>Location</i> 6675 SHERMAN ROAD ATCHISON, KS 66002			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 20015			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1945	44182	VEH ST BD DEP
	2	1963	21710	ELE MAINT DEPOT
	2	1963	31710	COMMO EQ BLDG
	2	1963	31920	LAB/TST BLDG GP
	2	1963	42182	SM ARM AMMO MAG
	2	1963	21850	BATTERY SHOP
	2	1963	44130	CONT HUM WH DEP
	2	1963	21870	MNT STORAGE DOL
	2	1963	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP
	2	1963	21885	MNT GEN PURPOSE
	2	1963	74060	BREAK/LUNCH RM
	2	1963	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP
2	1963	14133	SHIP/RECV FAC	
2	1963	13135	PHOTO LAB	
2	1963	53020	LABORATORY	
4	1958	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	
5	1959	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	
6	1968	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

DODGE CITY, KS	<i>Location</i> 11134 KLIESEN DODGE CITY, KS 67801-9834		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2023A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
LE001	1985	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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EL DORADO, KS	<i>Location</i> 120 SOUTH VINE EL DORADO, KS 67042			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2026A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE002	1999	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

EMPORIA, KS	<i>Location</i> 1412 EAST SIXTH STREET EMPORIA, KS 66801-3308			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 20700			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P2001	1974	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P2002	1974	2140901	Org Maint Shop

GARDEN CITY, KS	<i>Location</i> 909 E. FULTON STREET GARDEN CITY, KS 67846-0931			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2032A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE001	1980	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

GREAT BEND, KS	<i>Location</i> 2222 19TH STREET GREAT BEND, KS 67530-2594			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 20725			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P0002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	P0006	1963	44220	STORAGE GP INST

HAYS, KS	<i>Location</i> 880 COMMERCE PARKWAY HAYS, KS 67601-3444			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 20968			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	L0002	2006	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	L0003	2006	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	L0004	2006	21870	MNT STORAGE DOL
	L0019	2006	89133	REFUSE/GARB BLD

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HUTCHINSON, KS	<i>Location</i> 2204 E. 11TH STREET HUTCHINSON, KS 67501-5897			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2041A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE002	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
LE003	1996	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

INDEPENDENCE, KS	<i>Location</i> 620 W. OAK STREET INDEPENDENCE, KS 67301-2220			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 20735			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

Jefferson Brks, KS	<i>Location</i> 66 Sherman Rd Jefferson Brks, KS 63125-4191			
	<i>Ownership</i> OTHER INGRANTS			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2921A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0044	1989	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

KANSAS CITY, KS	<i>Location</i> 1325 N 78TH STREET KANSAS CITY, KS 66112-2496			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 20747			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1101	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1102	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

LAWRENCE, KS	<i>Location</i> 2100 IOWA STREET LAWRENCE, KS 66046-2541			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 20755			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1101	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1102	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P1103	1958	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

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LEAVENWORTH, KS	<i>Location</i> 2012 METROPOLITAN AVE. LEAVENWORTH, KS 66027-1506			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 20967			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE002	2006	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
LE005	2006	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

MANHATTAN, KS	<i>Location</i> 715 GRIFFITH STREET MANHATTAN, KS 66502-4436			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 20765			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P6101	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P6102	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

NEW CENTURY, KS	<i>Location</i> 23 GARDNER DRIVE NEW CENTURY, KS 66031-0013			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 20966			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0020	1998	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	P0023	1998	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P0150	1998	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	P0300	1998	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	P0301	1998	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	P0302	1998	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
P0308	1998	44110	STORAGE GP DEP	

NEW CENTURY AIR, KS	<i>Location</i> 21 GARDNER DRIVE NEW CENTURY AIR, KS 66031-0020			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 20769			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1942	1714003	USARC/ASF-MB
P0002	1942	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P0018	1996	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	

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OSAGE CITY, KS	<i>Location</i> 1521 E LAING STREET OSAGE CITY, KS 66523-0243		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 20767		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
P1001	1972	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1972	2140901	Org Maint Shop

PARSONS, KS	<i>Location</i> 2700 SOUTHERN BLVD PARSONS, KS 67357-0834		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 20768		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
P0001	1972	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1972	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P0003	1988	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

PITTSBURG, KS	<i>Location</i> 1310 E. ATKINSON ROAD PITTSBURG, KS 66762-2771		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 20780		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
P1001	1972	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1972	2140901	Org Maint Shop

SALINA, KS	<i>Location</i> 1700 S. BROADWAY SALINA, KS 67401-7052		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 20785		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
P0001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P0003	1963	44220	STORAGE GP INST
P0015	1959	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN

TOPEKA, KS	<i>Location</i> 500 SW 42ND STREET TOPEKA, KS 66609-0000		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 20799		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
P0001	1998	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0030	1988	2140901	Org Maint Shop

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WICHITA, KS	<i>Location</i> 3130 GEORGE WASHINGTON BLVD WICHITA, KS 67210-1598			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 20825			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	44220	1999	44220	STORAGE GP INST
P4131	1953	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
P4132	1953	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

**State:** Michigan

ANN ARBOR, MI	<i>Location</i> 1980 S. INDUSTRIAL HWY ANN ARBOR, MI 48104-4688			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 26755			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	AA001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
AA002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BATTLE CREEK, MI	<i>Location</i> 135 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE BATTLE CREEK, MI 49017-3097			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 26765			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	BC001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
BC002	1960	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

BAY CITY, MI	<i>Location</i> 1501 N. HENRY STREET BAY CITY, MI 48706-3599			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 26775			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	BY001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
BY002	1992	14163	CENT WASH BLDG	
BY002	1992	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

FLINT, MI	<i>Location</i> 1909 KEARSLEY PK BLVD FLINT, MI 48506-3513			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 26815			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	FL001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
FL002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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FRASER, MI	<i>Location</i> 32155 GROESBECK HIGHWAY FRASER, MI 48026-3193		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 26798		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	D4001	1966	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			Org Maint Shop

GRAND RAPIDS, MI	<i>Location</i> 3870 THREE MILE ROAD GRAND RAPIDS, MI 49544-2648		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 26958		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	WR021	2002	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			Org Maint Shop

INKSTER, MI	<i>Location</i> 3200 S. BEECH DALY ROAD INKSTER, MI 48141-2648		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 26840		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	IN001	1963	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			Org Maint Shop

JACKSON, MI	<i>Location</i> 1401 W ARGYLE STREET JACKSON, MI 49202-1995		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 26855		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	JK001	1958	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			Org Maint Shop

KALAMAZOO, MI	<i>Location</i> 5243 PORTAGE ROAD KALAMAZOO, MI 49002-1713		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 26865		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	KL001	1963	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			Org Maint Shop

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LANSING, MI	<i>Location</i> 810 MARSHALL STREET LANSING, MI 48912-2398		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 26875		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
LA001	1953	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
LA002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

LIVONIA, MI	<i>Location</i> 34451 SCHOOLCRAFT ROAD LIVONIA, MI 48150-1399		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 26797		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
D3001	1966	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
D3002	1966	14163	CENT WASH BLDG
D3002	1966	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

MARQUETTE, MI	<i>Location</i> 204 CHERRY CREEK ROAD MARQUETTE, MI 49855-8909		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2653A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
LN401	1989	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

MUSKEGON, MI	<i>Location</i> 953 E. KEATING AVENUE MUSKEGON, MI 49442-5917		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2661A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
LN501	1992	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

MUSKEGON, MI	<i>Location</i> 1430 PARSLOW DRIVE MUSKEGON, MI 49441-2799		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 26895		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
MU001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
MU002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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SAGINAW, MI	<i>Location</i> 2901 WEBBER STREET SAGINAW, MI 48601-4099			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 26925			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	SG002	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop

SOUTHFIELD, MI	<i>Location</i> 26402 W 11 MILE ROAD SOUTHFIELD, MI 48034-2295			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 26685			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	8625	1958	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
	8639	1955	89113	SUB/SWIT STA BD
	SF001	1978	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	SF002	1978	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	SF003	1955	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	SF007	2001	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	SF008	2001	44224	ORG STR BLDG

TRAVERSE CITY, MI	<i>Location</i> 901 AIRPORT ACCESS ROAD TRAVERSE CITY, MI 49684-3512			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 26955			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	TC001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

WATERFORD, MI	<i>Location</i> 2650 WATKINS LAKE ROAD WATERFORD, MI 48328-1911			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 26900			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	PN001	1971	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	PN002	1971	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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**State:** Minnesota

ARDEN HILLS, MN	<i>Location</i> 4655 NORTH LEXINGTON AVENUE ARDEN HILLS, MN 55126-5862		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27899		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	AH001	1991	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			-----
			AH002 1991 2140904 OMS/AMSA MB
			-----
			AH003 1991 44220 STORAGE GP INST

BRAINERD, MN	<i>Location</i> 310 N.E. TENTH AVENUE BRAINERD, MN 56401-2814		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27700		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	BR001	1973	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld

BUFFALO, MN	<i>Location</i> 1101 3RD STREET SO. BUFFALO, MN 55313-2310		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27726		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	BL001	1998	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			-----
			BL002 1998 2140901 Org Maint Shop

CAMBRIDGE, MN	<i>Location</i> 540 FIFTH AVENUE NW CAMBRIDGE, MN 55008-1037		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27815		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	CA001	1959	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			-----
			CA002 1961 2140901 Org Maint Shop

DULUTH, MN	<i>Location</i> 1500 ST LOUIS AVENUE DULUTH, MN 55802-2497		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27845		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	DU001	1962	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			-----
			DU002 1962 2140907 AMSA (Ground)

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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FARIBAULT, MN	<i>Location</i> 2119 HWY 60 FARIBAULT, MN 55021-4891		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27855		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
FA001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
FA002	1958	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
FA013	1964	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN

FERGUS FALLS, MN	<i>Location</i> 1813 INDUSTRIAL BLVD FERGUS FALLS, MN 56537-1250		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27860		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
FF001	1977	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
FF002	1977	2140901	Org Maint Shop

FORT SNELLING, MN	<i>Location</i> BLDG 506, ROEDER CIRCLE FORT SNELLING, MN 55111-4009			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 27865			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	
	<i>Category Code Description</i>			
	505	1979	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	506	1982	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	507	1970	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	509	1970	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	510	1982	2140909	AMSA Sub-Shop
511	1979	21885	MNT GEN PURPOSE	

INTERNATIONAL F, MN	<i>Location</i> 1804 3RD AVENUE WEST INTERNATIONAL F, MN 56649-3525		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27930		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
SI001	1971	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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MANKATO, MN	<i>Location</i> 1550 POHL ROAD MANKATO, MN 56001-5799		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27895		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
MN001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
MN002	1978	2140901	Org Maint Shop
MN016	1961	44220	STORAGE GP INST

PAYNESVILLE, MN	<i>Location</i> 921 WEST MAIN STREET PAYNESVILLE, MN 56362-1105		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27925		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
PA001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
PA002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

ST JOSEPH, MN	<i>Location</i> 212 20TH ST ST JOSEPH, MN 56374-4401		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27927		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
CL101	2004	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB

WABASHA, MN	<i>Location</i> 100 HWY 60 WABASHA, MN 55891-1374		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27940		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
WB101	1983	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
WB102	1983	2140901	Org Maint Shop

WILLMAR, MN	<i>Location</i> 612 NORTH HIGHWAY 71 WILLMAR, MN 56201-2196		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27950		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
WI001	1981	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
WI002	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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WINTHROP, MN	<i>Location</i> 600 N BROWN AVENUE WINTHROP, MN 55396-1003		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27965		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
WP001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
WP002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

WORTHINGTON, MN	<i>Location</i> 1012 MILTON AVENUE WORTHINGTON, MN 56187-0241		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 27975		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
WO001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
WO002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

**State: Missouri**

BELTON, MO	<i>Location</i> 1200 WESTOVER BELTON, MO 64012-4040		
	<i>Ownership</i> OTHER INGRANTS		
	<i>Site Code</i> 29880		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P0001	1981	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1980	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
P0012	2001	44224	ORG STR BLDG

BETHANY, MO	<i>Location</i> 2802 MILLER STREET BETHANY, MO 64424-2705		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 29825		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P0001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO	<i>Location</i> 80 S. PLAZA WAY CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO 63701		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2914B		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
LE001	2001	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
LE002	2002	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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COLUMBIA, MO	<i>Location</i> 1306 BUSINESS LOOP 70 W COLUMBIA, MO 65201-1325		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 29830		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	P0001	1964	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			P0002
			1964
			44230
			CONTR HUM WH IN

FARMINGTON, MO	<i>Location</i> 1610 W. COLUMBIA ST. FARMINGTON, MO 63640-9999		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 29832		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	P0001	1979	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			P0015
			1999
			44110
			STORAGE GP DEP

GREEN TOP, MO	<i>Location</i> 14018 HUNGRY HOLLOW RD GREEN TOP, MO 63546		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2935A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	LE101	1989	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld

HANNIBAL, MO	<i>Location</i> 4500 PARIS GRAVEL ROAD HANNIBAL, MO 63401-5422		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2938A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	LE001	1988	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			LE002
			1988
			44220
			STORAGE GP INST
			LE003
			1997
			44220
			STORAGE GP INST
			LE004
			1997
			44220
			STORAGE GP INST

INDEPENDENCE, MO	<i>Location</i> 11101 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE INDEPENDENCE, MO 64054-1511		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 29898		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	P0001	1984	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			P0002
			1984
			2140901
			Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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JEFFERSON BRKS, MO	<i>Location</i> 26 SHERMAN ROAD JEFFERSON BRKS, MO 63125-4191			
	<i>Ownership</i> OTHER INGRANTS			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2921A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0026	1989	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0048	1989	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P026A	1989	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

JEFFERSON CITY, MO	<i>Location</i> 1749 TANNER BRIDGE ROAD JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65101-2815			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 29855			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

JOPLIN, MO	<i>Location</i> 1001 NORTH MURPHY BLVD JOPLIN, MO 64801-1199			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 29865			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	2000	44220	STORAGE GP INST
P0401	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
P0402	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

POPLAR BLUFF, MO	<i>Location</i> 2152 NORTH WESTWOOD BLVD POPLAR BLUFF, MO 63902			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2972B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE001	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

SPRINGFIELD, MO	<i>Location</i> 1110 N FREMONT AVENUE SPRINGFIELD, MO 65802-3592			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 29925			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0500	1973	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
P0502	1903	44220	STORAGE GP INST	
P0503	1961	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	
P0504	1973	72350	GARAGE UPH DET	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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ST CHARLES, MO	<i>Location</i> 7301 HIGHWAY 94 SOUTH ST CHARLES, MO 63304			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 29985			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	002S9	1996	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	00FR2	1996	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP
	00FR3	1996	17122	RANGE OPNS BLDG
	00S28	1942	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP
	00SF1	1996	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	00SF2	1996	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	00SF2	1996	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP
	G0042	1942	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	G0043	1942	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	G0051	1942	89121	HEAT PLT BLDG
	G0241	1942	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	G0251	1942	89121	HEAT PLT BLDG
	NG200	1978	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP
S0008	1942	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP	
S0009	1942	44220	STORAGE GP INST	
S0038	1942	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
S0040	1942	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP	
S0061	1942	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP	
S0104	1942	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

ST JOSEPH, MO	<i>Location</i> 1201 NORTH 36TH STREET ST JOSEPH, MO 64506-2392		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 29935		
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
P0101	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0102	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

ST LOUIS, MO	<i>Location</i> 4100 GOODFELLOW BLVD ST LOUIS, MO 63120-1505		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 29005		
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
P2001	1965	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P2002	1965	44220	STORAGE GP INST

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ST LOUIS, MO	<i>Location</i> 6400 STRATFORD AVENUE ST LOUIS, MO 63120-1794			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 29955			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P4071	1942	22616	EXPLOS MFG PT
	P4122	1942	44220	STORAGE GP INST
P4125	1942	44220	STORAGE GP INST	
P4128	1942	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

ST LOUIS, MO	<i>Location</i> 4301 GOODFELLOW BLVD ST LOUIS, MO 63120-1794			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 29967			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P3001	1977	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P3002	1977	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
P3003	1977	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	
P3021	1977	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	

WASHINGTON, MO	<i>Location</i> 1101 NORTH PARK DRIVE WASHINGTON, MO 63090-1409			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 29975			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P0002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

**State: Montana**

BILLINGS, MT	<i>Location</i> 1430 BROADWATER AVENUE BILLINGS, MT 59102-5324			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 30705			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	3	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	4	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop
5	1991	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	
6	1969	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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BILLINGS, MT	<i>Location</i> 2671 GABEL ROAD BILLINGS, MT 59102-7335			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 30815			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1998	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

GREAT FALLS, MT	<i>Location</i> 2700 AIRPORT AVENUE B GREAT FALLS, MT 59404-5568			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 30755			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	4	1965	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	5	1971	21470	OIL STR BLDG

HELENA, MT	<i>Location</i> 1026 BLAINE LANE HELENA, MT 59601-9410			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 3038B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1989	44220	STORAGE GP INST

HELENA, MT	<i>Location</i> 2150 WILLIAMS STREET HELENA, MT 59602-9233			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 30760			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1983	2141801	AMSA (Ground)

HELENA, MT	<i>Location</i> 501 EUCLID AVENUE HELENA, MT 59601-2865			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 30775			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	3	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	6	1969	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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KALISPELL, MT	<i>Location</i> 1110 2ND STREET WEST KALISPELL, MT 59901-4202			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 30795			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	20	1962	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN
4	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
5	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

MISSOULA, MT	<i>Location</i> T-26 FORT MISSOULA MISSOULA, MT 59804-7299			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 30556			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	0025A	1987	44228	HAZ MAT STR INS
	105	1910	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	150	1945	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
25	1974	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
26	1910	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

**State: Nebraska**

COLUMBUS, NE	<i>Location</i> HWY 30 & 12TH AVENUE EAST COLUMBUS, NE 68601-6625			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 3117A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
LE001	1986	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

FREMONT, NE	<i>Location</i> 1306 RIDGE ROAD DRIVE FREMONT, NE 68025-3880			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 31857			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P8001	1977	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P8002	1977	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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HASTINGS, NE	<i>Location</i> 4790 EAST J STREET HASTINGS, NE 68901-9644			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 31860			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0113	1942	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0113	1942	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P0133	1968	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

KEARNEY, NE	<i>Location</i> 321 NORTH CENTRAL STREET KEARNEY, NE 68848-1736			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 3145A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE101	1984	44220	STORAGE GP INST
LE101	1984	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

LINCOLN, NE	<i>Location</i> 2000 NORTH 33RD STREET LINCOLN, NE 68503-1498			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 31875			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0001	1953	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P0003	1959	44220	STORAGE GP INST	
P0004	1958	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	

Lincoln, NE	<i>Location</i> 3700 W. O Street Lincoln, NE 68503-1498			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 31941			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	L0002	2004	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
L0003	2004	44224	ORG STR BLDG	

MCCOOK, NE	<i>Location</i> 400 AIRPORT ROAD MCCOOK, NE 69001-9701			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 3154A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE401	1989	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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NORFOLK, NE	<i>Location</i> 405 NORTHWESTERN AVENUE NORFOLK, NE 68701-6239			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 3162A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE801	1986	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

NORTH PLATTE, NE	<i>Location</i> 3111 S. WILLOW STREET NORTH PLATTE, NE 69101-6858			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 3162B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE001	1987	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

NORTH PLATTE, NE	<i>Location</i> 921 E. 6TH STREET NORTH PLATTE, NE 69101-2399			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 3162C			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE001	1984	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

OMAHA, NE	<i>Location</i> 2101 WOOLWORTH STREET OMAHA, NE 68108-3488				
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED				
	<i>Site Code</i> 31855				
		<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
		P6001		1714001	USARC-Main Bld
		P6002	1938	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
		P6003		1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
		P6004	1938	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
		P6005	1936	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
		P6011	1948	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
		P6015	1938	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	P6018		1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
	P6020		1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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OMAHA, NE	<i>Location</i> BLDG 59, 5730 N. 30TH STREET OMAHA, NE 68111-1697		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 31925		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P2001	1951	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P2002	1951	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P2006	1952	44220	STORAGE GP INST

WYMORE, NE	<i>Location</i> N. HIGHWAY 77 WYMORE, NE 68466-0297		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 3194A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
LE001	1988	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

**State:** North Dakota

BISMARCK, ND	<i>Location</i> 3319 UNIVERSITY DRIVE BISMARCK, ND 58504-7565			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 38525			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	6038	1903	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	6039	1903	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	6041	1973	2140902	OMS - AB
	6045	1991	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN
	6049	1973	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
7050	1981	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
7051	1981	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	

FARGO, ND	<i>Location</i> 1610 23RD AVENUE NORTH FARGO, ND 58102-1042		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 38600		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
8001	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
8002	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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GRAND FORKS, ND	<i>Location</i> 520 N 47TH STREET GRAND FORKS, ND 58203-2612			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 38650			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
2	1977	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
3	1977	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

**State:** Ohio

AKRON, OH	<i>Location</i> 1011 GORGE BLVD AKRON, OH 44310-2499			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39805			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
S1006	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
S1007	1956	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
S1008	1958	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	
S1012	1956	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	

AKRON, OH	<i>Location</i> 1635 ARMORY ROAD AKRON, OH 44306-3899			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39807			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
W4051	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
W4052	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
W4065	1962	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	

BEACHWOOD, OH	<i>Location</i> 25445 HARVARD ROAD BEACHWOOD, OH 44122-6201			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASEBACK NON-BRAC			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39857			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
C4076	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
C4077	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
C4089	1962	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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BELLAIRE, OH	<i>Location</i> 5305 GUERNSEY STREET, SR 7 BELLAIRE, OH 43906-9516			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39815			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	BL002	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
BL003	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
BL006	1961	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	

BLACKLICK, OH	<i>Location</i> 765 TAYLOR STATION ROAD BLACKLICK, OH 43004-9615			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39880			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	TA002	1999	2140901	Org Maint Shop
TA003	1999	44220	STORAGE GP INST	
TAYLR	1988	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

BROOKLYN, OH	<i>Location</i> 11500 BROOKPARK ROAD BROOKLYN, OH 44130-1133			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 3967B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	L0001	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

BRYAN, OH	<i>Location</i> 630 NEWDALE DRIVE BRYAN, OH 43506-1931			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39825			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	BR001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
BR012	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

CADIZ, OH	<i>Location</i> 978 E MARKET ST CADIZ, OH 43907-9783			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39830			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	D1026	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
D1027	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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CANTON, OH	<i>Location</i> 3120 PARKWAY DRIVE NW CANTON, OH 44708-3998			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39835			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	H1052	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
H1053	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
H1059	1956	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	

CHILLICOTHE, OH	<i>Location</i> 1836 WESTERN AVENUE CHILLICOTHE, OH 45601-1095			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39840			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	CI003	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
CI004	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

CINCINNATI, OH	<i>Location</i> 1600 SEYMOUR AVENUE CINCINNATI, OH 45237-3095			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39845			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	CM002	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
CM003	1958	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
CM017	1997	43110	COLD STR DEPOT	

COLUMBUS, OH	<i>Location</i> 530 JACK GIBBS BLVD, BLDG 300 COLUMBUS, OH 43215-1795			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39220			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	CO118	1900	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
CO300	1965	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
CO301	1965	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

COLUMBUS, OH	<i>Location</i> 721 COUNTRY CLUB ROAD COLUMBUS, OH 43213-2485			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39860			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	CL002	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
CL003	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
CL006	1960	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	

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COLUMBUS, OH	<i>Location</i> 7351 ZISTEL STREET COLUMBUS, OH 43217-5874			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39865			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	RB001	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
RB001	1996	44230	CONTR HUM WH IN	

DAYTON, OH	<i>Location</i> 38 N. WOODMAN DRIVE DAYTON, OH 45431-1392			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39868			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DA001	1975	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DA002	1975	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
DA016	1975	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	
DA018	1997	43110	COLD STR DEPOT	

DELAWARE, OH	<i>Location</i> 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DELAWARE, OH 43015-1595			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39870			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DL002	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DL003	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
DL006	1960	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	
DL020	1997	43110	COLD STR DEPOT	

LIMA, OH	<i>Location</i> 2190 REED ROAD LIMA, OH 45804-3749			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39893			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LM001	1977	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
LM002	1977	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

MACEDONIA, OH	<i>Location</i> 371 EAST AURORA ROAD MACEDONIA, OH 44067-2022			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 3947A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	41646	1980	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

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MAINEVILLE, OH	<i>Location</i> 6195 STRIKER ROAD MAINEVILLE, OH 45039-8813			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39195			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	K0001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	K0100	1959	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	K0101	1965	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
	K0103	1960	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN
	K0104	1960	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN
	K0105	1959	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
K0109	1965	44150	FLAM MAT STR D	
K0110	1965	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	

MANSFIELD, OH	<i>Location</i> 271 HEDGES STREET MANSFIELD, OH 44903-8611			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39895			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	MN001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	MN011	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

MARIETTA, OH	<i>Location</i> ROUTE 1 MARIETTA, OH 45750-9741			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39902			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	M2002	1979	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	M2003	1979	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	M2015	1980	44220	STORAGE GP INST

MARION, OH	<i>Location</i> 2164 HARDING HWY EAST MARION, OH 43302-8529			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39904			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	MA002	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	MA003	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

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MILAN, OH	<i>Location</i> 1119 W. MASON ROAD MILAN, OH 44846-9767		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 39954		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
ML002	1981	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
ML003	1981	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
ML021	1997	43110	COLD STR DEPOT

MONCLOVA, OH	<i>Location</i> 9825 GARDEN ROAD MONCLOVA, OH 43542-9738		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 39760		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
MO101	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
MO102	1996	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB

NORTH CANTON, OH	<i>Location</i> 3688 HIGHLAND PARK NW NORTH CANTON, OH 44720-4534		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 3913E		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
NC001	2006	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
NC002	2006	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
NC003	2006	44220	STORAGE GP INST

PARMA, OH	<i>Location</i> 5301 HAUSERMAN ROAD PARMA, OH 44130-1299		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 39925		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
X2001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
X2002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop

SHARONVILLE, OH	<i>Location</i> 11880 MOSTELLER ROAD SHARONVILLE, OH 45231-1587		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 39846		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
CS001	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
CS002	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

SPRINGFIELD, OH	<i>Location</i> 1515 W. HIGH STREET SPRINGFIELD, OH 45506-1197		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 39955		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
SP002	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
SP003	1959	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

TROY, OH	<i>Location</i> 126 SCHAFTSBURY ROAD TROY, OH 45373-1438		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 39975		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
TR002	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
TR003	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop

WARREN, OH	<i>Location</i> 4967 TOD AVENUE SW WARREN, OH 44481-9744		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 39982		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
W0001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
W0002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

WHITEHALL, OH	<i>Location</i> 165 NORTH YEARLING ROAD WHITEHALL, OH 43213-3821		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 39887		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
YR001	1997	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
YR002	1997	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
YR003	1997	44220	STORAGE GP INST

WOOSTER, OH	<i>Location</i> 1676 PORTAGE ROAD WOOSTER, OH 44691-1902		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 39985		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
O2052	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
O2053	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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ZANESVILLE, OH	<i>Location</i> 1510 MOXAHALA AVENUE ZANESVILLE, OH 43701-5949			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 39993			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	Z0001	1970	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
Z0013	1980	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
Z0017	1965	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

**State:** Oregon

EUGENE, OR	<i>Location</i> 1355 CHAMBERS STREET EUGENE, OR 97402-3785			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 41765			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	R0001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
R0002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

PORTLAND, OR	<i>Location</i> 2731 SW MULTNOMAH BLVD PORTLAND, OR 97219-3934			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 41805			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	13510	1960	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
R0001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
R0002	1975	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
R0006	1990	2140902	OMS - AB	

PORTLAND, OR	<i>Location</i> 8801 N CHAUTAUQUA BLVD PORTLAND, OR 97217-7399			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 41815			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	R0001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
R0002	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

**State:** South Dakota

ABERDEEN, SD	<i>Location</i> 115 ROOSEVELT STREET ABERDEEN, SD 57401		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 46555		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	SHED1		44240
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			FLAM MAT STR IN
			-----
	W1001	1961	1714101
			AFRC - Main Bld
			-----
	W1002	1961	2140904
			OMS/AMSA MB

SIOUX FALLS, SD	<i>Location</i> 1800 WEST RUSSELL STREET SIOUX FALLS, SD 57104-1336		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 46655		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	3001	1960	1714101
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			AFRC - Main Bld
			-----
	3003	1960	2140904
			OMS/AMSA MB
			-----
	3006	1963	44240
			FLAM MAT STR IN

SIOUX FALLS, SD	<i>Location</i> 3401 NORTH LOUISE AVENUE SIOUX FALLS, SD 57107-0175		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 4672A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	1	1990	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			-----

VERMILLION, SD	<i>Location</i> 1222 WEST CHERRY STREET VERMILLION, SD 57069-1076		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 4670A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	1	1999	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			-----

**State:** Utah

LOGAN, UT	<i>Location</i> 224 EAST 1800 NORTH LOGAN, UT 84341-1747		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 49655		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	1	1981	1714001
			<i>Category Code Description</i>
			USARC-Main Bld
			-----
	2	1981	2140901
			Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

OGDEN, UT	<i>Location</i> 1901 JACKSON AVENUE OGDEN, UT 84401-0610			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 49675			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
5	1958	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	

OGDEN, UT	<i>Location</i> 1380 N 1200 W OGDEN, UT 84404-3448			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 49676			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1975	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1975	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

OGDEN, UT	<i>Location</i> 968 WEST 400 NORTH OGDEN, UT 84404-1422			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 49844			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	326	1953	1714201	AFRC (ARNG)-MB
326	1953	44220	STORAGE GP INST	
326	1953	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

OGDEN, UT	<i>Location</i> 649 W. 400 N. OGDEN, UT 84404-1372			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 49856			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	261	1944	44220	STORAGE GP INST
269	1952	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
269	1952	2141801	AMSA (Ground)	

PLEASANT GROVE, UT	<i>Location</i> 635 SOUTH LOCUST AVENUE PLEASANT GROVE, UT 84062-2998			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 49680			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	3	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
4	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
5	1963	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

PROVO, UT	<i>Location</i> 1355 NORTH 200 WEST PROVO, UT 84604-2599			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 49695			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	5	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	6	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
7	1988	44220	STORAGE GP INST	
8	1957	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	

SALT LAKE CITY, UT	<i>Location</i> POLLOCK RD, FORT DOUGLAS AFRC SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84113-5007			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 49276			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	2002	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
	100	1939	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	101		44220	STORAGE GP INST
	102	1910	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	103	1910	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	104	1910	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	106	1910	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	107	1905	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	108	1904	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	109	1910	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	114	1954	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	115	1976	17119	ORG CLASSROOM
	116	1976	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	127	1987	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	131	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	132	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	134	1968	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	135	1969	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN
	2	2001	74053	EXCH MAIN STORE
	200	1903	74053	EXCH MAIN STORE
	202	1910	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	28		1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	35	1943	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	36	1932	74010	AUDITORIUM GP

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

SALT LAKE CITY, UT	<i>Location</i> 4550 SOUTH 1300 EAST SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84117-4198			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 49745			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	1969	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	

SALT LAKE CITY, UT	<i>Location</i> 5290 WEST 700 SOUTH SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84104-4416			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 49850			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	2000	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	2000	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	2000	17136	AUTO-AID INST	
4	2000	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

SALT LAKE CITY,, UT	<i>Location</i> 355 EAST SOLDIER CIRCLE SALT LAKE CITY,, UT 84113-5007			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 49276			
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>	
105	1910	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

ST. GEORGE, UT	<i>Location</i> 3323 EAST DESERET DRIVE ST. GEORGE, UT 84790-5446			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4991S			
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>	
1	2001	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

**State:** Washington

BOTHHELL, WA	<i>Location</i> 130 1/2 228TH ST SW BOTHHELL, WA 98021-9796			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 53305			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	301	1968	62010	UNG ADMIN
	367	1955	13120	COMMO CTR
	FEMA1	2000	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	MERS1	1987	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP
	R0001	1989	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	R0002	1989	2140901	Org Maint Shop
R0303	1989	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

EVERETT, WA	<i>Location</i> 1110 RAINIER AVENUE EVERETT, WA 98201-1496			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 53880			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	R0001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	R0002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	R0007	1962	2140902	OMS - AB
	R0008	1990	2140902	OMS - AB

PASCO, WA	<i>Location</i> 1011 E. AINSWORTH STREET PASCO, WA 99301-1531			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 53900			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	R0001	1974	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	R0003	2002	2140901	Org Maint Shop

RENTON, WA	<i>Location</i> 14631 SE 192ND STREET RENTON, WA 98058-9420			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 53732			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	400	1955	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	420	1955	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	421	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

SEATTLE, WA	<i>Location</i> 4570 TEXAS WAY WEST SEATTLE, WA 98199-1015			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 53455			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	209	1942	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	210	1942	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	211	1958	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	214	2000	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	216	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	220	1972	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	222	1972	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	225	1962	14165	FUEL/POL BLDG
	228	1990	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
	240	2000	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
245	1999	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

SPOKANE, WA	<i>Location</i> N 4415 MARKET STREET SPOKANE, WA 99207-0914			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 53920			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
R0001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
R0002	1958	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

SPOKANE, WA	<i>Location</i> N 3800 SULLIVAN ROAD SPOKANE, WA 99216-1678			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 53921			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
R0001	1978	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
R0002	1983	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
R0005	1990	2140902	OMS - AB	

TACOMA, WA	<i>Location</i> 5119 PORTLAND AVENUE TACOMA, WA 98404-4506			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 53935			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
R0001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
R0002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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TACOMA, WA	<i>Location</i> 401 ALEXANDER AVE TACOMA, WA 98421-7421			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 53936			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	B0001	1995	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
TUMWATER, WA	<i>Location</i> 921 SOUTH 4TH AVENUE TUMWATER, WA 98568-8304			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 53945			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	R0001	1954	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
Vancouver, WA	<i>Location</i> 3201 NW Lower River Road #2575 Vancouver, WA 98660			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5300A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2575	2004	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

VANCOUVER, WA	<i>Location</i> 987 MCCLELLAND ROAD VANCOUVER, WA 98661-3926			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 53975			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	400	1983	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	401	1990	2140902	OMS - AB
	402	1983	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	404	1983	21407	ARNG VEH MAINT
	405	1983	2111001	ASF Hangar
	406	1935	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	408	1936	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	409	1990	2140902	OMS - AB
	410	1935	2140902	OMS - AB
	422	1935	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	602	1982	71410	GARAGE FAM HS
	607		1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	614	1903	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	621	1907	71114	FH CO/W0
	626	1910	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	628	1914	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	630	1914	72111	ENLISTED UPH
	631		71114	FH CO/W0
	635	1939	71115	FH SR NCO
	636	1919	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	638	1904	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	641	1939	71115	FH SR NCO
	642	1939	71115	FH SR NCO
	643	1939	71115	FH SR NCO
	644	1939	71115	FH SR NCO
	664	1939	71115	FH SR NCO
	665	1939	71115	FH SR NCO
	673	1982	71410	GARAGE FAM HS
	676	1982	71410	GARAGE FAM HS
	704	1935	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	710	1978	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	721	1905	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	722	1914	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	725	1914	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	728	1941	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	733	1919	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	746	1940	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	748	1918	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP
	749	1919	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	750	1919	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	752	1905	74056	EXCH SER OUTLET
	753	1917	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	754	1906	74050	EXCHANGE BRANCH
	786	1905	21910	ENG/HOUSING MNT

Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).

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	787	1985	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	987	1906	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	989	1904	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	991	1906	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	993	1906	17180	ARNG ARMORY

**State:** Wisconsin

APPLETON, WI	<i>Location</i> 1824 BALLARD ROAD APPLETON, WI 54911-2249			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55750			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	AP001	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	AP002	1985	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	AP013	1957	44220	STORAGE GP INST

BEAVER DAM, WI	<i>Location</i> 220 GOULD STREET BEAVER DAM, WI 53916-1999			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55760			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	BD001	1986	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	BD002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

BELOIT, WI	<i>Location</i> 2426 PRAIRIE AVENUE BELOIT, WI 53511-2600			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55770			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	BE001	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	BE002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	BE013	1984	44220	STORAGE GP INST

DODGEVILLE, WI	<i>Location</i> 410 E. LEFFLER STREET DODGEVILLE, WI 53533-2101			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55775			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DO001	1973	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	DO002	1973	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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EAU CLAIRE, WI	<i>Location</i> 3810 MCINTYRE AVENUE EAU CLAIRE, WI 54703-0523			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5524A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LW151	1978	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

EAU CLAIRE, WI	<i>Location</i> 2005 KEITH STREET EAU CLAIRE, WI 54701-4798			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55785			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	EC001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	EC002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop

ELLSWORTH, WI	<i>Location</i> 121 WEST MAIN STREET ELLSWORTH, WI 54011-5000			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5525A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LW201	1973	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	LW202	1973	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	LW203	1973	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	LW204	1973	44220	STORAGE GP INST

FOND DU LAC, WI	<i>Location</i> 474 FOND DU LAC AVENUE FOND DU LAC, WI 54935-5421			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55805			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	FD001	1988	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	FD002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	FD013	1964	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN

GREEN BAY, WI	<i>Location</i> 2929 HOLMGREN WAY GREEN BAY, WI 54304-4600			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55836			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	GB001	1998	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	GB002	1998	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB

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HURLEY, WI	<i>Location</i> 380 RINGLE DRIVE HURLEY, WI 54534-0038			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5538A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LW301	1991	2140913	OMS/DS/GS AB
LW301	1991	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

JUNCTION CITY, WI	<i>Location</i> 201 COUNTY ROAD JUNCTION CITY, WI 54443-9801			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55840			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	JC001	1978	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
JC002	1978	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

LADYSMITH, WI	<i>Location</i> 819 SUMMIT AVENUE LADYSMITH, WI 54848-1198			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55860			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DY001	1978	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DY002	1978	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

MADISON, WI	<i>Location</i> 2410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE MADISON, WI 53704-4789			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5550D			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LW351	1970	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
LW352	1970	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld	
LW353	1970	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld	

MADISON, WI	<i>Location</i> 1402 SOUTH PARK STREET MADISON, WI 53715-2190			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55865			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	MP001	1954	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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MADISON, WI	<i>Location</i> 1439 WRIGHT STREET MADISON, WI 53704-2592			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55866			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	MW001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
MW002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

MANITOWOC, WI	<i>Location</i> 3125 SOUTH 10TH STREET MANITOWOC, WI 54220-6958			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55886			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	MA001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
MA002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
MA012	1964	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	

MENASHA, WI	<i>Location</i> 993 THIRD STREET MENASHA, WI 54952-3235			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55896			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	ME001	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
ME002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

MILWAUKEE, WI	<i>Location</i> 2372 SOUTH LOGAN AVENUE MILWAUKEE, WI 53207-1799			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55915			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	MI001	1953	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
MI002	1953	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
MI015	1985	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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MILWAUKEE, WI	<i>Location</i> 4850 WEST SILVER SPRING DRIVE MILWAUKEE, WI 53218-3440			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55999			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	300	1957	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
	301	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	302	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	303	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	304	1956	74050	EXCHANGE BRANCH
	305	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	306	1956	72210	DINING FACILITY
	307	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	308	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	309	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	312	1956	2140902	OMS - AB
	313	1956	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	314	1956	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN
	316	1959	44240	FLAM MAT STR IN
	317	1990	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	318	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
319	2004	44230	CONTR HUM WH IN	
400	1954	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
401	1954	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
403	1954	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
404	1962	2140902	OMS - AB	
405	1970	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
406	1970	2140902	OMS - AB	
407	1984	17115	BAND TRAIN BLDG	
408	1989	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

NEENAH, WI	<i>Location</i> 564 JENSEN DRIVE NEENAH, WI 54956-6146			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5512A			
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>	
564	2002	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

ONALASKA, WI	<i>Location</i> W6821 INDUSTRIAL ROAD ONALASKA, WI 54601-0093			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5569A			
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>	
LW611	1985	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

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OSHKOSH, WI	<i>Location</i> 221 NORTH SAWYER STREET OSHKOSH, WI 54901-4299		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 55935		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
OS001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
OS002	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop

PEWAUKEE, WI	<i>Location</i> 619 WEST WISCONSIN AVENUE PEWAUKEE, WI 53072-4270		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 55955		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
PW001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
PW002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

SHEBOYGAN, WI	<i>Location</i> 2913 ERIE AVENUE SHEBOYGAN, WI 53081-3655		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 55985		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
SH001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
SH002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop

STURTEVANT, WI	<i>Location</i> 1855 WISCONSIN STREET (HWY H) STURTEVANT, WI 53177-1800		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 55976		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
ST001	1994	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
ST002	1994	2140901	Org Maint Shop

WAUSAU, WI	<i>Location</i> 825 SOUTH EIGHTH AVENUE WAUSAU, WI 54401-5940		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 5500A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
WI095	1989	44220	STORAGE GP INST

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WAUSAU, WI	<i>Location</i> 1300 SHERMAN STREET WAUSAU, WI 54401-5778			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 55995			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
WU001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
WU002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

**State:** Wyoming

EVANSVILLE, WY	<i>Location</i> 5141 RESERVE DRIVE EVANSVILLE, WY 82636			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5660A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
1	2005	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
1	2005	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

**Pacific**

**State:** American Samoa

PAGO PAGO, AS	<i>Location</i> PO BOX 2508 PAGO PAGO, AS 96799-9998			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> AQ500			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
3	1997	44224	ORG STR BLDG	
644	1989	74050	EXCHANGE BRANCH	

PAGO PAGO, AS	<i>Location</i> BOX 2508 PAGO PAGO, AS 96799-9998			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> AQ500			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
1	1987	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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TAFUNA, AS	<i>Location</i> PO BOX 2508 TAFUNA, AS 96799-9998			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> AQ500			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	21	2005	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
22	2005	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
23	2005	44224	ORG STR BLDG	

**State:** Guam

RADIO BARRIGADA, GU	<i>Location</i> B-61 AMMON AVENUE RADIO BARRIGADA, GU 96913-2208			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> GQ010			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	00B61	2003	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	00B62	2003	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	00B63	2003	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	00B64	2003	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	00B65	2003	44224	ORG STR BLDG
PUMP1	2003	89148	WTR STOR BLDG	

**State:** Hawaii

HILO, HI	<i>Location</i> 470 W. LANIKAULA STREET HILO, HI 96720-4038			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 15900			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1964	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
4	1964	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
6	1978	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

WAILUKU, HI	<i>Location</i> 1686 KAAHUMANU AVENUE WAILUKU, HI 96793-2579			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 15965			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	3	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop
7	1974	74050	EXCHANGE BRANCH	
7	1974	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

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**State:** MP

Puerto Rico, MP	<i>Location</i> PO Box 1490 Puerto Rico, MP MP96910			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> CQ012			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1989	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2	1987	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	3	1987	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
4	1987	74050	EXCHANGE BRANCH	
6	1989	73075	SEP TOIL/SHOWER	

**Southeast**

**State:** Alabama

ANNISTON, AL	<i>Location</i> 3415 MCCLELLAN BLVD ANNISTON, AL 36201-2127			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1510			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1969	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1969	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

BIRMINGHAM, AL	<i>Location</i> 120 Oxmoor Court BIRMINGHAM, AL 35209-6383			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 0154A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	USARC	2000	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

BIRMINGHAM, AL	<i>Location</i> 2110 MONTEVALLO ROAD BIRMINGHAM, AL 35211-4428			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 0192A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2110	2000	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2112	2005	2140901	Org Maint Shop

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BIRMINGHAM, AL	<i>Location</i> 1900 GREEN SPRINGS HIGHWAY BIRMINGHAM, AL 35205-4598			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1532			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
17	1987	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
2	1957	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld	

BIRMINGHAM, AL	<i>Location</i> 1400 GOLDEN ACORN DRIVE BIRMINGHAM, AL 35244-1295			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1533			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1972	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
15	1995	17213	SIM CENTER	
2	1972	17115	BAND TRAIN BLDG	

DOTHAN, AL	<i>Location</i> 507 WESTGATE PARKWAY DOTHAN, AL 36303-2932			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1562			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	DTN01	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
DTN02	1957	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
FLMSH	2000	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

ENTERPRISE, AL	<i>Location</i> 801 MILL AVENUE ENTERPRISE, AL 36330-4058			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1582			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	ENT01	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
ENT02	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

FORT MCCLELLAN, AL	<i>Location</i> 215 REGIMENTAL AVENUE FORT MCCLELLAN, AL 36205-5000			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1520			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1999	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
680	1998	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
681	1994	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

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GORDO, AL	<i>Location</i> 25226 HWY 82 GORDO, AL 35466-2227			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1586			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2	1991	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

HUNTSVILLE, AL	<i>Location</i> 2720 PATTON ROAD SW HUNTSVILLE, AL 35805-4337			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1743			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1984	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1984	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB

JASPER, AL	<i>Location</i> 1010 11TH STREET NE JASPER, AL 35504-8817			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1597			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1977	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1977	2140901	Org Maint Shop

LIVINGSTON, AL	<i>Location</i> 717 North Washington Street LIVINGSTON, AL 35470-5409			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1602			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LIV01	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	LIV02	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop

MOBILE, AL	<i>Location</i> 1900 COMMANDERS DRIVE MOBILE, AL 36615-1402			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 0111A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	MB201	1993	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	MB202	1993	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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MOBILE, AL	<i>Location</i> 1900 HURTEL STREET MOBILE, AL 36605-3296			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1632			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	MOB01	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	MOB02	1959	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
MOB17	1979	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
MOB19	1986	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld	

MONTGOMERY, AL	<i>Location</i> 4050 ATLANTA HIGHWAY MONTGOMERY, AL 36109-2998			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1589			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	MT101	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	MT102	1959	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
MT109	1977	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
STOR1	1996	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

MONTGOMERY, AL	<i>Location</i> 2775 GUNTER PARK DRIVE WEST MONTGOMERY, AL 36109-1000			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1642			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	MT201	1975	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	MT202	1975	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
MT203	1999	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
SOILB	1995	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

OPELIKA, AL	<i>Location</i> 2001 PEPPERELL PARKWAY OPELIKA, AL 36801-5541			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1732			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	OPL01	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	OPL02	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop
OPL04	1981	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
STOR1	2000	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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OPP, AL	<i>Location</i> 107 KINSTON HIGHWAY OPP, AL 36467-3441			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1742			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	OPP01	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

SHEFFIELD, AL	<i>Location</i> 4600 HATCH BLVD SHEFFIELD, AL 35660-1965			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1802			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

TROY, AL	<i>Location</i> 358 ELBA HIGHWAY TROY, AL 36079-5046			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1852			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	TRY01	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	TRY02	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	TRY15	1986	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

TUSCALOOSA, AL	<i>Location</i> 2627 10TH AVENUE TUSCALOOSA, AL 35401-6699			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1872			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	15	2002	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	2	1958	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	STOR1	1996	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld

TUSKEGEE, AL	<i>Location</i> 2202 VA HOSPITAL ROAD TUSKEGEE, AL 36083-5000			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1882			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	TUS01	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	TUS02	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	TUS03	1958	89131	SEW/WST WTR TRT

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**State:** Florida

CLEARWATER, FL	<i>Location</i> 16101 FAIRCHILD AVE. CLEARWATER, FL 33762			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1206A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	3	2004	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
4	2004	89120	PLT/UTIL BLDG	
MAHAN	2004	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

FORT LAUDERDALE, FL	<i>Location</i> 5515 NW 15TH AVENUE FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33309-2799			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12420			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

GAINESVILLE, FL	<i>Location</i> 1125 NE 8TH AVENUE GAINESVILLE, FL 32601-4599			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12425			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1952	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
13	1952	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

GAINESVILLE, FL	<i>Location</i> 1300 NE 8TH AVENUE GAINESVILLE, FL 32601-2599			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12426			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1981	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
SWPBG	1981	89131	SEW/WST WTR TRT	

JACKSONVILLE, FL	<i>Location</i> 751 WEST 41ST STREET JACKSONVILLE, FL 32206-6108			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12435			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	2001	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1957	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	1957	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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JACKSONVILLE, FL	<i>Location</i> 31 PECAN STREET JACKSONVILLE, FL 32211-7875			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12436			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1957	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
20	1957	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	

LAKELAND, FL	<i>Location</i> 905 NORTH INGRAHAM AVENUE LAKELAND, FL 33801-2080			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12445			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1975	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

MIAMI, FL	<i>Location</i> 11700 NW 27TH AVENUE MIAMI, FL 33167-2698			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12460			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
19	1962	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
2	1962	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

MILTON, FL	<i>Location</i> 2781 NW DOGWOOD DRIVE MILTON, FL 32570-3500			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12463			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1986	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1986	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

NORTH FORT MYER, FL	<i>Location</i> 7900 INTERSTATE COURT NORTH FORT MYER, FL 33917			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1282A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	2005	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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OCALA, FL	<i>Location</i> 2803 SE 36TH AVENUE OCALA, FL 34471-6220			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12465			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1974	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1974	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

ORLANDO, FL	<i>Location</i> 8601 AVENUE B ORLANDO, FL 32827-5097			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12212			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	406	1975	2111002	ASF Hangar - AB
457	1975	2111001	ASF Hangar	
459	1975	89131	SEW/WST WTR TRT	

ORLANDO, FL	<i>Location</i> BLDG C, 3000 8th STREET ORLANDO, FL 32827-5199			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12220			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2	1999	2141801	AMSA (Ground)

ORLANDO, FL	<i>Location</i> 3682 WILEY DR. ORLANDO, FL 32824			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12401			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	571	1977	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
572	1977	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	
576	1977	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	

ORLANDO, FL	<i>Location</i> 3701 CORRINE DRIVE ORLANDO, FL 32803-2499			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12475			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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ORLANDO, FL	<i>Location</i> 2800 DOWDEN ROAD ORLANDO, FL 32827-5299			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12476			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1968	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	2003	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	9500	2003	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
9501	2000	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
STORA	2003	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

PALATKA, FL	<i>Location</i> 4300 SAINT JOHNS AVENUE PALATKA, FL 32177-3999			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12485			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

PANAMA CITY, FL	<i>Location</i> 1215 EAST 15TH STREET PANAMA CITY, FL 32405-6131			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12490			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

PENSACOLA, FL	<i>Location</i> 1200 COLLEGE BLVD PENSACOLA, FL 32504-8999			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12495			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	1982	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

PERRINE, FL	<i>Location</i> 13601 S.W. 176th STREET PERRINE, FL 33177-2500			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1272B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1989	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1989	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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ST. PETERSBURG, FL	<i>Location</i> 1420 BEACH DRIVE SE ST. PETERSBURG, FL 33701-5697			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12525			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	1967	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

TALLAHASSEE, FL	<i>Location</i> 222 AUSLEY ROAD TALLAHASSEE, FL 32304-3960			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12575			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1959	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

TAMPA, FL	<i>Location</i> 4815 NORTH HUBERT AVENUE TAMPA, FL 33614-6493			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12415			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1962	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
3	1980	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
4	1995	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

TAMPA, FL	<i>Location</i> 5201 WEST TYSON AVENUE TAMPA, FL 33611-3223			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12419			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1994	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1994	2133001	AMSA Marine-MB	
5	1994	2140916	DS/GS-Adj Bld	

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

**State:** Georgia

ATHENS, GA	<i>Location</i> 2190 WINTERVILLE ROAD ATHENS, GA 30605-2163			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13355			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
XXXX1	1975	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

AUGUSTA, GA	<i>Location</i> 3311 WRIGHTSBORO ROAD AUGUSTA, GA 30909-2898			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13366			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1979	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1979	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
3	1987	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

COLUMBUS, GA	<i>Location</i> 3001 MACON ROAD COLUMBUS, GA 31906-2283			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13800			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

DECATUR, GA	<i>Location</i> 1650 COREY BLVD DECATUR, GA 30032-4864			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13308			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

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DOBBINS AFB, GA	<i>Location</i> BLDG 1011, 1612 HULL PLACE DOBBINS AFB, GA 30069-5102			
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13382			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1011	1977	2111001	ASF Hangar
	1012	1977	1714003	USARC/ASF-MB
	1013	1977	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	1014	1977	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
5	1979	89123	COMPRESS AIR PT	
6	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

DUBLIN, GA	<i>Location</i> 1002 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR DR DUBLIN, GA 31021-5099			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13385			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1984	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1984	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

EAST POINT, GA	<i>Location</i> 2323 DAUPHINE STREET EAST POINT, GA 30344-2597			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13395			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1981	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

FOREST PARK, GA	<i>Location</i> 4984 JONESBORO ROAD FOREST PARK, GA 30297-3535			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13400			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1970	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1970	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	1970	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

Fort Gillem, GA	<i>Location</i> 4790 N. 5th St Fort Gillem, GA 30297-5162			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13015			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
611	1980	2141804	AMSA (AB)	

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

FORT VALLEY, GA	<i>Location</i> 602 NORTH CAMELLIA BLVD FORT VALLEY, GA 31130-5010			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13405			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	1983	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

GAINESVILLE, GA	<i>Location</i> 570 SHALLOWFORD ROAD NW GAINESVILLE, GA 30504-4154			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13415			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

MACON, GA	<i>Location</i> 1690 RIVERSIDE DRIVE MACON, GA 31201-1330			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13445			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1952	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1959	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	
3	1976	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

MORROW, GA	<i>Location</i> 1590 ADAMSON PARKWAY, STE. 400 MORROW, GA 30260			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1381A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	2002	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

PEACHTREE CITY, GA	<i>Location</i> 700 WESTPARK DRIVE, STE 200 PEACHTREE CITY, GA 30269-1498			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 1382A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	2003	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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ROME, GA	<i>Location</i> 2405 REDMOND CIRCLE NW ROME, GA 30165-1978			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13485			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
3	1976	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
4	1981	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

SAVANNAH, GA	<i>Location</i> 1327 EISENHOWER DRIVE SAVANNAH, GA 31406-3999			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13497			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

TIFTON, GA	<i>Location</i> 212 VICTORY DRIVE NORTH TIFTON, GA 31794-4272			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 13505			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

**State: GL**

ORLANDO, GL	<i>Location</i> 3682 WILEY DR. ORLANDO, GL 32824			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 12401			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	574	1977	89111	PWR PLT BLDG

**State: Kentucky**

ALBANY, KY	<i>Location</i> ROUTE 1, BOX 414, HWY 127S ALBANY, KY 42602			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2101B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	21Y43	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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ASHLAND, KY	<i>Location</i> 12410 MIDLAND TRAIL ROAD ASHLAND, KY 41102-9648		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2103A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	2JY38	1979	1714001
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		USARC-Main Bld	
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		Org Maint Shop	

BARDSTOWN, KY	<i>Location</i> 609 LORETTO ROAD BARDSTOWN, KY 40004-2242		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 21915		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	D0001	1961	1714001
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		USARC-Main Bld	
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		Org Maint Shop	
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		USARC - Adj Bld	

CORBIN, KY	<i>Location</i> 1840 CUMBERLAND FALLS HWY CORBIN, KY 40701-2729		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2117A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	21Y46	1972	1714001
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		USARC-Main Bld	

DANVILLE, KY	<i>Location</i> 101 CITATION DRIVE DANVILLE, KY 40422-9200		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2121A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	21Y48	1987	1714001
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		USARC-Main Bld	

FORT KNOX, KY	<i>Location</i> BLDG 5901, 361 MAIN RANGE ROAD FORT KNOX, KY 40121-4163		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 21405		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	LATRI	2006	2141803
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		AMSA (Sub-Shop)	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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FORT THOMAS, KY	<i>Location</i> 75 CARMEL MANOR DRIVE FORT THOMAS, KY 41075-2304			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 21935			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	FL003	1962	2140902	OMS - AB
	FL004	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	FL005	1962	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	FLMSH	2000	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld
	STOR1	2000	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	STOR2	2000	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB

HAZARD, KY	<i>Location</i> 324 VILLAGE LANE HAZARD, KY 41701-9417			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2100B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	21Y60	1980	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

LEXINGTON, KY	<i>Location</i> 1051 RUSSELL CAVE PIKE LEXINGTON, KY 40505-3494			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 21955			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	ACSTR	1999	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld
	FLMSH	1999	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld
	HTPLT	1999	89121	HEAT PLT BLDG
	L0001	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	L0002	1957	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	OXSTR	1995	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld

LEXINGTON, KY	<i>Location</i> 151 Opportunity Way LEXINGTON, KY 40511-2622			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 21960			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	FLMSH	1999	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	LA003	1980	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	LA004	1980	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	STOR1	1997	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	WARE1	1997	2140902	OMS - AB

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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LOUISVILLE, KY	<i>Location</i> 3590 CENTURY DIVISION WAY P-1 LOUISVILLE, KY 40205-5000			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 21965			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	B0001	1950	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	B0002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	B0003	1980	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	B0100	1970	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	B0101	1970	2140901	Org Maint Shop
STOR1	1997	2140902	OMS - AB	
USARC	1997	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

MADISONVILLE, KY	<i>Location</i> 2215 SOUTH MAIN STREET MADISONVILLE, KY 42431-3307			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 21975			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1962	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

MIDDLESBORO, KY	<i>Location</i> 809 N. 19TH STREET MIDDLESBORO, KY 40965-1801			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2158B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
1	1976	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

MOREHEAD, KY	<i>Location</i> 746 WEST MAIN STREET MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1444			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2159A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
21Y73	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

OWENSBORO, KY	<i>Location</i> 7 DUBLIN LANE OWENSBORO, KY 42301-0546			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 21985			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

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PADUCAH, KY	<i>Location</i> 2956 PARK AVENUE PADUCAH, KY 42002-7158			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 21995			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
FLMSH	1999	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

PADUCAH, KY	<i>Location</i> 2001 N. 12TH STREET PADUCAH, KY 42001-2478			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 21996			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1978	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

RICHMOND, KY	<i>Location</i> 597 S. KEENELAND DRIVE RICHMOND, KY 40475-3233			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2172A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	21Y85	1987	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

SOMERSET, KY	<i>Location</i> 2395 RICHARDSON STREET SOMERSET, KY -42501			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2182A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	21Y88	1999	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

**State:** Mississippi

BROOKHAVEN, MS	<i>Location</i> 1336 OLD HWY 51 NE BROOKHAVEN, MS 39601-8017			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 28730			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	BRO01	1990	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
BRO03	1990	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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GREENVILLE, MS	<i>Location</i> 1635 HAMLIN ROAD GREENVILLE, MS 38703-2003		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 28743		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
1	1986	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1986	2140901	Org Maint Shop

GREENWOOD, MS	<i>Location</i> RT 1, BOX 462 GREENWOOD, MS 38930-9624		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 28744		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
2	1980	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
3	1980	2140907	AMSA (Ground)

GULFPORT, MS	<i>Location</i> 215/216 9TH STREET GULFPORT, MS 39501		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 28159		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
215		44230	CONTR HUM WH IN
216		44230	CONTR HUM WH IN

GULFPORT, MS	<i>Location</i> 2720 33RD AVENUE GULFPORT, MS 39501-4848		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 28766		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
GUL01	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
GUL02	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop

HATTIESBURG, MS	<i>Location</i> 36 ACADEMY ROAD HATTIESBURG, MS 39401-7958		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 28780		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
HAT01	1970	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
HAT02	1970	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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JACKSON, MS	<i>Location</i> 180 COMMERCIAL AVENUE JACKSON, MS 39209-3423			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 28785			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	JK101	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
JK102	1959	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

JACKSON, MS	<i>Location</i> 4350 SOUTH DRIVE JACKSON, MS 39209-3998			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 28791			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	JK201	1973	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
JK215	1973	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
STOR1	1999	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld	

JACKSON, MS	<i>Location</i> 502 NORTH STREET JACKSON, MS 39201-1817			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 28793			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	JK301	1994	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

LAUREL, MS	<i>Location</i> 2012 SANDY LANE LAUREL, MS 39443-9085			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 28801			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LA201	1985	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
LA202	1985	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

LYON, MS	<i>Location</i> 30 AIRPORT ROAD LYON, MS 38645-9527			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 28742			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1971	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1971	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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MERIDIAN, MS	<i>Location</i> 5701 OLD US HWY 80 W MERIDIAN, MS 39305-6106			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 28815			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	MER01	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
MER02	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
MER17	1962	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

PASCAGOULA, MS	<i>Location</i> 3622 JEFFERSON AVENUE PASCAGOULA, MS 39563-6244			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 28846			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	PAS01	1979	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
PAS02	1979	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
PAS03	1979	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

STARKVILLE, MS	<i>Location</i> 343 HIGHWAY 12 W. STARKVILLE, MS 39759-3649			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 28875			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

TUPELO, MS	<i>Location</i> 1115 SOUTH GLOSTER STREET TUPELO, MS 38801-6533			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 28905			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

VICKSBURG, MS	<i>Location</i> 1000 LEE STREET VICKSBURG, MS 39180-4958			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 28935			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	VB101	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
VB102	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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VICKSBURG, MS	<i>Location</i> 1265 PORTERS CHAPEL ROAD VICKSBURG, MS 39180-5790		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2893D		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
VB501	1993	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
VB502	1993	2140901	Org Maint Shop

**State:** Missouri

SPRINGFIELD, MO	<i>Location</i> 2235 NORTH FARM ROAD 185 SPRINGFIELD, MO 65802		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 2900A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
LE001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

**State:** North Carolina

ALBEMARLE, NC	<i>Location</i> 1816 EAST MAIN STREET ALBEMARLE, NC 28001-5386		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 37855		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
16	1984	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
2	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
STOR1	1992	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

ASHEVILLE, NC	<i>Location</i> 224 LOUISIANA BLVD ASHEVILLE, NC 28806-3499		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 37875		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
1		1714001	USARC-Main Bld
10	1978	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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BREVARD, NC	<i>Location</i> 306 EAST FRENCH BROAD STREET BREVARD, NC 28712-3410		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 37885		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
12	1992	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop

CHARLOTTE, NC	<i>Location</i> B.1300/1330, 1330 WESTOVER ST. CHARLOTTE, NC 28205-5122			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37895			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	
	<i>Category Code Description</i>			
	1	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	14	1983	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	15	1974	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2	1958	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	4	1958	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld
STOR2	1995	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
STOR3	1995	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
STOR4	2006	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

CONCORD, NC	<i>Location</i> 500 WILSHIRE AVENUE, SW CONCORD, NC 28025-6413		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 37901		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
1	1985	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
STOR1	1995	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

DURHAM, NC	<i>Location</i> 1228 CARROLL STREET DURHAM, NC 27707-1312		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 37915		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
1	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
10	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop
16	1989	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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GARNER, NC	<i>Location</i> 2017 WEST GARNER ROAD GARNER, NC 27529-2619			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37966			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1975	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	10	1975	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	14	1991	2140902	OMS - AB
18	1983	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
2	1975	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

GREENSBORO, NC	<i>Location</i> 1120 NORTH CHURCH STREET GREENSBORO, NC 27401-1008			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37925			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	17	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop

HICKORY, NC	<i>Location</i> 1500 12TH ST DRIVE NW HICKORY, NC 28601-1827			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37940			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	15	1984	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop
STOR1	1992	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

HIGH POINT, NC	<i>Location</i> 156 WEST PARRIS AVENUE HIGH POINT, NC 27262-7821			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37945			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	17	1984	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	3	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop
IMPGD	1991	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

JACKSONVILLE, NC	<i>Location</i> 211 DRUMER-KELLUM ROAD JACKSONVILLE, NC 28546-9349			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 3737C			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	28J32	1985	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

KINSTON, NC	<i>Location</i> 2695 ROUSE ROAD EXT. KINSTON, NC 28504-7328			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37950			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1978	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	16	1989	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2	1978	2140901	Org Maint Shop

LUMBERTON, NC	<i>Location</i> 1400 CARTHAGE ROAD LUMBERTON, NC 28358-3410			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37955			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop

MOREHEAD CITY, NC	<i>Location</i> 410 FISHER STREET MOREHEAD CITY, NC 28557-4297			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37960			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1996	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	5	1997	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

ROCKY MOUNT, NC	<i>Location</i> 804 FAIRVIEW ROAD ROCKY MOUNT, NC 27801-6115			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37975			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	HAZST	1994	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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SALISBURY, NC	<i>Location</i> 1835 JAKE ALEXANDER BLVD, WEST SALISBURY, NC 28147-1144			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37980			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	14	1989	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
16	1984	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
2	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

WILMINGTON, NC	<i>Location</i> 2144 LAKE SHORE DRIVE WILMINGTON, NC 28401-7297			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37985			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1958	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop

Wilmington,, NC	<i>Location</i> 2144 Lakeshore Drive Wilmington,, NC 28401-7297			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37985			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	11	2000	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld

WILSON, NC	<i>Location</i> 4300 AIRPORT DRIVE, NW WILSON, NC 27896-9604			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37987			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1977	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	15	1989	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
2	1977	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

WINSTON-SALEM, NC	<i>Location</i> 1245 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR DR WINSTON-SALEM, NC 27107-1399			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37990			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1951	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	16	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
18	1983	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
6	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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WINTERVILLE, NC	<i>Location</i> 3000 MILL STREET WINTERVILLE, NC 28590			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 37992			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2	2001	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
3	2004	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
4	2004	21412	MAINT STORAGE	

**State:** Puerto Rico

AGUADILLA, PR	<i>Location</i> 509 VICTORIA AVENUE AGUADILLA, PR 00605-3840			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> RQ627			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
16	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
21	1971	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
25	1987	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	

AGUADILLA, PR	<i>Location</i> BLDG 807, CLIFF RD, RAMEY AFB AGUADILLA, PR 00604-0063			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> RQ810			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	10	1954	89111	PWR PLT BLDG
14	1961	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	
807	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
808	1957	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
809	1957	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
810	1986	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BAYAMON, PR	<i>Location</i> RD 167 KM 5.0 HWY 8 BAYAMON, PR 00936-0350			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> RQ677			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
20	1970	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
23	1987	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	
26	1970	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

CAGUAS, PR	<i>Location</i> PINO ST VILLATURABO DEVELOPMNT CAGUAS, PR 00725-6145			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> RQ727			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	15	1973	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	18	1960	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
26	1987	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	

FORT ALLEN, PR	<i>Location</i> BLDGS 323, 324, AND 325 FORT ALLEN, PR 00665-1000			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> RQ401			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
323	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
324	1961	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
325	1961	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

FORT ALLEN, PR	<i>Location</i> ST RD 149 KM 3.7 FORT ALLEN, PR 00665-2814			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> RQ685			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1990	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	17	2002	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	2	1990	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
3	1990	21412	MAINT STORAGE	
7	1990	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	

FORT BUCHANAN, PR	<i>Location</i> BLDG 653, AMSA #161 FORT BUCHANAN, PR 00922-0000			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> RQ740			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
600	1998	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	
653	1948	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	
654	1948	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

PONCE, PR	<i>Location</i> 1950 PONCE BYPASS PONCE, PR 00732-7601			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> RQ777			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	12	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
18	1970	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
25	1957	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	

PUERTO NUEVO, PR	<i>Location</i> 498 BALEARES STREET PUERTO NUEVO, PR -920			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> RQ550			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1969	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	27	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	28	1996	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	29	1996	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	30	1996	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	31	1996	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
32	1996	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	

ROOSEVELT ROADS, PR	<i>Location</i> BLDG 2297, BARNES STREET ROOSEVELT ROADS, PR 00735-3390			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> RQ74A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2	1990	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	3	1990	2133001	AMSA Marine-MB
4	1990	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
5	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

SALINAS, PR	<i>Location</i> #1 FRONT GULF STATION SALINAS, PR 00751-4155			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> RQ827			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	10	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop
16	1973	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
19	1988	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

YAUCO, PR	<i>Location</i> ROAD 127, KM 1.0 YAUCO, PR 00768-0118			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> RQ835			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	15	1981	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	18	1992	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
2	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
20	1963	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	

**State:** South Carolina

AIKEN, SC	<i>Location</i> 1984 WHISKEY ROAD AIKEN, SC 29803-7918			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45555			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1968	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	STOR1	1995	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

CLEMSON, SC	<i>Location</i> 335 ANDERSON HIGHWAY CLEMSON, SC 29631-1567			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45625			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	FLMSH	2000	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

FLORENCE, SC	<i>Location</i> 201 SOUTH CASHUA DRIVE FLORENCE, SC 29501-4091			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45655			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	HAZMA	1993	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
STOR1	1991	2140902	OMS - AB	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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GREENVILLE, SC	<i>Location</i> 2201 LAURENS ROAD GREENVILLE, SC 29607-3299			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45725			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1957	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
STOR1	1994	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
STOR2	1999	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld	

GREENVILLE, SC	<i>Location</i> 814 PERIMETER ROAD GREENVILLE, SC 29605-5797			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45726			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1975	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1975	2140901	Org Maint Shop
4	1975	2140902	OMS - AB	

GREENWOOD, SC	<i>Location</i> 1514 HIGHWAY 221 EAST GREENWOOD, SC 29646-7609			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45745			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	2000	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	14	1957	89131	SEW/WST WTR TRT
2	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
HAZMA	1995	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

MYRTLE BEACH, SC	<i>Location</i> 3392 PHILLIS BLVD MYRTLE BEACH, SC 29577-1534			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45590			
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>	
73044	1996	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

N. CHARLESTON, SC	<i>Location</i> BLDG 3270-1050 REMOUNT ROAD N. CHARLESTON, SC 29406-3516			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45601			
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>	
1	1997	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
OMSMT	1997	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

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NORTH CHARLESTO, SC	<i>Location</i> BLDG 3370, 1050 REMOUNT ROAD NORTH CHARLESTO, SC 29406-3541			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45800			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1974	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1974	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
4	1974	2140902	OMS - AB	

ORANGEBURG, SC	<i>Location</i> 287 JOHN C. CALHOUN DR. SE ORANGEBURG, SC 29115-6209			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45845			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
STOR1	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

PELZER, SC	<i>Location</i> 478 GARRISON ROAD PELZER, SC 29669-9708			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45726			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	88888	2005	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
99999	2005	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

ROCK HILL, SC	<i>Location</i> 515 SOUTH CHERRY ROAD ROCK HILL, SC 29730-3435			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45895			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

SPARTANBURG, SC	<i>Location</i> 1400 W.O. EZELL BLVD SPARTANBURG, SC 29301-1592			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45925			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	FLMST	1993	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
STOR1	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
STOR2	1993	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

YORK, SC	<i>Location</i> 904 WEST LIBERTY STREET YORK, SC 29745-6307			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 45935			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1975	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1975	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
4	1975	2140902	OMS - AB	

**State: Tennessee**

CHATTANOOGA, TN	<i>Location</i> 6703 BONNY OAKS DRIVE BLDG 228 CHATTANOOGA, TN 37421-1092			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 47201			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	228	2000	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	229	2000	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	754	2000	14165	FUEL/POL BLDG
OMSSH	2000	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

CHATTANOOGA, TN	<i>Location</i> 2021 E. 23RD STREET CHATTANOOGA, TN 37404-5896			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 47615			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1953	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
15	1992	2140902	OMS - AB	
2	1955	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

CHATTANOOGA, TN	<i>Location</i> 6510 BONNY OAKS DRIVE CHATTANOOGA, TN 37416-3598			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 47616			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1974	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
12	1999	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
2	1974	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
WARE1	1997	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

CLARKSVILLE, TN	<i>Location</i> 200 DOVER ROAD, Suite 285 CLARKSVILLE, TN 37042			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4786A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
1	1999	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

GREENEVILLE, TN	<i>Location</i> 701 E. BARTON RIDGE ROAD GREENEVILLE, TN 37745-6236			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 47625			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
16	1992	2140902	OMS - AB	
2	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

KNOXVILLE, TN	<i>Location</i> 1334 EAST WEISGARBER ROAD KNOXVILLE, TN 37909-2610			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4746C			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
1	2001	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
2	2001	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

MEMPHIS, TN	<i>Location</i> 2562 AVERY AVENUE MEMPHIS, TN 38112-4898			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 47675			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
15	1992	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld	
2	1958	2140907	AMSA (Ground)	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

MILLINGTON, TN	<i>Location</i> 5722 INTEGRITY DRIVE MILLINGTON, TN 38054			
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4763A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1503	1967	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	1615	1976	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	1702	1985	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	751	1968	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	779	1981	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	786	1988	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

NASHVILLE, TN	<i>Location</i> 160 WHITE BRIDGE ROAD NASHVILLE, TN 37209-4598			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 47726			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1986	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	16	1967	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	17	1967	2141804	AMSA (AB)
	19	1986	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	2	1964	2141801	AMSA (Ground)
	20	1992	2140902	OMS - AB

NASHVILLE, TN	<i>Location</i> 3598 BELL ROAD NASHVILLE, TN 37214-2677			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 47727			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2	2006	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
3	2006	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
4	2006	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

OAK RIDGE, TN	<i>Location</i> 104 E. OAK RIDGE TURNPIKE OAK RIDGE, TN 37830-7225			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 47755			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
18	1992	2140902	OMS - AB	
2	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
3	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

**Southwest**

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

**State:** Arizona

MESA, AZ	<i>Location</i> 7334 ULYSSES AVENUE MESA, AZ 85212-6390			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4855			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	100	2004	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	200	2004	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
300	2004	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
602	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

PHOENIX, AZ	<i>Location</i> 2015 WEST DEER VALLEY ROAD PHOENIX, AZ 85027-2016			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 0499A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
2	1981	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

PHOENIX, AZ	<i>Location</i> 6201 E. OAK STREET PHOENIX, AZ 85008-3494			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4845			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0002	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P0003	1963	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	P0004	1992	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
	P0005	1993	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
P0006	1998	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

TUCSON, AZ	<i>Location</i> 1750 E. 29TH STREET TUCSON, AZ 85713-1989			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4875			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	3	1956	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	4	1992	2140902	OMS - AB
	TSHTR	1956	2140902	OMS - AB
TSTSH	1968	2140902	OMS - AB	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

**State:** Arkansas

ARKADELPHIA, AR	<i>Location</i> #1 AIRPORT DRIVE ARKADELPHIA, AR 71923-8806			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5090			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1977	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

BARLING, AR	<i>Location</i> PO BOX 23610 (BLDG 470) BARLING, AR 72905-2646			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5021			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	B2470	1982	2141801	AMSA (Ground)
	B2471	1982	2141804	AMSA (AB)
	B2474	1992	2140902	OMS - AB
	B2475	1992	2140902	OMS - AB
	B2508	2003	2140902	OMS - AB

BARLING, AR	<i>Location</i> 101 FORT STREET BARLING, AR 72923-2646			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5310			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0100	1989	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

Camden, AR	<i>Location</i> PO Box 3415, HWY 79 North Camden, AR 71701-3415			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5120			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1002	1962	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	P1006	1988	2140902	OMS - AB
	P1007	1949	2140902	OMS - AB

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

CONWAY, AR	<i>Location</i> 1350 THOMAS G WILSON DRIVE CONWAY, AR 72032-9096		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 5862		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
1001	2004	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
1002	2004	2140901	Org Maint Shop
1003	2004	21870	MNT STORAGE DOL

E CAMDEN, AR	<i>Location</i> 2185 HWY 79 N E CAMDEN, AR 71701-9452		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 5120		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P1001	2001	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

EL DORADO, AR	<i>Location</i> 815 WEST 8TH STREET EL DORADO, AR 71730-3685		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 5295		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P1001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

FAYETTEVILLE, AR	<i>Location</i> 1616 N. WOOLSEY STREET FAYETTEVILLE, AR 72703-1854		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 5305		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P0101	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P0102	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P0127	2004	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

FORT SMITH, AR	<i>Location</i> 7900 TAYLOR AVENUE FORT SMITH, AR 72923		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 5021		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
339	1950	2140902	OMS - AB

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

FT. SMITH, AR	<i>Location</i> 9501 BLACK BEAR TRAIL (5708) FT. SMITH, AR 72923			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5021			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	5708	1950	2140902	OMS - AB
5709	1950	2140902	OMS - AB	
5710	1950	2140902	OMS - AB	

HARRISON, AR	<i>Location</i> 601 WEST SHERMAN AVENUE HARRISON, AR 72601-4837			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5345			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1962	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
P1004	1993	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1005	1988	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

HOT SPRINGS, AR	<i>Location</i> 200 RESERVE STREET HOT SPRINGS, AR 71901-4145			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5355			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1944	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
P1001	1944	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
P1005	1993	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1006	1988	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

JONESBORO, AR	<i>Location</i> 1001 S CARAWAY ROAD JONESBORO, AR 72401-4404			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5370			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1974	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1971	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
P1004	1988	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1005	1997	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

LITTLE ROCK, AR	<i>Location</i> 1201 BOND STREET LITTLE ROCK, AR 72202-4298			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5255			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P2001	1951	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P2002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	P2003	1995	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
P2005	1988	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P2008	2002	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

MALVERN, AR	<i>Location</i> 117 INDUSTRIAL ROAD MALVERN, AR 72104-2009			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5280			
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>	
P1002	2000	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

N LITTLE ROCK, AR	<i>Location</i> 8000 CAMP ROBINSON ROAD N LITTLE ROCK, AR 72118-2206			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5265			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1036	2005	73056	SMOKING SHELTER
	1044	2005	74028	PHYS FIT CTR
	1061	2006	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1001	1990	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1979	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	P1007	1943	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
	P1008	1943	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
P1013	2005	17133	VEH MAINT INST	

NO LITTLE ROCK, AR	<i>Location</i> 8001 CAMP ROBINSON ROAD NO LITTLE ROCK, AR 72118-2206			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5265			
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>	
P1011	1988	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld	

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**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

NO. LITTLE ROCK, AR	<i>Location</i> 8001 CAMP ROBINSON ROAD NO. LITTLE ROCK, AR 72118-2206			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5265			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1003	1979	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	P1004	1990	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
P1005	1990	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld	
P1006	1996	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld	

NO. LITTLE ROCK, AR	<i>Location</i> 8001 CAMP ROBINSON ROAD NO. LITTLE ROCK, AR 72118-2206		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 5265		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P1010	1993	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld

PINE BLUFF, AR	<i>Location</i> 1000 NORTH MYRTLE STREET PINE BLUFF, AR 71601-2818			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 5395			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1005	1993	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1006	1988	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

ROUND ROCK, AR	<i>Location</i> 1000 SOUTH IH-35 ROUND ROCK, AR 78681-6641		
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION		
	<i>Site Code</i> 4800A		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
1002	2003	2140901	Org Maint Shop

RUSSELLVILLE, AR	<i>Location</i> 2500 E SECOND STREET RUSSELLVILLE, AR 72801-5376		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 5861		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
R1001	2001	2140901	Org Maint Shop
R1001	2001	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
R1002	2001	2140902	OMS - AB

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**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

**State:** California

BAKERSFIELD, CA	<i>Location</i> 4101 CHESTER AVENUE BAKERSFIELD, CA 93301-1141			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6835			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
3	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BELL, CA	<i>Location</i> 5340 BANDINI BLVD BELL, CA 90201-6499			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6837			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1977	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	321	1964	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	331	1964	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
332	2004	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
334	1988	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

BELL, CA	<i>Location</i> 5600 RICKENBAKER ROAD BELL, CA 90201			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6994			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	5	1943	44220	STORAGE GP INST
	6	1943	44220	STORAGE GP INST
7	1943	44220	STORAGE GP INST	
701	1943	44220	STORAGE GP INST	

CAMP PENDLETON, CA	<i>Location</i> DEL MAR AREA 21, BLDG 210545 CAMP PENDLETON, CA 92055-5000			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6839			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	021A2	1973	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	021A3	1973	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
021A6	1974	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	
021A8	1990	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	

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**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

CONCORD, CA	<i>Location</i> 3225 WILLOW PASS ROAD CONCORD, CA 94519-2314			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6842			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	100	1963	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	101	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop
102	1971	2140902	OMS - AB	
113	1971	2140902	OMS - AB	

FRESNO, CA	<i>Location</i> 5565 E AIRWAYS AVENUE FRESNO, CA 93727-7713			
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY			
	<i>Site Code</i> 0699A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1992	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	R0002	1992	2140901	Org Maint Shop

FRESNO, CA	<i>Location</i> 910 WEST KEARNEY BLVD FRESNO, CA 93706-2517			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6845			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	100	1954	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	101	1954	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
104	2000	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
44240	1993	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	

GARDEN GROVE, CA	<i>Location</i> 7070 PATTERSON DRIVE GARDEN GROVE, CA 92841-1438			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 0683C			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	R0001	1989	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

GARDEN GROVE, CA	<i>Location</i> 11751 WESTERN AVENUE GARDEN GROVE, CA 90680-3440			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6401			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1991	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	6	1999	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
7	1954	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
8	1991	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

LONG BEACH, CA	<i>Location</i> 3800 WILLOW STREET LONG BEACH, CA 90822-1002			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6860			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	3	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop
44240	1993	2140902	OMS - AB	

LOS ALAMITOS, CA	<i>Location</i> 10541 CALLE LEE, SUITE 101 LOS ALAMITOS, CA 90720-2541			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6511			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
R0001	1993	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

LOS ANGELES, CA	<i>Location</i> 1250 FEDERAL AVENUE LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-3903			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6866			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	3	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop
5	1957	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

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**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

MARINA, CA	<i>Location</i> 17425 IMJIN ROAD MARINA, CA 93933-6100			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6628			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	700	1981	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	701	1990	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
704	1993	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
705	1990	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	

MOFFETT FIELD, CA	<i>Location</i> 153 DAILEY ROAD MOFFETT FIELD, CA 94035-1000			
	<i>Ownership</i> OTHER INGRANTS			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6270			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	146	1965	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	152	1965	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
153	1965	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
154	1965	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
155	1965	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA	<i>Location</i> 1776 OLD MIDDLEFIELD WAY MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94043-1809			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6880			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	100	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	101	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	105	1975	2140902	OMS - AB
	106	1975	2140902	OMS - AB
	107	1975	2140902	OMS - AB
	108	1975	2140902	OMS - AB
	109	1975	2140902	OMS - AB
	110	1974	2140902	OMS - AB
	111	1974	2140902	OMS - AB
113	1991	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	

OAKLAND, CA	<i>Location</i> 2475-A WEST 12TH STREET OAKLAND, CA 94607-5025			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6878			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
762	1955	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
780	1955	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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OAKLAND, CA	<i>Location</i> 2400 ENGINEER ROAD OAKLAND, CA 94607-5101			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6879			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1060	1957	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	1064	1958	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	1068	1957	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	1070	1957	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	1071	1960	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	1072	1957	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
	1074	1970	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
1084	1965	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
1086	1965	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
1101	1958	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

PASADENA, CA	<i>Location</i> 655 WESTMINSTER DRIVE PASADENA, CA 91105-1512			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6690			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	217	1957	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	220	1959	2140902	OMS - AB
230	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
232	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

PORT HUENEME, CA	<i>Location</i> 151 36TH AVE. PORT HUENEME, CA 93043-4301			
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6961			
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>	
OPH41	2000	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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RIVERSIDE, CA	<i>Location</i> 14945 4TH STREET RIVERSIDE, CA 92518-1829			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6777			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2448	1997	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	2449	1997	2140902	OMS - AB
	2500	1998	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
	2506	1955	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2507	1955	2140902	OMS - AB
	2508	1955	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	2509	1955	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	2510	1955	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	2511	1955	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	2512	1955	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	2513	1955	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	2514	1955	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	2517	1955	2140902	OMS - AB
	2518	1955	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	2519	1955	44224	ORG STR BLDG
	2560	1955	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2603	2001	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2604	1997	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	2605	1997	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2606	1997	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2608	1997	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2996	1997	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	2998	1997	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	548	1997	2140902	OMS - AB
	549	1997	2140902	OMS - AB
	550	1997	2140901	Org Maint Shop

Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

SACRAMENTO, CA	<i>Location</i> 6270 MIDWAY STREET SACRAMENTO, CA 95828-0907			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6767			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	640	1999	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	650	1986	72210	DINING FACILITY
	650	1986	72010	ARMY LODGING
	652	1964	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	653	1999	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	654	1999	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	655	1999	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	662	1990	1714007	RTS - Maint
	669	1990	74069	CMTY FIT CENTER
681	1956	1714009	RTS - Adj Bld	
682	1965	1714009	RTS - Adj Bld	

SAN BERNARDINO, CA	<i>Location</i> 296 EAST THIRD STREET SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92410-4804			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6890			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1953	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	3	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	44240	1993	2140902	OMS - AB
6	1993	2140902	OMS - AB	

SAN DIEGO, CA	<i>Location</i> 11620 SORRENTO VALLEY ROAD SAN DIEGO, CA 92121-1011			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 0600A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
1	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
1	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

SAN DIEGO, CA	<i>Location</i> 7747 OPPORTUNITY ROAD SAN DIEGO, CA 92111-2213			
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY			
	<i>Site Code</i> 0698A			
<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>	
1	1988	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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SAN DIEGO, CA	<i>Location</i> 2400 ADMIRAL BAKER ROAD SAN DIEGO, CA 92120-2325			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6895			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
3	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
5	1993	2140902	OMS - AB	

SAN JOSE, CA	<i>Location</i> 155 W. HEDDING STREET SAN JOSE, CA 95110-1707			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6900			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	100	1954	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
101	1954	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
102	1954	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
103	1957	2140902	OMS - AB	

SAN PABLO, CA	<i>Location</i> 2600 CASTRO ROAD SAN PABLO, CA 94806-3164			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6905			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	100	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
101	1959	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

SANTA BARBARA, CA	<i>Location</i> 3227 STATE STREET SANTA BARBARA, CA 93105-3328			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6910			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
3	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

SHERMAN OAKS, CA	<i>Location</i> 5161 SEPULVEDA BLVD SHERMAN OAKS, CA 91403-1155			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6945			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	2	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
3	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
5	1974	2140902	OMS - AB	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

SOUTH EL MONTE, CA	<i>Location</i> 1200 NORTH POTRERO AVENUE SOUTH EL MONTE, CA 91733-3064			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6425			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	10	1984	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	3	1954	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
6	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
8	1984	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

TRAVIS AFB, CA	<i>Location</i> 550 AIRLIFT DRIVE, BLDG 350 TRAVIS AFB, CA 94535-2426			
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6993			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
350	1970	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

TUSTIN, CA	<i>Location</i> 2345 BARRANCA PARKWAY TUSTIN, CA 92606-5016			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6908			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1	1964	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
2	1964	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

UPLAND, CA	<i>Location</i> 1284 EAST 7TH STREET UPLAND, CA 91786-5532			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6931			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
2	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	
3	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

VALLEJO, CA	<i>Location</i> 120 MINI DRIVE VALLEJO, CA 94589-1771			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6935			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	100	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
101	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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VALLEJO, CA	<i>Location</i> 1480 RAILROAD AVE. VALLEJO, CA 94592-1019			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6991			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1294	1970	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	1296	1970	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	1298	2005	2133001	AMSA Marine-MB
	573	1990	17211	SIM BLD NON-MOT
	734	1941	89113	SUB/SWIT STA BD
	736	1941	89113	SUB/SWIT STA BD
A-272	1942	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	
A-279	1942	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC	

VAN NUYS, CA	<i>Location</i> 6357 WOODLEY AVENUE VAN NUYS, CA 91406-6496			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 6497			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	251	1959	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	254	1979	89144	WTR SUP BLD NP
	256	1993	2140910	AMSA - Adj Bld

VICTORVILLE, CA	<i>Location</i> 13746 ALERT ROAD VICTORVILLE, CA 92394			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 0628A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	761	2001	1714004	USARC/ASF-AB
771	2001	1714003	USARC/ASF-MB	

VICTORVILLE, CA	<i>Location</i> 13235 POL ACCESS RD. VICTORVILLE, CA 92394-7954			
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY			
	<i>Site Code</i> 0697A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	521	1970	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	533	1970	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	551	1970	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
552	1970	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

**State:** Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, LA	<i>Location</i> 1735 FOSS STREET BATON ROUGE, LA 70802-3598			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 22815			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P2001	1994	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P2002	1951	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
P2003	1991	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P2004	1991	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

BATON ROUGE, LA	<i>Location</i> 8453 VETERANS MEMORIAL BLVD BATON ROUGE, LA 70807-4085			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 22816			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	P1003	1961	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	P1004	1959	14166	DISPATCH BLDG
P1005	1959	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1006	1991	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1007	1991	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

BOGALUSA, LA	<i>Location</i> 111 WALKER STREET BOGALUSA, LA 70427-1999			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 22820			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P1003	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1004	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

BOSSIER CITY, LA	<i>Location</i> 300 MILLER ROAD BOSSIER CITY, LA 71112-2596			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 22950			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1973	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1973	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P1003	1991	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1005	1990	2140902	OMS - AB	

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

HAMMOND, LA	<i>Location</i> 1290 SW RAILROAD AVENUE HAMMOND, LA 70403-5045			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 22845			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1003	1962	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1005	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

HOUMA, LA	<i>Location</i> 125 MOFFETT ROAD HOUMA, LA 70363-5483			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 22848			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1003	1962	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1004	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

LAFAYETTE, LA	<i>Location</i> 1640 SURREY STREET LAFAYETTE, LA 70508-2099			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 22850			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	L1101	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	L1102	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop
L1105	1961	2140902	OMS - AB	
L1106	1991	2140902	OMS - AB	

LAKE CHARLES, LA	<i>Location</i> 2300 TENTH STREET LAKE CHARLES, LA 70601-6648			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 22855			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1958	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1003	1991	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1004	1990	2140902	OMS - AB	

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

MONROE, LA	<i>Location</i> 5101 SQUADRON ROAD MONROE, LA 71203-6205			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 22885			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1973	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

NEW ORLEANS, LA	<i>Location</i> BLDG 6012 A, 4400 DAUPHINE ST NEW ORLEANS, LA 70146-7650			
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY			
	<i>Site Code</i> 2264B			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE101	1977	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

New Orleans, LA	<i>Location</i> 5030 Leroy Johnson Drive New Orleans, LA 70146-3602			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 22835			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P2002	1960	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	P2003	1991	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	P2004	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	P2005	1999	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	P3001	1968	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P3002	1968	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	P3003	1968	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	P3004	1997	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	P3005	1990	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	P3006	1998	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

SHREVEPORT, LA	<i>Location</i> 1554 AIRPORT DRIVE SHREVEPORT, LA 71107-7296			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 22946			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1948	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

**State:** New Mexico

ALBUQUERQUE, NM	<i>Location</i> 400 WYOMING BLVD ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87123-1093			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 35855			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1981	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	P1002	1951	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	P1003	1987	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	P1005	1951	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	P1007	1981	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	P1008	1995	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
	P1009	1962	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
P1010	1991	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	

ARTESIA, NM	<i>Location</i> 1213 W. RICHEY AVENUE ARTESIA, NM 88210-3428			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 35865			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	P1003	1961	2140902	OMS - AB

LAS CRUCES, NM	<i>Location</i> 1300 W BROWN ROAD LAS CRUCES, NM 88005-3047			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 35895			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	P1004	1991	2140902	OMS - AB
	P1008	1959	2140902	OMS - AB

SANTA FE, NM	<i>Location</i> 43A BATAAN BLVD (ARNG CPLX) SANTA FE, NM 87508-4695			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 35935			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1994	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1994	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

SILVER CITY, NM	<i>Location</i> 500 PINE STREET SILVER CITY, NM 88062-1136		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 35925		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

**State:** NV

LAS VEGAS, NV	<i>Location</i> 2901 E SAHARA AVENUE LAS VEGAS, NV 89104-4123		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 32775		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
100	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
101	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
111	1978	2140902	OMS - AB

LAS VEGAS, NV	<i>Location</i> 5095 RANGE ROAD LAS VEGAS, NV 89115-1902		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 32778		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
1032	1999	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
1033	1999	2140901	Org Maint Shop
1034	1999	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

**State:** Oklahoma

ADA, OK	<i>Location</i> 704 N. COUNTRY CLUB ROAD ADA, OK 74820-2481		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 40805		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1003	1963	2140902	OMS - AB

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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ANTLERS, OK	<i>Location</i> 709 SW C STREET ANTLERS, OK 74523-3861			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 40825			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P1004	1963	2140902	OMS - AB	

ARDMORE, OK	<i>Location</i> 909 S. COMMERCE ARDMORE, OK 73401-5091			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 40830			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P1005	1998	2140902	OMS - AB	

BARTLESVILLE, OK	<i>Location</i> 321 NE WASHINGTON BLVD BARTLESVILLE, OK 74006-2894			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 40835			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1101	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1102	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BROKEN ARROW, OK	<i>Location</i> 1101 N. 6TH STREET, SUITE 1 BROKEN ARROW, OK 74012-2041			
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4010A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	PE001	1979	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
PE002	1979	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
PE003	1979	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	

CHICKASHA, OK	<i>Location</i> 2001 W. Iowa Avenue CHICKASHA, OK 73018-2735			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 40840			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P1004	1963	2140902	OMS - AB	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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CLINTON, OK	<i>Location</i> 1720 Opal Street CLINTON, OK 73601-5118		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 40845		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
P1001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1005	1963	2140902	OMS - AB

ENID, OK	<i>Location</i> 116 W. OXFORD ENID, OK 73702-1225		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 40860		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
P1001	1964	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1964	2140901	Org Maint Shop

LAWTON, OK	<i>Location</i> 900 CACHE ROAD LAWTON, OK 73503-5405		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 40865		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1003	1992	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
P1004	1992	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

MCALESTER, OK	<i>Location</i> 1016 E. SOUTH STREET MCALESTER, OK 74502-0925		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 40875		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

MIAMI, OK	<i>Location</i> 104 5TH AVENUE NE MIAMI, OK 74354-4836		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 40885		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1004	1963	21470	OIL STR BLDG

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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MUSKOGEE, OK	<i>Location</i> 1806 N. YORK STREET MUSKOGEE, OK 74403-1445			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 40895			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P1005	1996	2140902	OMS - AB	

NORMAN, OK	<i>Location</i> 1507 W. LINDSEY NORMAN, OK 73059			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 40908			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P2001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P2002	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK	<i>Location</i> 2101 NE 36TH STREET OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73111-5302			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 40915			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1951	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1956	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P1005	1992	2140902	OMS - AB	

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK	<i>Location</i> 3021 W. RENO AVENUE OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73107-6189			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 40916			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P2001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P2002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P2005	1992	2140902	OMS - AB	
P2006	1988	2140902	OMS - AB	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OK	<i>Location</i> 5316 S. DOUGLAS BLVD OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73150-9704			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 40917			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1024	1980	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	P1001	1974	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
	P1002	1974	2140907	AMSA (Ground)
	P1003	1974	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	P1004	1986	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
	P1005	1993	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld
P1006	1988	2140902	OMS - AB	
P1035	1974	2140902	OMS - AB	
P1036	1974	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld	

OKMULGEE, OK	<i>Location</i> 608 S. OHIO STREET OKMULGEE, OK 74447-6199			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 40926			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop

PONCA CITY, OK	<i>Location</i> 805 W. HARTFORD AVENUE PONCA CITY, OK 74601-1127			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 40935			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

STILLWATER, OK	<i>Location</i> 2715 N. WASHINGTON STREET STILLWATER, OK 74074-1599			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 40965			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

**State:** Texas

ABILENE, TX	<i>Location</i> 4300 S. TREADWAY ABILENE, TX 79602-7898		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 48575		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	P1001	1958	1714001
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		USARC-Main Bld	
P1002	1979	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB

ALICE, TX	<i>Location</i> 100 STADIUM ROAD ALICE, TX 78332-6829		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 48585		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	P1001	1959	1714001
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		USARC-Main Bld	
P1002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1004	1981	2140902	OMS - AB
P1005	1981	2140902	OMS - AB

AMARILLO, TX	<i>Location</i> 2801 DUNIVIEW CIRCLE AMARILLO, TX 79109-7219		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 48595		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	P1001	1959	1714001
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		USARC-Main Bld	
P1002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1030	1995	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD

AUSTIN, TX	<i>Location</i> 4601 FAIRVIEW DRIVE AUSTIN, TX 78731-5398		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 48605		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	A1001	1951	1714101
		<i>Category Code Description</i>	
		AFRC - Main Bld	
A1002	1955	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
A1003	1996	1714202	AFRC (ARNG)-AB

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

BEAUMONT, TX	<i>Location</i> 3020 COLLEGE STREET BEAUMONT, TX 77701-4694			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48625			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1990	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1990	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	P1003	1990	2140902	OMS - AB
P1004	1990	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	
P1005	1978	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB	

BROWNSVILLE, TX	<i>Location</i> 340 PORTER STREET BROWNSVILLE, TX 78520-4937			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48635			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1987	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1003	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

BRYAN, TX	<i>Location</i> 511 CARSON STREET BRYAN, TX 77801-1398		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 48645		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P1001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1958	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB

CONROE, TX	<i>Location</i> 4724 S. PKWY (MONTGOMERY AIR) CONROE, TX 77303-2298			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48180			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P0100	1994	21116	HGR SHOP SPACE
	P0100	1994	1714003	USARC/ASF-MB
	P0100	1994	21114	AC MAINT BAY
	P0101	1994	2140901	Org Maint Shop
	P0102	1994	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	P0103	1994	2140902	OMS - AB
P0155	1992	89144	WTR SUP BLD NP	

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CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	<i>Location</i> 1430 DIMMIT DR, SUITE 155 CORPUS CHRISTI, TX 78419-5700		
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY		
	<i>Site Code</i> 4818B		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
N1721	1966	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
N1722	1966	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB

CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	<i>Location</i> 4722 MCARDLE ROAD CORPUS CHRISTI, TX 78411-3905		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 48655		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P1001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1960	2140901	Org Maint Shop

DALLAS, TX	<i>Location</i> 4900 S. LANCASTER ROAD DALLAS, TX 75216-7499		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 48665		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P1001	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1957	2140901	Org Maint Shop

DALLAS, TX	<i>Location</i> 10031 E. NORTHWEST HIGHWAY DALLAS, TX 75238-4301		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 48675		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
P2001	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P2002	1957	2140912	OMS/DS/GS MB

DENTON, TX	<i>Location</i> 800 N LOOP 288 DENTON, TX 76201-3698		
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY		
	<i>Site Code</i> 4896B		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
PE101	2000	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

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EL PASO, TX	<i>Location</i> 6906 DELTA DRIVE EL PASO, TX 79986-5598		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 48685		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
1007	1998	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1959	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

GRAND PRAIRIE, TX	<i>Location</i> 310 ARMED FORCES DRIVE GRAND PRAIRIE, TX 75051			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48941			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	D5000	1978	14113	ACCESS CNT FAC
	D5001	1976	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	D5002	1976	2140902	OMS - AB
	D5003	1989	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5004	1982	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5005	1991	2140902	OMS - AB
	D5006	1991	2140902	OMS - AB
	D5007	1991	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5008	1988	2140902	OMS - AB
	D5009	1986	2140902	OMS - AB
	D5012	1985	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5015	1983	2140913	OMS/DS/GS AB
	D5016	1967	2140912	OMS/DS/GS MB
	D5018	1959	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5022	1976	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5023	1981	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5024	1985	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5025	1942	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5037	1986	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5038	1986	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5045	1988	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5046	1983	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5052	1968	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5056	1968	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5057	1978	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	D5065	1983	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
D5066	1987	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
D5067	1942	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
D5070	1980	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

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HARLINGEN, TX	<i>Location</i> 1300 TEEGE AVENUE HARLINGEN, TX 78550-4630		
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY		
	<i>Site Code</i> 4837B		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
PE201	1981	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
PE202	1981	2140909	AMSA Sub-Shop
PE203	1981	1714102	AFRC - Adj Bld

HOUSTON, TX	<i>Location</i> 1850 OLD SPANISH TRAIL HOUSTON, TX 77054-2025		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 48745		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
P1001	1983	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1951	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
P1004	1951	17213	SIM CENTER

HOUSTON, TX	<i>Location</i> 7077 PERIMETER PARK DRIVE HOUSTON, TX 77041-4018		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 48746		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
P2001	1978	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P2002	1987	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P2002	1987	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P2003	1978	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
P2035	1987	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld

HUNTSVILLE, TX	<i>Location</i> 2257 SAM HOUSTON AVENUE HUNTSVILLE, TX 77340-5147		
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED		
	<i>Site Code</i> 48755		
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>
	<i>Category Code Description</i>		
1032	2000	73056	SMOKING SHELTER
P1001	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1977	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

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Presented in Region, State, and City Order

KINGSVILLE, TX	<i>Location</i> BLDG 3731 MOFFETT AVENUE KINGSVILLE, TX 78363-5016			
	<i>Ownership</i> PERMIT, AIR FORCE OR NAVY			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48971			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	3731	2001	1714101	AFRC - Main Bld
3789	2001	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

LAREDO, TX	<i>Location</i> FORT MCINTOSH (BLDG T-50) LAREDO, TX 78040-4343			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48705			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1957	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1959	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	P1003	1989	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
P1004		1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	
P1005	1956	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

LUBBOCK, TX	<i>Location</i> 301 E. REGIS, SUITE 1107 LUBBOCK, TX 79403-1107			
	<i>Ownership</i> OTHER INGRANTS			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4876A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	PE201	1981	1714201	AFRC (ARNG)-MB
PE202	1981	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

LUFKIN, TX	<i>Location</i> RR 16 BOX 1019 LUFKIN, TX 75901-9218			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4898A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
P1001	2002	1714001	USARC-Main Bld	

MARSHALL, TX	<i>Location</i> 1209 PINECREST DRIVE EAST MARSHALL, TX 75670-7355			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48775			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

MCALLEN, TX	<i>Location</i> 600 S. 2D STREET MCALLEN, TX 78501-2810			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48785			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1959	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1004	1980	2140902	OMS - AB	
P1005	1980	2140902	OMS - AB	

MESQUITE, TX	<i>Location</i> 612 E. DAVIS STREET MESQUITE, TX 75149-4798			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48790			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop

MIDLAND, TX	<i>Location</i> 2414 WINDECKER STREET MIDLAND, TX 79711-0197			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48793			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1004	1963	21470	OIL STR BLDG	
P1030	1963	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld	

PARIS, TX	<i>Location</i> 1355 SE 24TH STREET PARIS, TX 75460-7999			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48795			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1964	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1964	2140901	Org Maint Shop

PASADENA, TX	<i>Location</i> 3105 SAN AUGUSTINE AVENUE PASADENA, TX 77503-2593			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48800			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1963	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1963	2140901	Org Maint Shop

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

RIO GRANDE CITY, TX	<i>Location</i> 222 EAST HIGHWAY 83 RIO GRANDE CITY, TX 78582-4699			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48825			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1960	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	
P1004	1963	2140902	OMS - AB	

ROUND ROCK, TX	<i>Location</i> 1000 SOUTH IH-35 ROUND ROCK, TX 78681-6641			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4800A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	1001	2003	1714001	USARC-Main Bld

SAN ANTONIO, TX	<i>Location</i> 432 BOSWELL STREET SAN ANTONIO, TX 78214-2499			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48830			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1962	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

SAN ANTONIO, TX	<i>Location</i> 600 CALLAGHAN ROAD SAN ANTONIO, TX 78228-6699			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48831			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P2001	1965	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P2002	1965	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	

SAN MARCOS, TX	<i>Location</i> 631 E. HOPKINS STREET SAN MARCOS, TX 78666-6398			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48835			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

SEAGOVILLE, TX	<i>Location</i> 701 W. SIMONDS ROAD SEAGOVILLE, TX 75159-3201			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48837			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1979	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1991	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	P1003	1981	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB
	P1004	1979	2140905	OMS/AMSA AB
	P1006	1991	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
	P1007	1974	1714002	USARC - Adj Bld
P1042	1991	17122	RANGE OPNS BLDG	
P1043	1991	17170	GAS CHAMBER	
P1050	1991	73075	SEP TOIL/SHOWER	

SINTON, TX	<i>Location</i> 1000 S. SAN PATRICO SINTON, TX 78387-1310			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48845			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1961	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1961	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

TEXARKANA, TX	<i>Location</i> 2800 W. 15TH STREET TEXARKANA, TX 75501-4193			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48855			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1958	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
P1002	1958	2140904	OMS/AMSA MB	
P1004	1963	21470	OIL STR BLDG	

TYLER, TX	<i>Location</i> 13621 HWY 110 SOUTH TYLER, TX 75713-0129			
	<i>Ownership</i> LEASE, OFF INSTALLATION			
	<i>Site Code</i> 4889A			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	LE101	1986	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
LE103	1986	2140901	Org Maint Shop	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

**INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Presented in Region, State, and City Order

VICTORIA, TX	<i>Location</i> 406 N. BEN JORDON STREET VICTORIA, TX 77901-8637			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48865			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1966	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1966	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1004	1981	2140902	OMS - AB	
P1005	1981	2140902	OMS - AB	

WACO, TX	<i>Location</i> 2000 N. NEW ROAD WACO, TX 76707-1099			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48875			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1956	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1959	2140901	Org Maint Shop

WICHITA FALLS, TX	<i>Location</i> 3315 9TH STREET WICHITA FALLS, TX 76308-1799			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48895			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1964	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1964	2140901	Org Maint Shop

YOAKUM, TX	<i>Location</i> 705 YOAKUM STREET YOAKUM, TX 77995-1932			
	<i>Ownership</i> ARMY OWNED			
	<i>Site Code</i> 48915			
	<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Category Code</i>	<i>Category Code Description</i>
	P1001	1962	1714001	USARC-Main Bld
	P1002	1962	2140901	Org Maint Shop
P1005	1981	2140902	OMS - AB	
P1006	1981	2140902	OMS - AB	

*Source: IFS Glossary (courtesy of Ray Tyner, Contractor with Jones Technologies, Inc., IMCOM-ARO).*

## APPENDIX B. U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER STANDARD PLANS

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*Source: USACE Archives, Alexandria, VA, Microfilm Boxes 24-29*

# ARMORY - TWO UNIT ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS

Department of the Army  
Office of the Chief of  
Engineers, Washington, DC

DRAWING SCHEDULE		DRAWING SCHEDULE	
BRICK MASONRY UNIT BACKED		CONCRETE BLOCK	
DRAWING SHEET NO	TITLE	DRAWING SHEET NO	TITLE
29-06-00	1 LEGEND AND DRAWING SCHEDULE	29-06-00	1 LEGEND AND DRAWING SCHEDULE
2	2 FOUNDATION AND BASEMENT PLAN	2	2 FOUNDATION AND BASEMENT PLAN
3	3 FIRST FLOOR PLAN	3	3 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
4	4 SECOND FLOOR PLAN	4	4 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
5	5 ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS	5	5 ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS
6	6 WALL SECTIONS	6	6 WALL SECTIONS
7	7 DOOR AND WINDOW DETAILS	7	7 DOOR AND WINDOW DETAILS
8	8 FOUNDATION PLAN AND DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)	8	8 FOUNDATION PLAN AND DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)
9	9 FIRST FLOOR PLAN AND DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)	9	9 FIRST FLOOR PLAN AND DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)
10	10 2ND FLOOR & HIGH ROOF FRAMING PLAN (STRUCT'L)	10	10 2ND FLOOR & HIGH ROOF FRAMING PLAN (STRUCT'L)
11	11 TYPICAL STEEL DETAILS - STRUCTURAL	11	11 TYPICAL STEEL DETAILS - STRUCTURAL
12	12 PLUMBING - FOUNDATION & BASEMENT PLAN	12	12 PLUMBING - FOUNDATION & BASEMENT PLAN
13	13 PLUMBING - FIRST FLOOR PLAN	13	13 PLUMBING - FIRST FLOOR PLAN
14	14 PLUMBING - 2ND FLOOR, HIGH ROOF AND ROOF PLAN	14	14 PLUMBING - 2ND FLOOR, HIGH ROOF AND ROOF PLAN
15	15 HEATING - BASEMENT PLAN - SECTIONS-DETAILS	15	15 HEATING - BASEMENT PLAN - SECTIONS-DETAILS
16	16 HEATING - FIRST FLOOR PLAN - SECTIONS-DETAILS	16	16 HEATING - FIRST FLOOR PLAN - SECTIONS-DETAILS
17	17 HEATING - SECOND FLOOR PLAN - SECTIONS-DETAILS	17	17 HEATING - SECOND FLOOR PLAN - SECTIONS-DETAILS
18	18 ELECTRICAL - BASEMENT PLAN & DETAILS	18	18 ELECTRICAL - BASEMENT PLAN & DETAILS
19	19 ELECTRICAL - FIRST FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS	19	19 ELECTRICAL - FIRST FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS
20	20 ELECTRICAL - SECOND FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS	20	20 ELECTRICAL - SECOND FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS

MATERIALS LEGEND			
	BRICK		WOOD
	GLAZED STRUCTURAL FACING UNITS		INSULATION
	EARTH		ACOUSTICAL MATERIAL
	GRAVEL FILL		METAL (SECTION)
	CONCRETE		CEMENT
	CONCRETE BLOCK		

ABBREVIATIONS					
sk	Sketch	exp	Expansion	max	Maximum
CL	Center Line	ext	Exterior	MET	Metal Thickness
CT	Centerline	Fin	Finish	min	Minimum
col	Column	F.D.	Floor Deck	Pl	Plate
cc	Clearance	Fl	Floor	Plat	Plate
clm	Clearance	gab	Garage	rand	Randolph
cmr	Construction	gls	Glass	RD	Road Deck
D.S.	Down Spout	GRU	Gravel Structure	Sec	Section
DF	Drinking Fountain	Flg	Flaming	sh	Sheet
ele	Electric	ht	Height	str	Strength
el	Elevation	J	Joint	str	Structural

**NOTES**

Please see sheet 29-06-01 for Brick Masonry and Detail or Concrete Block wall construction. For details of specific masonry construction, see applicable drawings.

Notes at 1/2", 3/4" or 1" nominal thickness are dimensioned 1/2", 3/4", or 1" respectively.

At the option of the contractor terra cotta units may be used for partitions and window sills in brick masonry construction. Where required, the units shall be installed on exposed face.

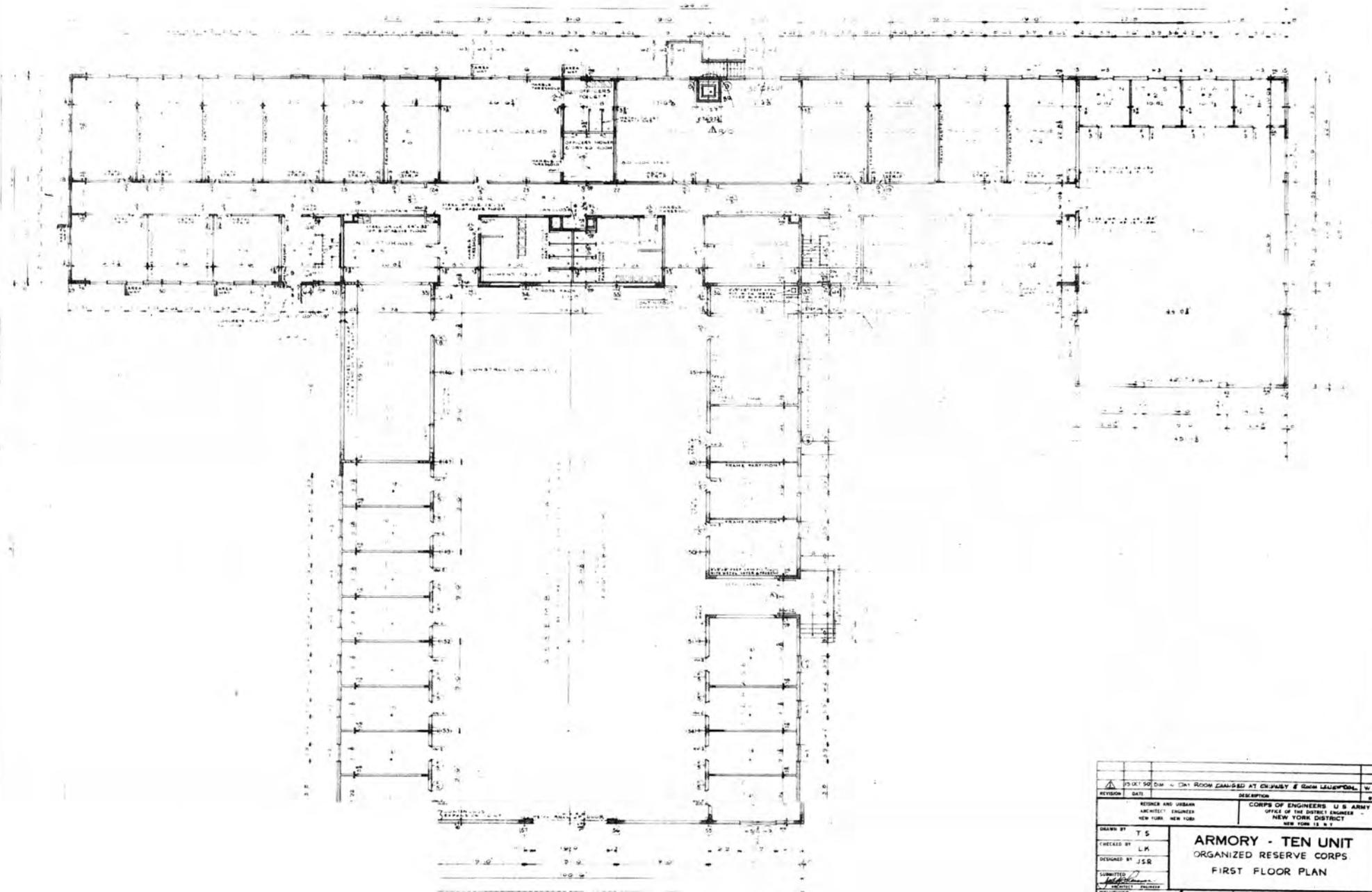
Vertical Masonry Heights:  
 Paria 5 Courses (6')  
 Concrete Block 5 Courses (6')

REVISION		DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	1/23		GENERAL REVISIONS
DESIGNED BY		ARCHITECTS	
STROBE & SALAMAN		STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS	
KEEY & HUNT		MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	
DRAWN BY		M. U.	
CHECKED BY		H. P.	
APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR RESERVE AND		SCALE NO. SCALE (SEE PG. 22)	
DATE		DRAWING NO.	

ORGANIZED RESERVE CORP  
ARMORY - TWO UNIT  
LEGEND AND DRAWING SC



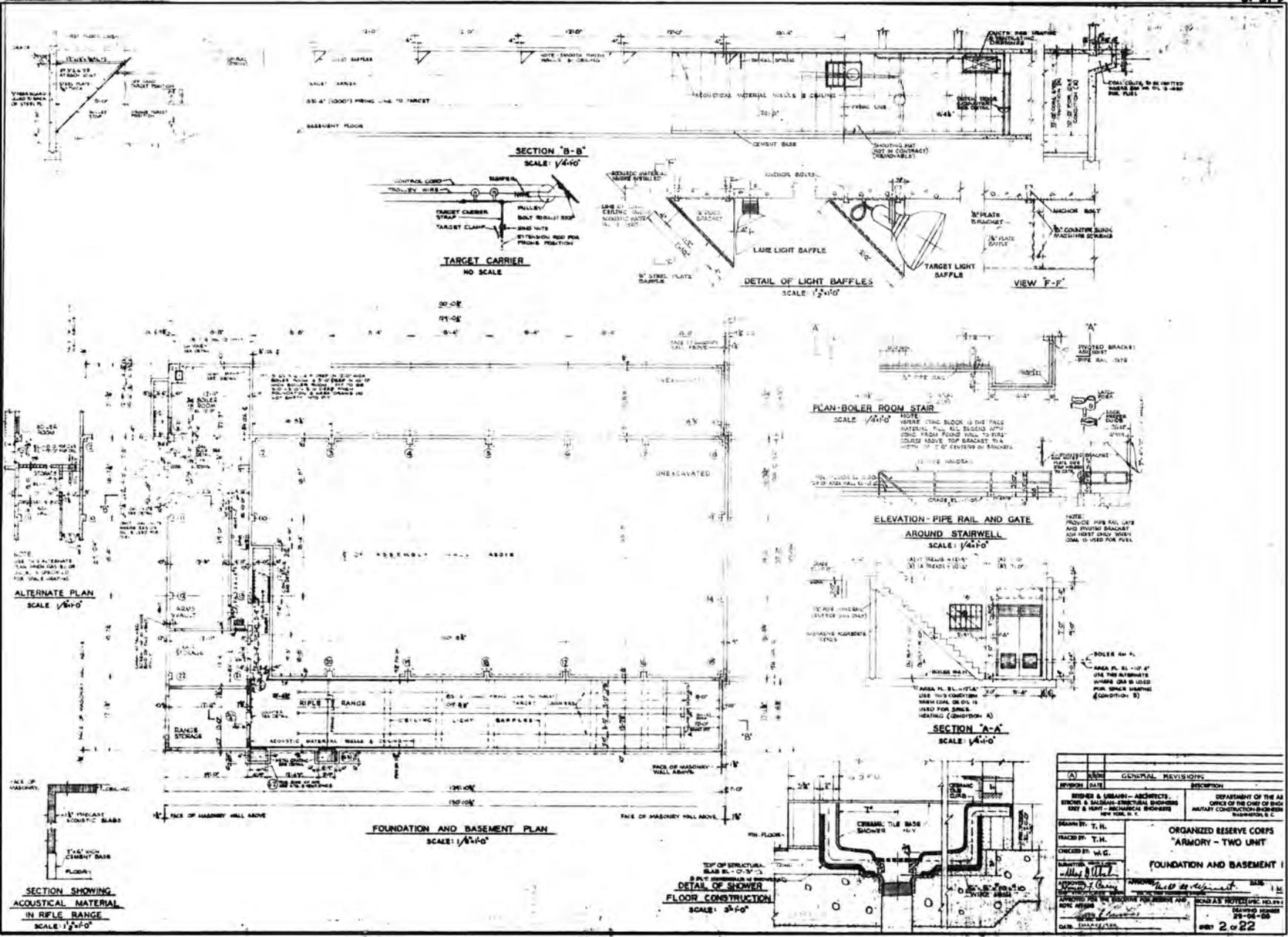




FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

15 00 150 DIM DAY ROOM ENLARGED AT CORNER & ROOM LAYOUT REVISION DATE DESCRIPTION BY	
REITER AND USMAN ARCHITECT ENGINEER NEW YORK NEW YORK CORPS OF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER NEW YORK DISTRICT NEW YORK 12 11 7	
DRAWN BY T S CHECKED BY L K DESIGNED BY J S R SUBMITTED BY [Signature] APPROVED BY [Signature]	ARMORY - TEN UNIT ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS FIRST FLOOR PLAN
REVIEWED [Signature] CAPT. MILITARY PROJECTS PLANNED BY	RECOMMENDED [Signature] CAPT. ENGINEERING DIVISION
APPROVED [Signature] COLONEL, U. S. DISTRICT ENGINEER	SCALE AS SHOWN DRAWING NUMBER 29-06-01 SHEET 3 OF 25
DATE 15 MAY 1950	FILE NO 7582-105

1. ACTION After using technical instruction book on photogrammetry.



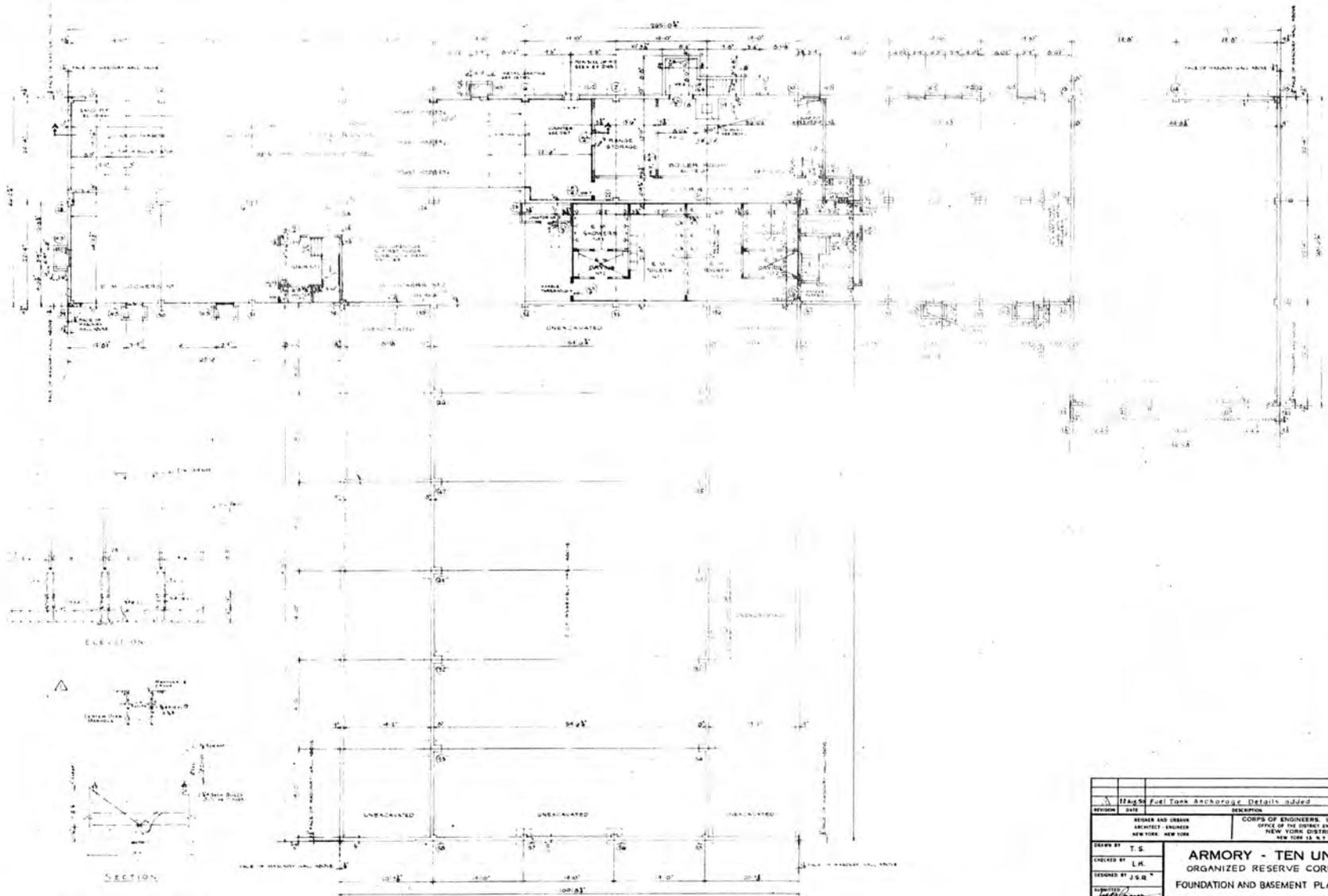
GENERAL REVISIONS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED BY: T. H. HARRIS  
 CHECKED BY: W. G. HARRIS  
 DRAWN BY: W. G. HARRIS  
 DATE: 11-1-22

ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS  
 "ARMORY - TWO UNIT"  
 FOUNDATION AND BASEMENT I

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

SHEET 2 OF 22

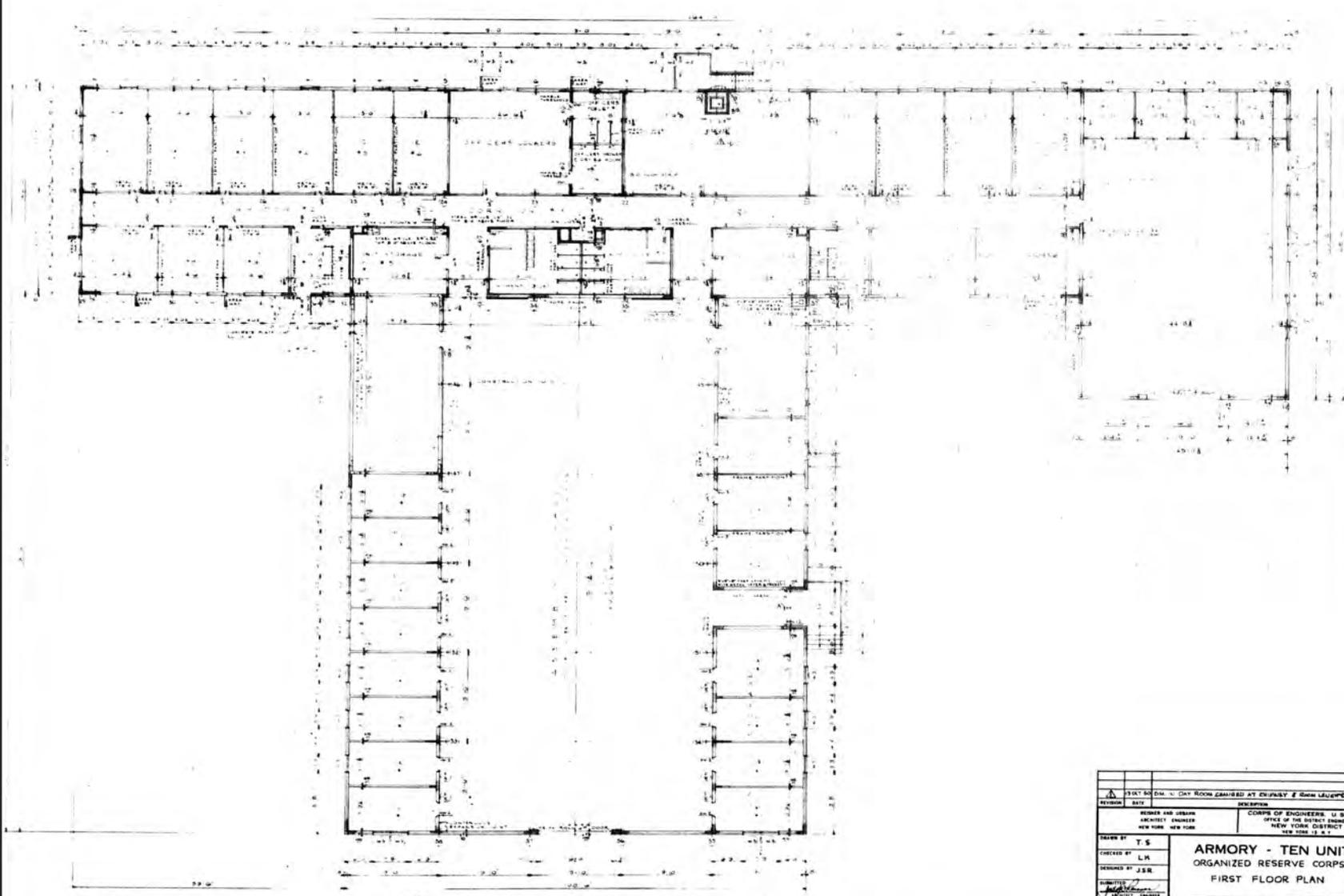


FUEL TANK ANCHORAGE  
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

FOUNDATION AND BASEMENT PLAN  
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

REVISION		DATE	DESCRIPTION
1			Major Fuel Tank Anchorage Details added
DRAWN BY		CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY	
CHECKED BY		OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER	
DESIGNED BY		NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
REVIEWED		NEW YORK DISTRICT	
APPROVED		NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
DATE		18 MAY 1950	
RECOMMENDED		SCALE AS SHOWN	
DRAWING NUMBER		29-06-01	
SHEET 2 OF 25		FILE NO. 7882-104	



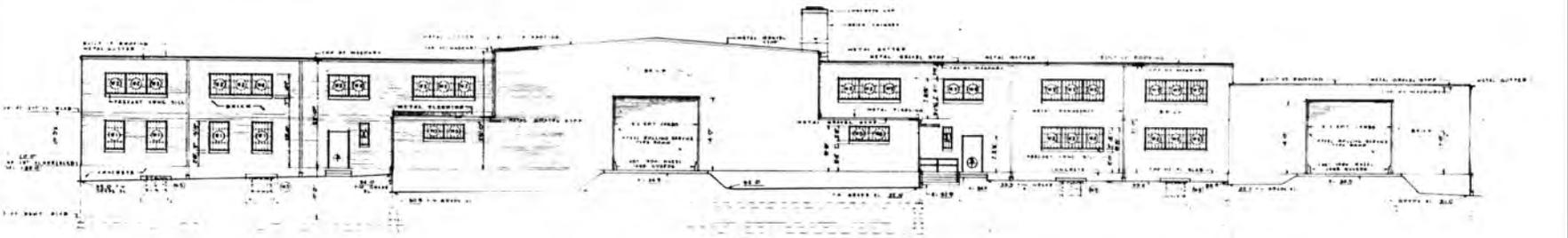


FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

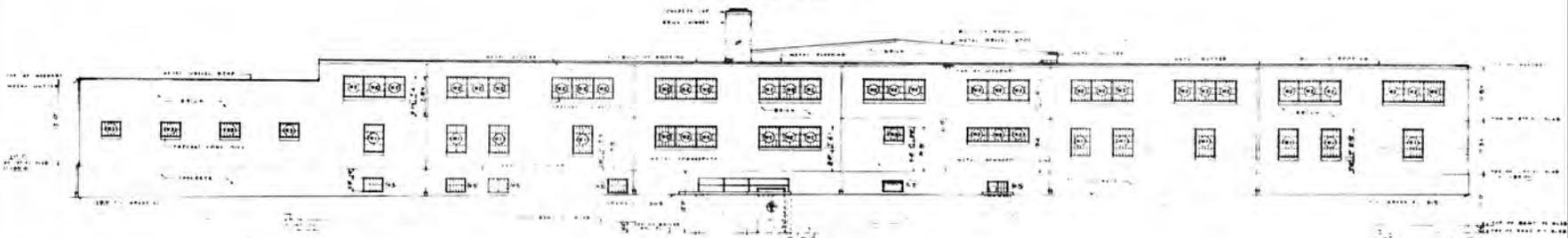
REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
DRAWN BY T. S.		CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER NEW YORK DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
CHECKED BY L. H.		<b>ARMORY - TEN UNIT ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS FIRST FLOOR PLAN</b>	
DESIGNED BY J. S. R.			
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>		RECOMMENDED <i>[Signature]</i>	
DATE 18 MAY 1930		DRAWING NUMBER 29 00 01 SHEET 3 OF 25 FILE NO. 7982-105	

NOT TO SCALE

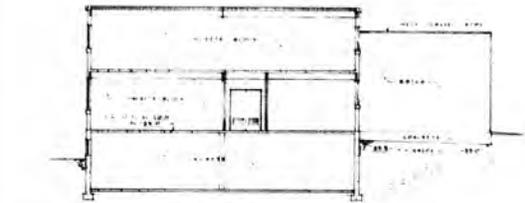




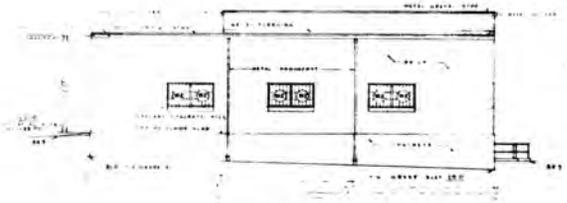
ELEVATION A



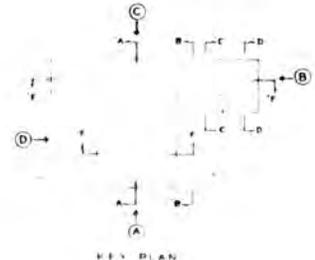
ELEVATION C



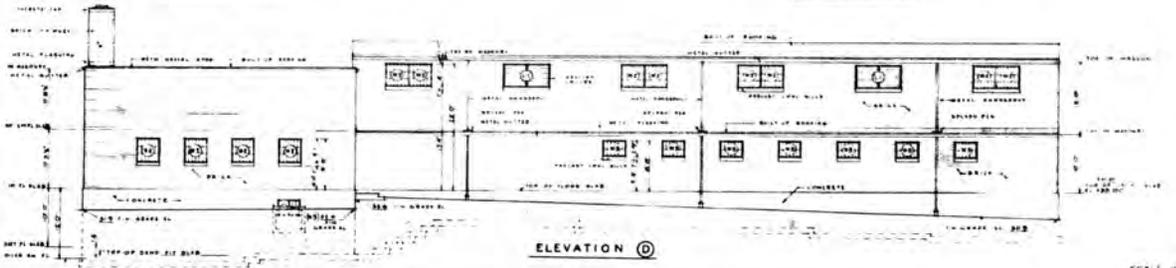
SECTION "C-C"



ELEVATION B



KEY PLAN



ELEVATION D

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

DESIGNED BY S. C.	CHECKED BY J. C. D.	APPROVED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 18 MAY 1930
DRAWING NUMBER 29-06-01 SHEET 5 OF 25		RECOMMENDED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	

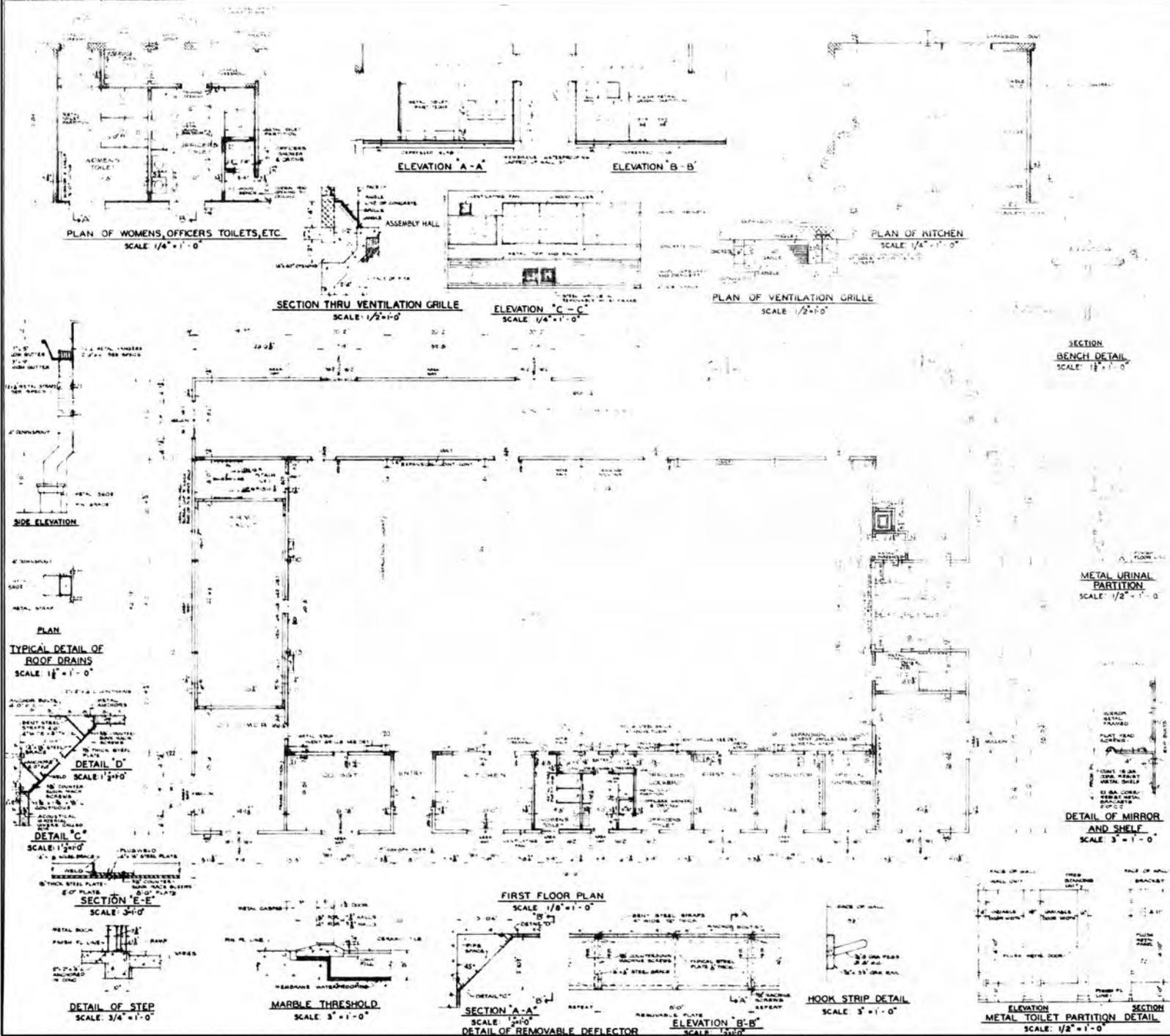
ARMORY TEN UNIT  
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS  
ELEVATIONS

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

DRAWING NUMBER  
29-06-01  
SHEET 5 OF 25

DATE 18 MAY 1930

FILE NO 7582 107

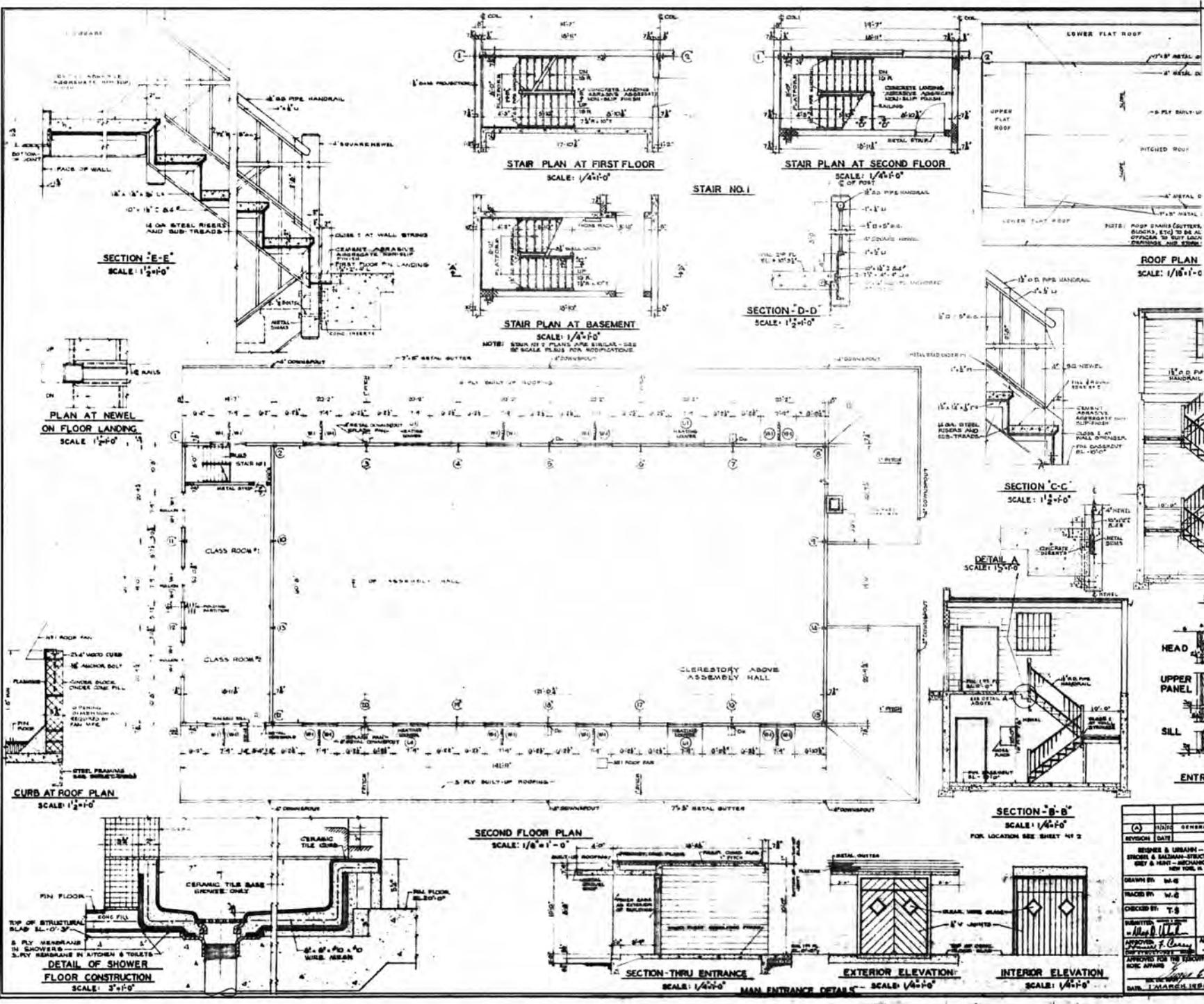


ROOM NAME	FLOOR	ROOM FINISH
ARMS VAULT	CONCRETE	
ASSEMBLY HALL	CONCRETE	
BOILER ROOM	CONCRETE	
CHAIR STORAGE	CONCRETE	
CLASS ROOMS #1 & #2	ASPHALT TILE	
COAL STORAGE OR STORAGE	CONCRETE	
QUARTERS	CONCRETE	
CO SERGEANT	CONCRETE	
DAY ROOM	CONCRETE	
E.V. DRYING	BRICK	
E.V. WALKERS	CONCRETE	
E.V. SHOWERS	BRICK	
E.V. TOILET	CONCRETE	
ENTRY	CONCRETE	
FRESH ROOM	ASPHALT	
HEADQUARTERS	CONCRETE	
KITCHEN	CONCRETE	
OFFICERS	CONCRETE	
OFFICERS TOILETS	CONCRETE	
PRINCIPALS	CONCRETE	
SHOWER DRESSING	CONCRETE	
TOILET STORAGE	CONCRETE	
W.C. PASSAGE	CONCRETE	
W.C. RESTROOM	CONCRETE	
W.C. ROOM	CONCRETE	
W.C. STORAGE	CONCRETE	
WOMEN'S TOILET	CONCRETE	

NOTES:  
 1. ALL EXPOSED STEEL IS GALVANIZED.  
 2. ALL WOOD IS OAK.  
 3. ALL WOOD PARTITIONS AT ALL CORNERS AND HEADS TO BE FINISHED FOR MATCH UP TO RANGE.  
 4. ALL WOOD IS TO BE STAINED.  
 5. ALL EXPOSED CONCRETE IS TO BE FINISHED.

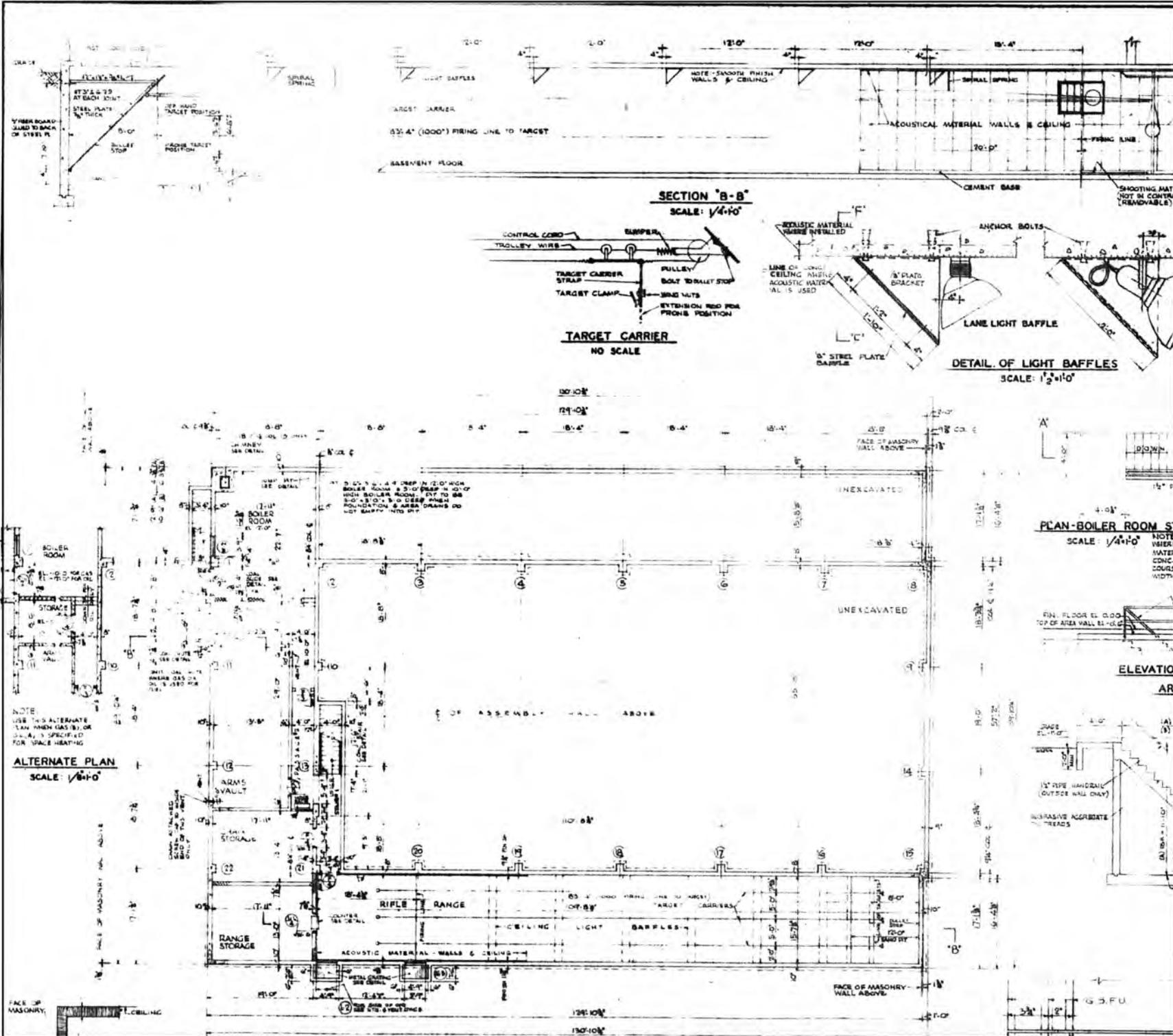
REVISION	DATE	GENERAL	REVISION
1			

DESIGNED BY: REISNER & UEBARTH - ARCHITECTS  
 STRUCTURAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS  
 DRAWN BY: W.G.  
 CHECKED BY: T.S.  
 SUBMITTED BY: W.G.  
 APPROVED BY: W.G.  
 APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR THE ROTC AFFAIRS: W.G.  
 DATE: MARCH 1950



REVISION	DATE	GENERAL

REVISION & DRAWING - AIR ENGINE & BUILDING STRUCTURE  
 DEY & HUNT - MECHANICAL  
 NEW YORK, N. Y.  
 DRAWN BY: W. G.  
 CHECKED BY: T. S.  
 APPROVED BY: [Signature]  
 AUTHORIZED FOR THE RECORD BY: [Signature]  
 DATE: [ ]-[ ]-[ ]

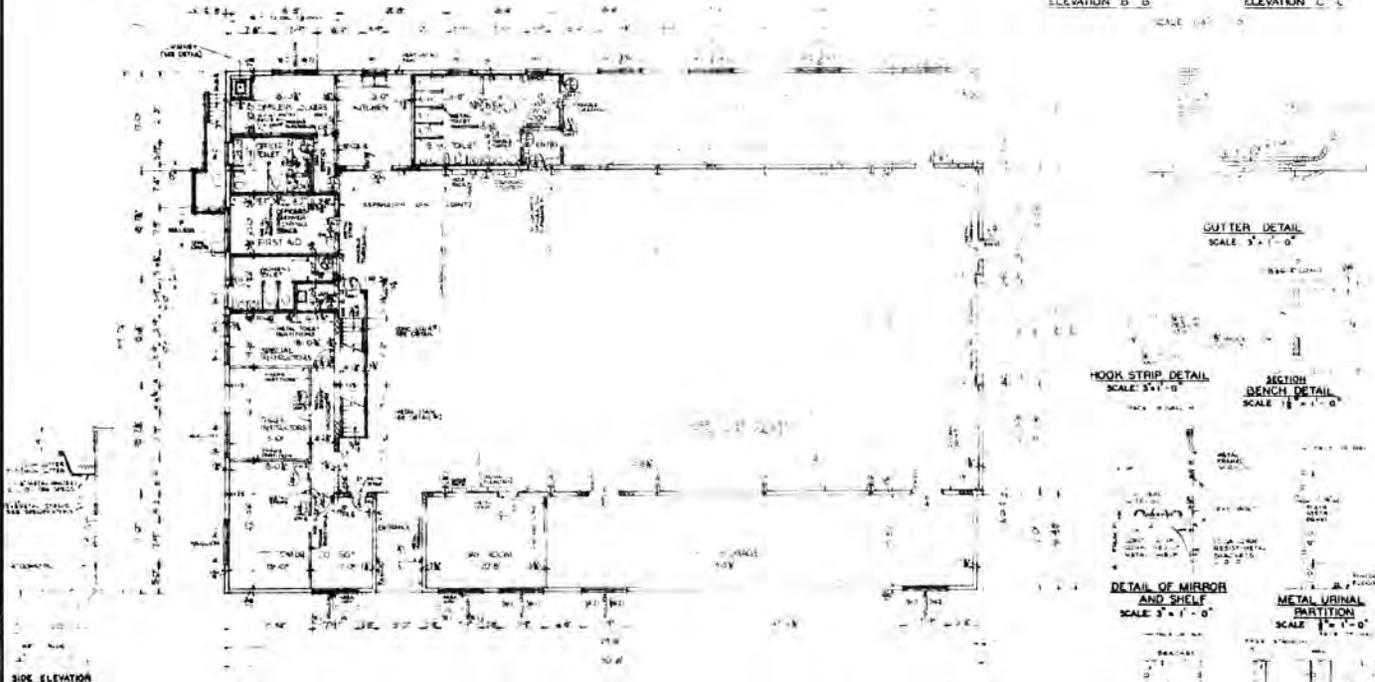
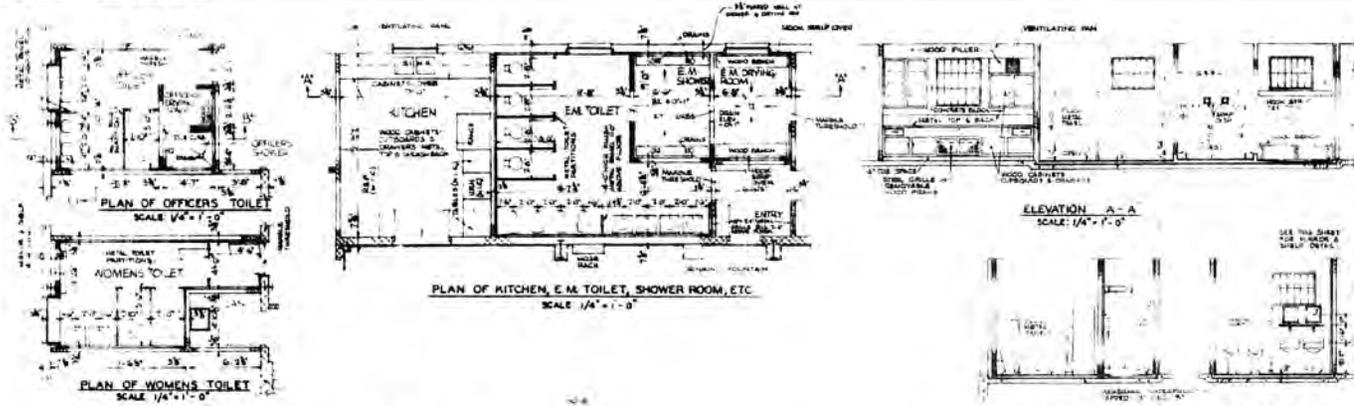


NOTE  
USE THIS ALTERNATE  
PLAN WHEN GAS IS OR  
L.S. IS SPECIFIED  
FOR SPACE HEATING

**ALTERNATE PLAN**  
SCALE: 1/8" = 10'

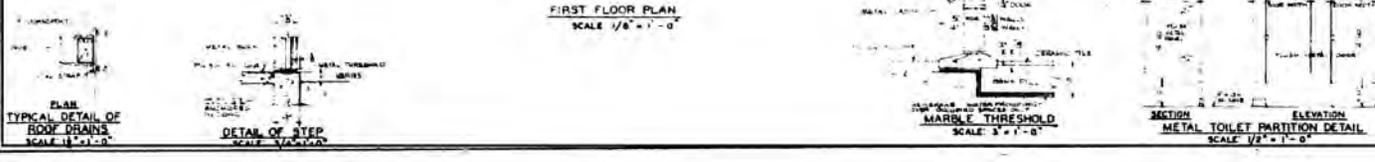
**PLAN-BOILER ROOM ST**  
SCALE: 1/4" = 10'

**ELEVATION AR**



ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE			
ROOM NAME	FLOOR	WALLS	CEILING
ARMY VAULT	CONCRETE	CEMENT & PAINT	EXPOSED CONC. B.
ASSEMBLY HALL	DO	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
BOILER ROOM	DO	CONCRETE	DO
CHAIR STORAGE	DO	DO	DO
CLASS ROOMS (12)	ASPHALT TILE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
COAL STORAGE OR STORAGE	CONCRETE	EXPOSED B.	EXPOSED CONC. B.
CO. COMMANDER	ASPHALT TILE	MASONRY & PAINT	EXPOSED CONC. B.
CO. SERGEANT	DO	DO	DO
DAY ROOM	DO	DO	DO
E.M. DRYING ROOM	CONCRETE	DO	DO
E.M. LOCKERS	CONCRETE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
E.M. HALL	CONCRETE	DO	DO
E.M. TOILET	DO	DO	DO
ENTRY	CONCRETE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
FIRST AID	ASPHALT TILE	DO	DO
THREE HALLWAYS	DO	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
JAN. TOILET	CONCRETE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
KITCHEN	DO	DO	DO
OFFICERS LOCKERS	DO	DO	DO
OFFICERS TOILET	CONCRETE	DO	DO
OFFICERS SHOWER & DRYING	CONCRETE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
PASSAGE #1	CONCRETE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
PASSAGE #2	DO	DO	DO
WARE STORAGE	DO	DO	DO
RIFLE RANGE	DO	CONCRETE	DO
SPEC. INSTRUCTIONS	ASPHALT TILE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
STAIR #1	CONCRETE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
TOOL STORAGE	DO	DO	DO
WOMENS TOILET	CONCRETE	DO	DO
ENTRANCE	CONCRETE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO

NOTES  
 ALL EXPOSED BRICK IS TO BE PAINTED  
 1. ALL EXPOSED BRICK IS TO BE PAINTED  
 2. ALL EXPOSED BRICK IS TO BE PAINTED  
 3. ALL EXPOSED BRICK IS TO BE PAINTED  
 4. ALL EXPOSED BRICK IS TO BE PAINTED  
 5. ALL EXPOSED BRICK IS TO BE PAINTED  
 6. ALL EXPOSED BRICK IS TO BE PAINTED  
 7. ALL EXPOSED BRICK IS TO BE PAINTED  
 8. ALL EXPOSED BRICK IS TO BE PAINTED  
 9. ALL EXPOSED BRICK IS TO BE PAINTED  
 10. ALL EXPOSED BRICK IS TO BE PAINTED



REVISION	DATE	GENERAL REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED BY: T.M.  
 CHECKED BY: W.C.  
 SUBMITTED BY: W.C.  
 APPROVED BY: *[Signature]*  
 APPROVED FOR THE ENGINEER FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: *[Signature]*  
 DATE: 1/10/1920

DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER  
 WASHINGTON, D.C.

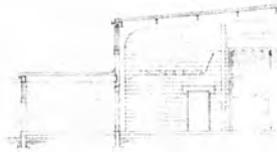
ORGANIZED RESERVE CO  
 ARMORY - TWO UN  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE AS NOTED  
 29-04  
 SHEET 3 OF 22

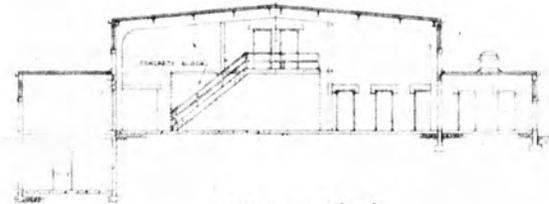




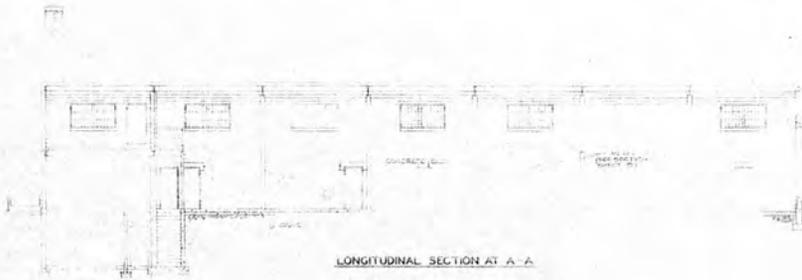
ELEVATION D



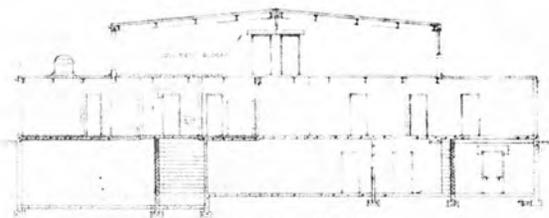
HALF CROSS SECTION D-D



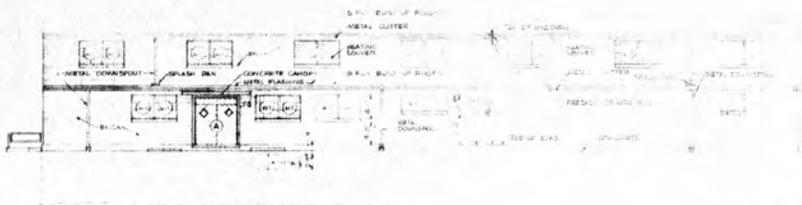
CROSS SECTION AT C-C



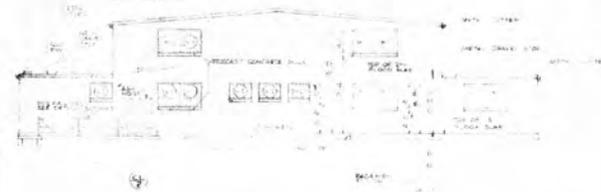
LONGITUDINAL SECTION AT A-A



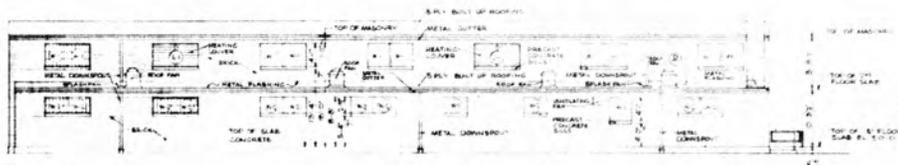
CROSS SECTION AT B-B



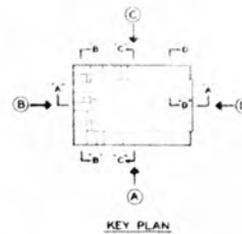
ELEVATION A



ELEVATION B



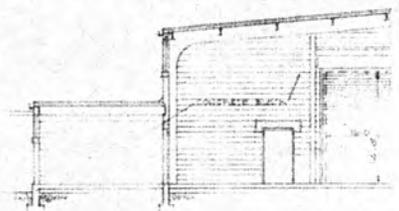
ELEVATION C



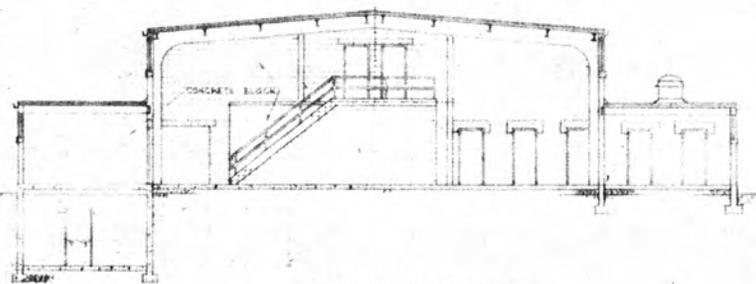
KEY PLAN

TITLE: GENERAL REVISIONS REVISION: _____ DATE: _____		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION NEW YORK, N. Y.
DRAWN BY: T. H. CHECKED BY: W. G. SUBMITTED: _____ APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i>		ORGANIZATIONAL RESERVE CORPS ARMORY - TWO UNIT (BRICK MASONRY UNIT BACKED) ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS
APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR RESERVE AND: _____ DATE: _____		DATE: 1 MAR 1950 DRAWING NUMBER: 29-00-03 SHEET: 5 OF 22

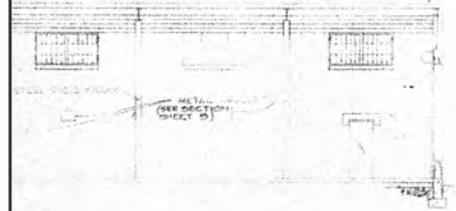
METAL GUTTER  
METAL GRAVEL STOP



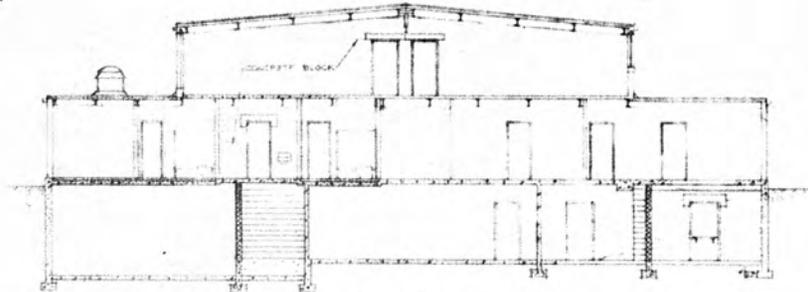
HALF CROSS SECTION D-D



CROSS SECTION AT C-C



ELEVATION A-A

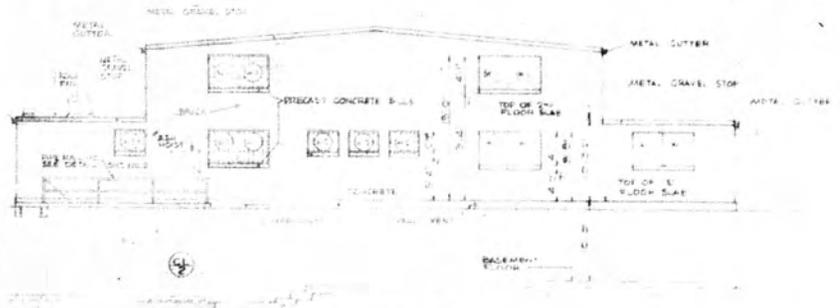


CROSS SECTION AT B-B

CONCRETE  
CAP  
BRICK  
CHIMNEY



TOP OF MASONRY  
HEATING LOUVER  
METAL GUTTER  
PRECAST CONCRETE SLAB  
TOP OF SLAB  
CONCRETE

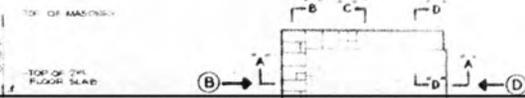


ELEVATION B-B

CONCRETE  
CAP  
BRICK  
CHIMNEY



UP LIFT ROOFING  
GUTTER  
PRECAST CONCRETE  
SLAB  
METAL DOWNSPOUT  
METAL FLASHING



REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
(A)	4/25/54	GENERAL REVISIONS



# ARMORY-THREE UNIT ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS

Department of the Army  
Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C.

1. ACTION: 2. DATE: 3. DRAWING: 4. SHEET: 5. TITLE: 6. UNIT: 7. SCALE: 8. NO. OF SHEETS: 9. TOTAL SHEETS: 10. DATE: 11. SHEET: 12. TOTAL SHEETS:

DRAWING SCHEDULE		DRAWING SCHEDULE	
BRICK MASONRY UNIT BACKED		CONCRETE BLOCK	
DRAWING NO.	SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.	SHEET NO.
29-08-08	1	29-08-08	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22

MATERIALS LEGEND			
	BRICK		WOOD
	GLAZED STRUCTURAL FACING UNITS		INSULATION
	EARTH		ACOUSTICAL MATERIAL
	GRAVEL FILL		METAL (SECTION)
	CONCRETE		CEMENT
	CONCRETE BLOCK		

ABBREVIATIONS			
BR	BRICK	CON	CONCRETE
GL	GLAZED	INS	INSULATION
EA	EARTH	AC	ACOUSTICAL
GF	GRAVEL FILL	ME	METAL
CE	CEMENT	CB	CONCRETE BLOCK

**NOTES**

Plans are drawn for either brick masonry unit backed or concrete block wall construction. For details of specific exterior wall requirements, see applicable drawings. (Scale of 1/2" = 1' or 4 nominal thickness (see dimensions) 1/8", 1/4", or 3/8" respectively.)

At the option of the contractor, terra cotta units may be used for partitions and exterior fire in brick faced type of construction. Where exposed, the units shall be finished on exposed face.

Vertical Masonry Heights:  
 Brick                      1 Course = 8"  
 Concrete Block        1 Course = 8"

REVISION	DATE	GENERAL REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION
(A)			

DESIGNED BY: H. U.                      ARCHITECTS  
 DRAWN BY: H. U.                      ARCHITECTS  
 CHECKED BY: L. H.                      ARCHITECTS

APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR RESERVE AND ROTIC AFFAIRS: *[Signature]*

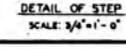
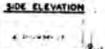
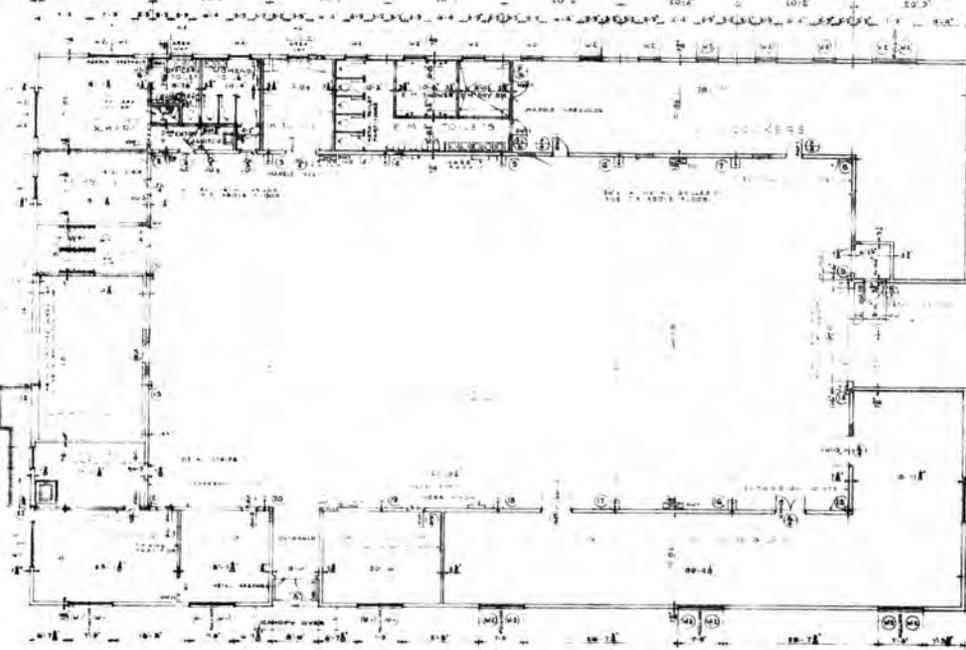
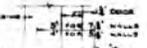
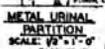
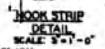
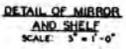
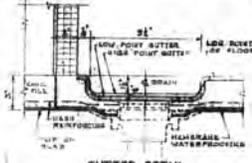
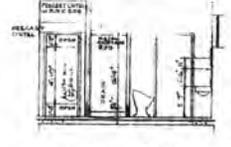
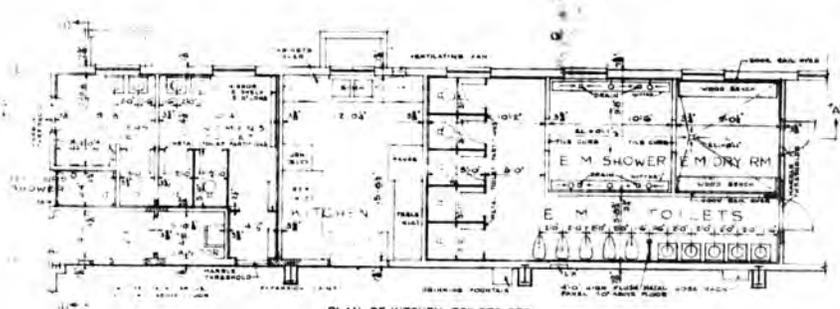
DATE: 29-08-08

SCALE: NO SCALE

DRAWING NUMBER: 29-08-08

SHEET 1 OF 22





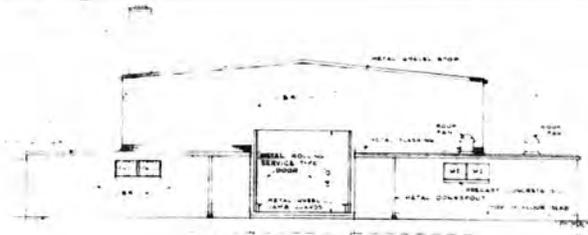
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE			
ROOM NAME	FLOOR	WALLS	CEILING
ARMS VAULT	CONCRETE	CONC. W. PAINT	EXPOSED CONC. PLASTER
ASSEMBLY HALL	DO	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
BOILER ROOM	DO	CONCRETE	MASONRY & PAINT
CHAIR STORAGE	DO	DO	DO
CLASS ROOM	ASPHALT TILE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
COAL STORAGE	CONCRETE	EXPOSED W.	EXPOSED W.
CO. COMMANDER	ASPHALT TILE	MASONRY, GYP. WALLBOARD, PAINT	EXPOSED CONC. & PAINT
CO. SERGEANT	DO	DO	DO
DAY ROOM	DO	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
E.M. DRYING RM.	CERAMIC TILE	DO	DO
E.M. LOCKERS	CONCRETE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
E.M. SHOWERS	CERAMIC TILE	DO	DO
E.M. TOILET	DO	DO	DO
ENTRY	CONCRETE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
FIRST AID	ASPHALT TILE	DO	DO
THREE INSTRUMENTS	DO	DO	DO
HAN. TOA.	CONCRETE	DO	DO
KITCHEN	DO	DO	DO
OFFICERS LOCKERS	DO	DO	DO
OFFICERS TOILET	CERAMIC TILE	CONC.	DO
OFFICERS SHOWER	DO	CONCRETE	DO
PASSAGE	CONCRETE	MASONRY & PAINT	DO
RANGE STORAGE	DO	DO	DO
RICE RANGE	DO	CONC. T. & G. MASONRY & PAINT	CONC. T. & G. MASONRY & PAINT
SPEL. INSTRUMENTS	ASPHALT TILE	CONCRETE MASONRY EXPOSED CONC. W. PAINT	CONC. W. PAINT
STAR	CONCRETE	CONCRETE MASONRY & PAINT	DO
UN. STORAGE	DO	MASONRY & PAINT	EXPOSED CONC. & PAINT
WOMENS TOILET	CERAMIC TILE	CONC.	DO

NOTES:  
 1. ALL EXPOSED STEEL IS TO BE PAINTED  
 2. 1" x 4" WOOD BASE WITH 1/2" SLOPE SHOULD BE AT ALL WOOD PARTS OF DOOR AT ALL CORNERS AND MASONRY WALLS. GRANITE BASE AS DETAIL FOR WALLS. SURFACE PREPARED.  
 3. ABSOLUTE MATERIAL IS USED.  
 4. PAINT "P" QUAL IS NOT USED FOR WALL.  
 5. EXPOSED CONC. TO HAVE SMOOTH FINISH.

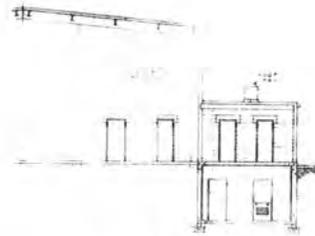
GENERAL REVISIONS	
REVISION (DATE)	DESCRIPTION
DESIGNED BY: T.S.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DRAWN BY: J.R.	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
CHECKED BY: J.R.	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION
<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS</b>	
<b>ARMORY - THREE UNIT</b>	
<b>FIRST FLOOR PLAN</b>	
APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE: 29-06-08
APPROVED FOR THE RECORD FOR WARE AND STOCK: <i>[Signature]</i>	SCALE: NOTED (SEE 103-10-08-04)
DATE: 29-06-08	REVISION: 3 OF 22



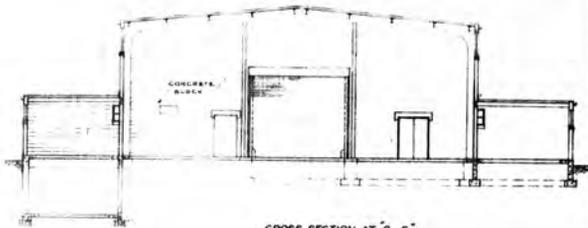




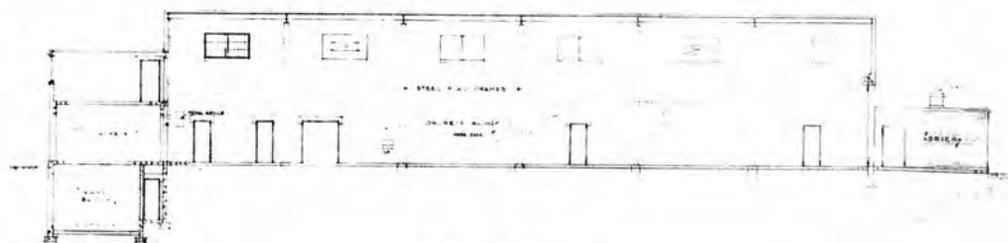
ELEVATION D



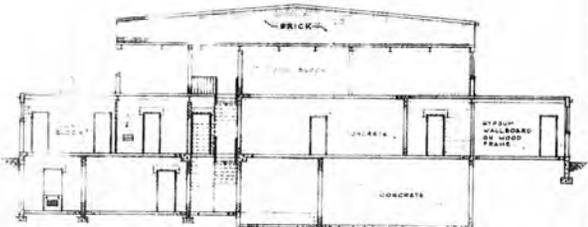
HALF SECTION D-D



CROSS SECTION AT C-C



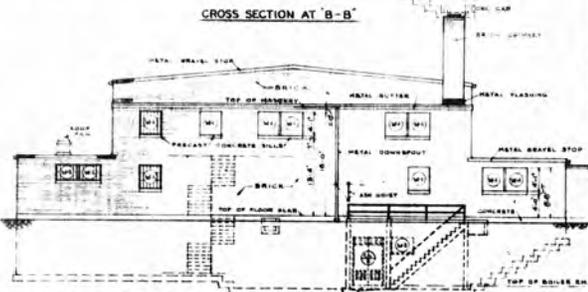
LONGITUDINAL SECTION AT A-A



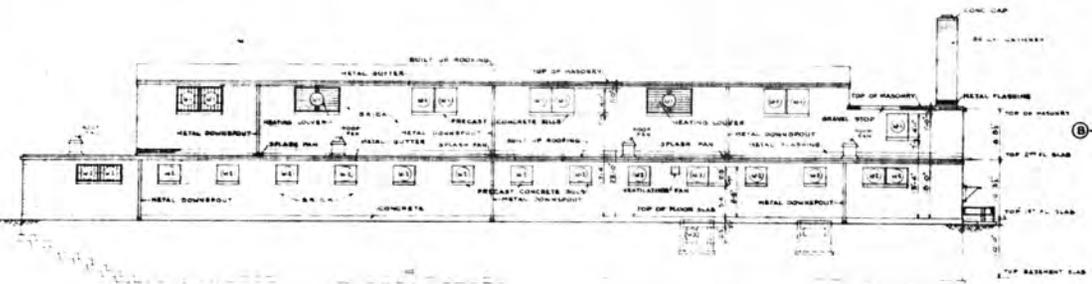
CROSS SECTION AT B-B



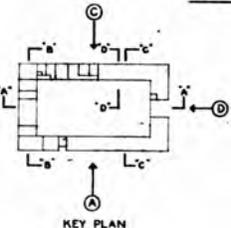
ELEVATION A



ELEVATION B

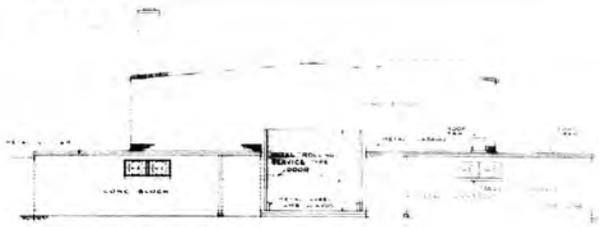


ELEVATION C

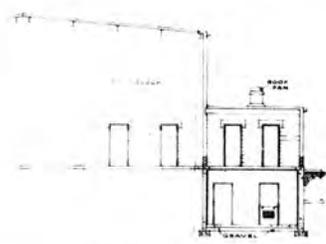


KEY PLAN

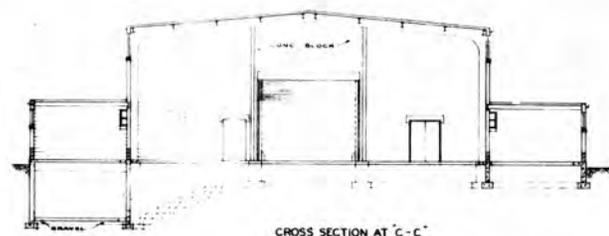
GENERAL REVISIONS		DESCRIPTION
(A)	REVISION	DATE
DESIGNER & ARCHITECTS - ARCHITECTS BRICK & MASONRY - STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS MECH & HEAT - MECHANICAL ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		
DEPARTMENT C OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION WASHINGTON		ORGANIZED RESERVE C ARMORY - THREE U (BRICK, MASONRY UNIT BA) ELEVATIONS AND SEC
DRAWN BY: T. S. CHECKED BY: J. R. DESIGNED BY: J. R. APPROVED BY: [Signature]	APPROVED BY: [Signature] APPROVED BY: [Signature]	SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" 29-06 SHEET 5 OF 22



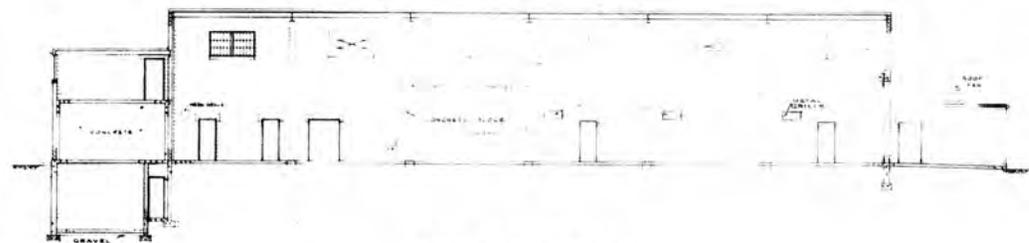
ELEVATION D



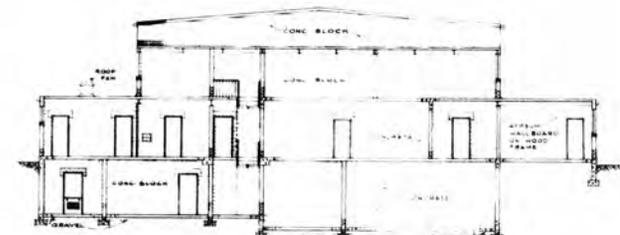
HALF SECTION D-D



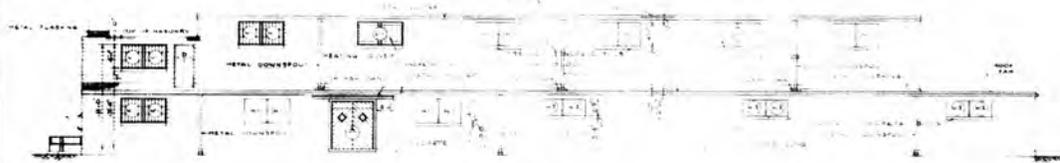
CROSS SECTION AT C-C



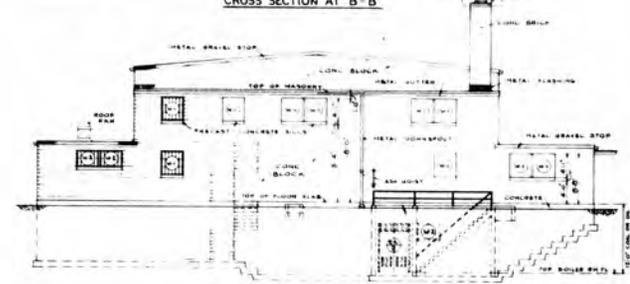
LONGITUDINAL SECTION AT A-A



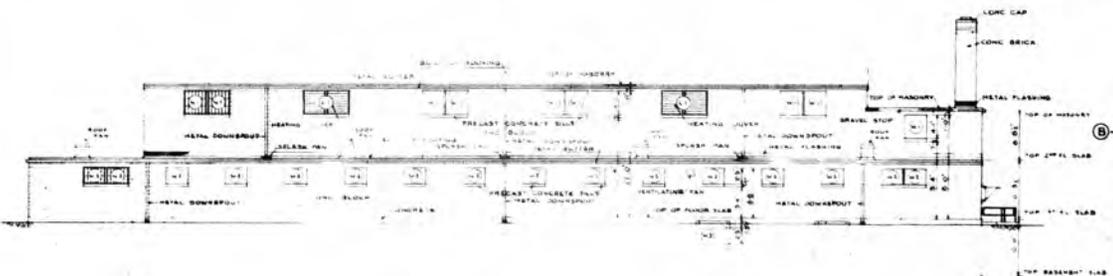
CROSS SECTION AT B-B



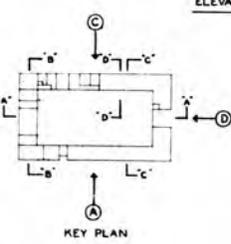
ELEVATION A



ELEVATION B



ELEVATION C



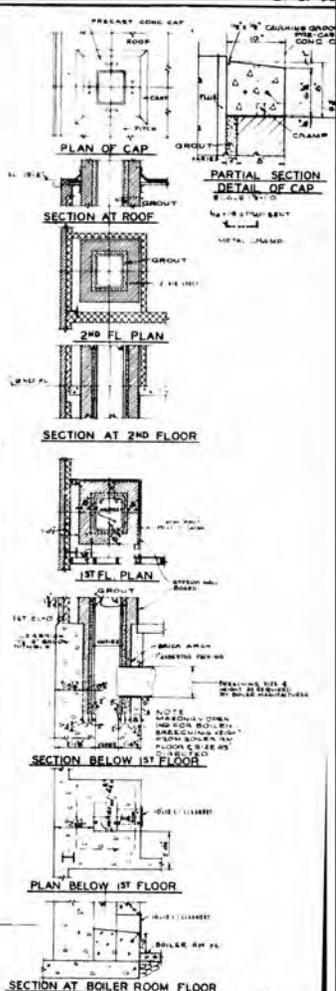
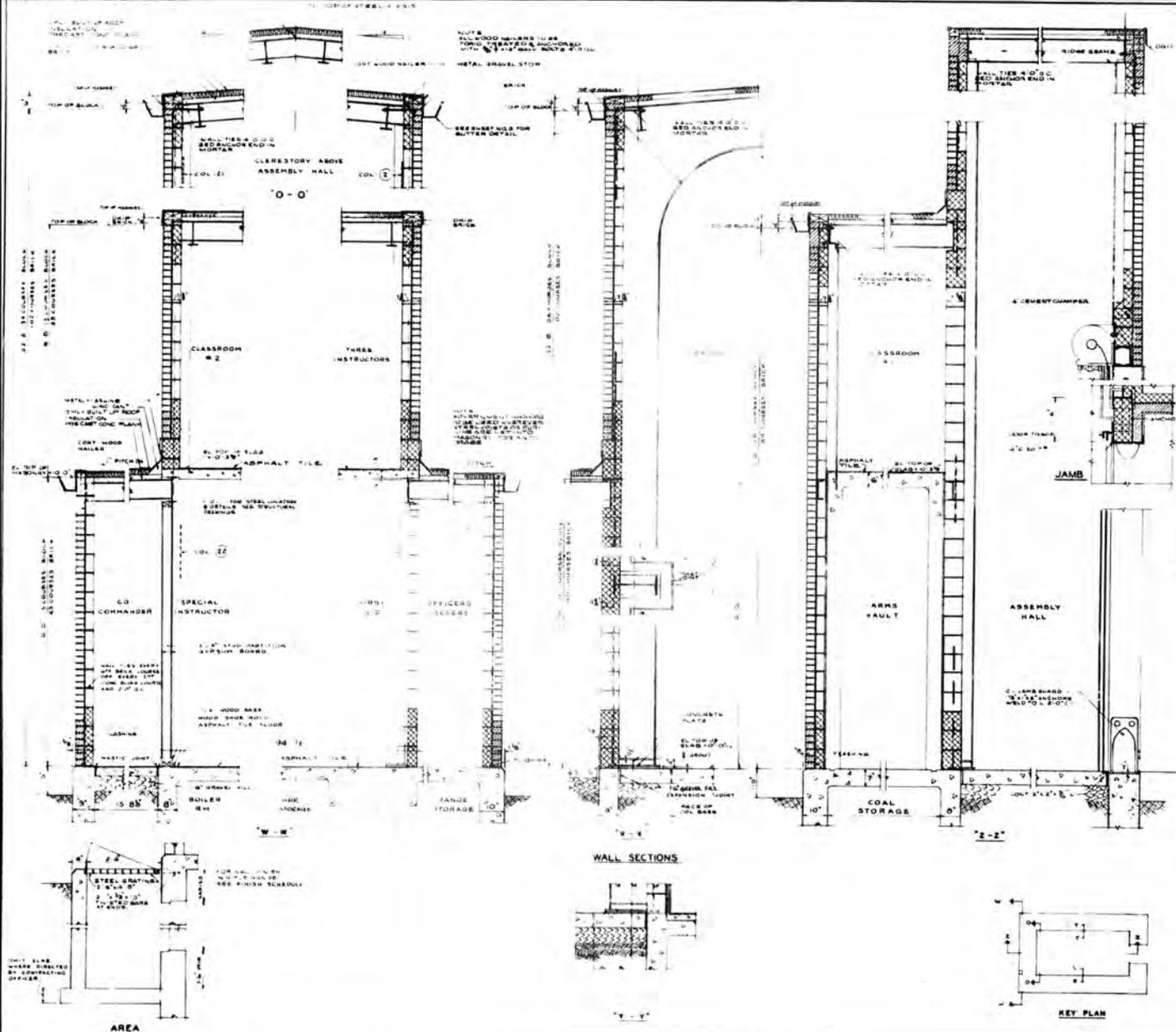
KEY PLAN

GENERAL REVISIONS	
REVISION	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED BY T. S.	ARCHITECTS STROM & SALMAN	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING WASHINGTON, D. C.
TRACED BY T. S.	MECHANICAL ENGINEERS KEY & HUNT	
CHECKED BY J. R.		
DRAWN BY T. S.		ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS
PROJECT ARMORY - THREE UNIT (CONCRETE BLOCK)		
ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS		
APPROVED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 1948	LARGE
APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR RELIEF AND NOTE AFFAIRS	SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"	GRAPHIC NUMBER
DATE	DRAWING NUMBER 29-08-08	
	SHEET 6	OF 22

CAUTION: THIS DRAWING IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/19/2013 BY 60322 UCBAW/BJS/STP



GENERAL REVISIONS	
REVISION	DATE
1	10/22

DESIGNED BY B. S. L.	ARCHITECTS ROEMER & URSBACH	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHECKED BY J. M.	STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS STEELE & HENRY	
DATE 10/22		
<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY - THREE UNIT (BRICK-MASONRY UNIT BACKED WALL SECTIONS)</b>		
APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR RESERVE AND MILITARY AFFAIRS	DATE 10/22	SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"
DATE	DRAWING NUMBER 29-58-08	DATE 10/22

SECTION AND WALL SECTIONS TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY CONTRACTOR

ONLY SLAB  
WHERE INDICATED  
BY CONTRACTING  
OFFICER

AREA

WALL SECTIONS

KEY PLAN

# ARMORY - FOUR UNIT ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS

Department of the Army  
Office of the Chief of  
Engineers, Washington, D.C.

1. ALL DIM. ARE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN DRAWING NOTES.  
2. ALL DIM. ARE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN DRAWING NOTES.

DRAWING SCHEDULE			
BRICK MASONRY UNIT BACKED		CONCRETE BLOCK	
DRAWING NO.	SHEET NO.	TITLE	DRAWING NO.
29-08-07	1	LEGEND AND DRAWING SCHEDULE	29-08-07
	2	FOUNDATION AND BASEMENT PLAN	2
	3	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	3
	4	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	4
	5	ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS	5
	7	WALL SECTIONS	8
	9	DOOR AND WINDOW DETAILS	10
	11	FOUNDATION PLAN AND DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)	11
	12	FIRST FLOOR PLAN AND DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)	12
	13	2 <sup>ND</sup> FLOOR & HIGH ROOF FRAMING PLAN (STRUCT'L)	13
	14	TYPICAL STEEL DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)	14
	15	PLUMBING - FOUNDATION & BASEMENT PLAN	15
	16	PLUMBING - FIRST FLOOR PLAN	16
	17	PLUMBING - 2 <sup>ND</sup> FLOOR AND ROOF PLAN	17
	18	HEATING - BASEMENT PLAN - SCHEDULES	18
	19	HEATING - FIRST FLOOR PLAN - SECTIONS - DETAILS	19
	20	HEATING - SECOND FLOOR PLAN	20
	21	ELECTRICAL - BASEMENT PLAN & DETAILS	21
	22	ELECTRICAL - FIRST FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS	22
	23	ELECTRICAL - SECOND FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS	23

MATERIALS LEGEND			
	BRICK		WOOD
	GLAZED STRUCTURAL FACING UNITS		INSULATION
	EARTH		ACOUSTICAL MATERIAL
	GRAVEL FILL		METAL (SECTION)
	CONCRETE		CEMENT
	CONCRETE BLOCK		

ABBREVIATIONS			
BR	Block	BR	Brick
CL	Center Line	EL	Elevation
CT	Center Line	FL	Floor
CS	Center Line	FD	Floor Drain
CH	Chimney	FR	Frame
CO	Concrete	GR	Gravel
COB	Construction	GP	Grip
CS	Close Spacing	LD	Lead
CP	Close Spacing	LD	Lead
EL	Elevation	LD	Lead
EL	Elevation	LD	Lead

**NOTES**

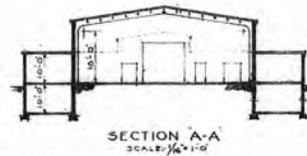
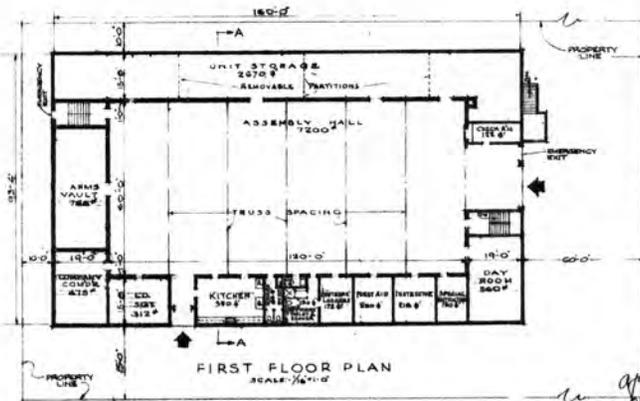
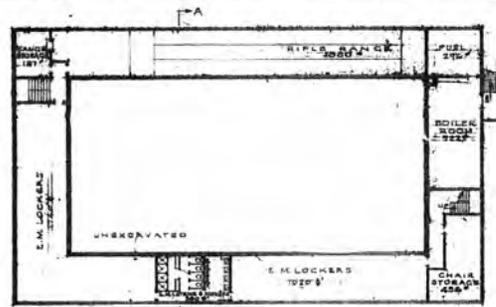
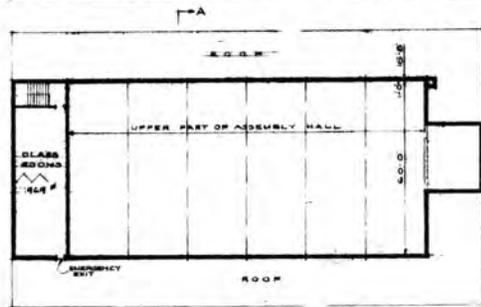
Plans are drawn for other brick, masonry and wood or Concrete block wall construction. For details of specific masonry wall requirements see applicable drawings. (Note: 1/2" or 3/4" nominal thickness are dimensioned (1/4", 3/8", or 1/2" respectively).

At the option of the Contractor terra cotta units may be used for partitions and hollow tile is brick based type of construction where exposed, the units shall be indicated on drawings there.

Vertical Masonry Height:  
 Brick 5 Courses - 6'  
 Concrete Block 3 Courses - 6'

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>MAJOR GENERAL REVISIONS</b> REVISION DATE DESCRIPTION	
DESIGNER & ARCHITECTS STORRE & SALZMAN ARCHITECTS 1000 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D.C.
DRAWN BY: P. U. CHECKED BY: H. P. SUBMITTED: 2/23/50 APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i> DATE: 2/23/50	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY - FOUR UNIT LEGEND AND DRAWING SCHEDULE SCALE: NO SCALE DRAWING NUMBER: 29-08-07 SHEET: 1 OF 23

CAUTION: After using chemical corrections find on photographs  
 sharp areas or those unobscured areas with cross hatching

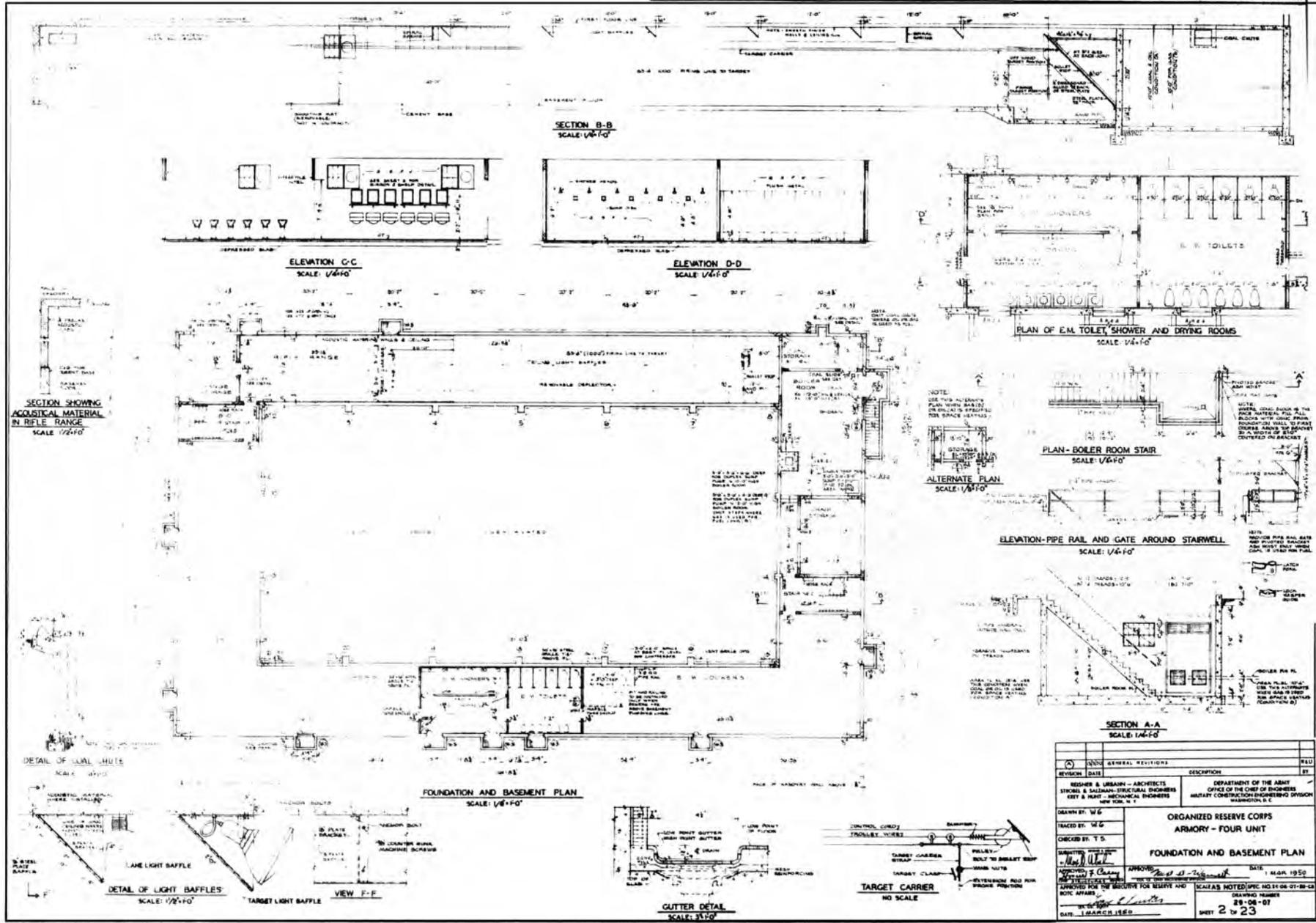


NOTE:  
 THE PROPERTY LINE DIMENSIONS  
 ARE RECOMMENDED DIMENSIONS  
 AND MAY BE  
 MODIFIED TO SUIT LOCAL SITE  
 CONDITIONS AND/OR LOCAL  
 ORDINANCES.

PROPOSED FOUR UNIT ARMORY  
 FOR  
 ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS  
 SK 29-06-07 (SCHEME C)  
 DATE 23 MAY 1944

REVISED - 1 NOV 44  
 REVISED - 14 DEC 44

*Nov 1, 1944*  
*Approved for*  
*Chief T. Div*  
*Wm. A. P. ISA*



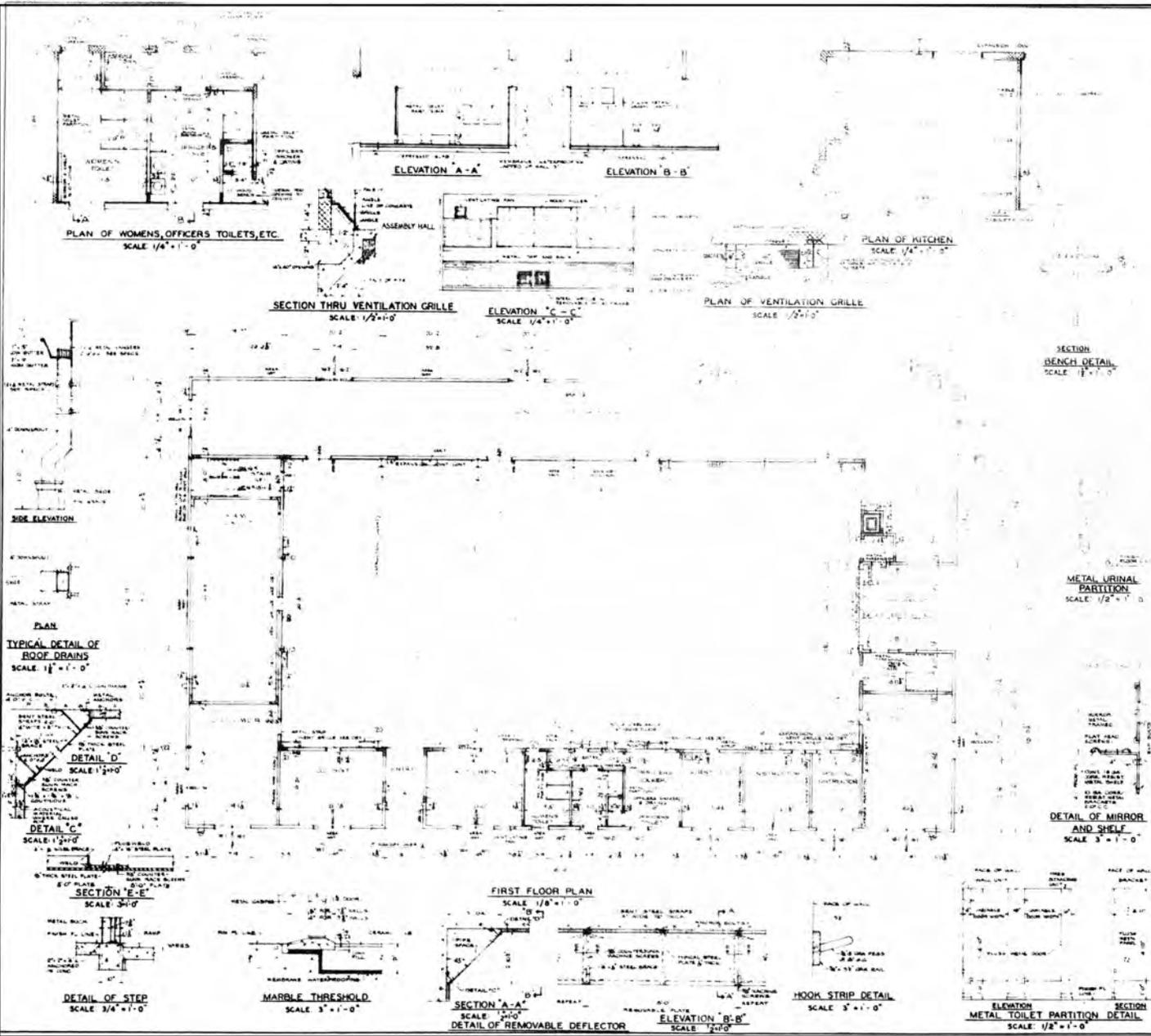
NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY
1		ISSUE GENERAL REVISIONS	BT
2		DESCRIPTION	BT

DESIGNED BY: W.G.	ARCHITECTS	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DRAWN BY: W.G.	STROUB & SALAMAN - STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
CHECKED BY: T.S.	KURT & HENRY - MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION
	NEW YORK, N. Y.	WASHINGTON, D. C.

DATE: 1 MAR 1950	SCALE: AS NOTED (SPEC. NO. 31-04-07-BM-C)
DRAWING NUMBER: 28-06-07	DRAWING NUMBER: 28-06-07
2 OF 23	



ROOM NAME	FLOOR	WALLS	CEILING
ARMS L.A.L.T.	1ST FLOOR	CONC. & PAINT	EXPOSED CONC. & PAINT
ASSEMBLY HALL	1ST	MASONRY & PAINT	CONC.
BOILER ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
CHAIR STORAGE	1ST	CONC.	CONC.
CLASS ROOMS	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
COAL STORAGE	1ST	CONCRETE	CONC.
DRUMMAJORS	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	EXPOSED CONC. & PAINT
1ST SERGEANT	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
1ST ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
2ND ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
3RD ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
4TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
5TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
6TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
7TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
8TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
9TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
10TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
11TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
12TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
13TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
14TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
15TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
16TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
17TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
18TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
19TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
20TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
21ST ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
22ND ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
23RD ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
24TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
25TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
26TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
27TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
28TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
29TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
30TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
31ST ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
32ND ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
33RD ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
34TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
35TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
36TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
37TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
38TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
39TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
40TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
41ST ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
42ND ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
43RD ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
44TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
45TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
46TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
47TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
48TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
49TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.
50TH ROOM	1ST	CONCRETE & PAINT	CONC.

METAL URINAL PARTITION  
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

DETAIL OF MIRROR AND SHELF  
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

DETAIL OF MIRROR AND SHELF  
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1		GENERAL REVISIONS	
2		REVISION	

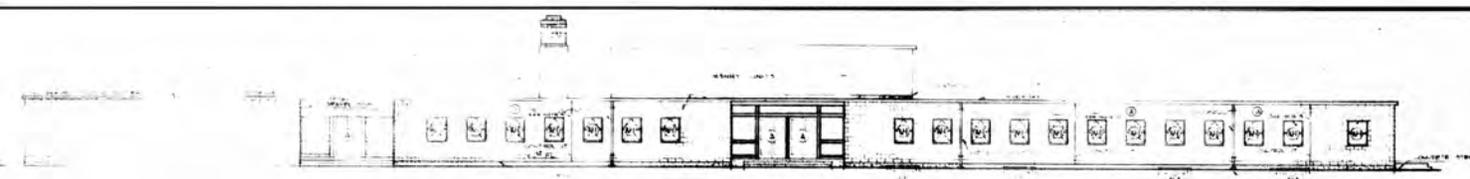
DESIGNED BY: W. G. STUBBS & BERMAN - ARCHITECTS  
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS  
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

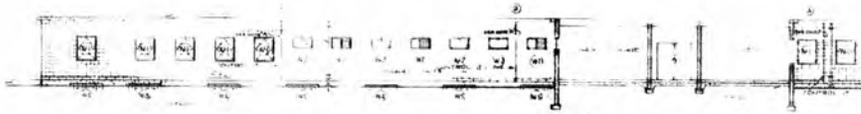
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS  
ARMORY - FOUR UNIT  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR RESERVE AND ROTC AFFAIRS  
DATE: MARCH 1950

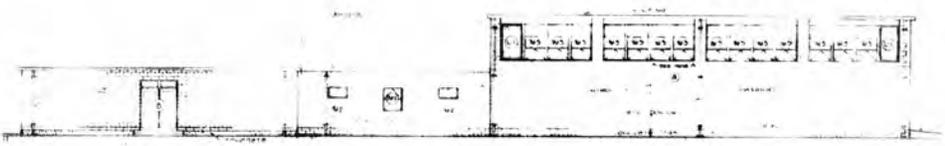
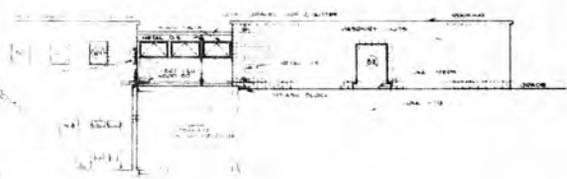
SCALE AS NOTED (SPEC. NO. 101 OR 07 OR 08)  
DRAWING NUMBER: 28-06-03  
SHEET 3 OF 23



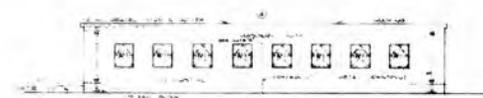
ELEVATION A-A



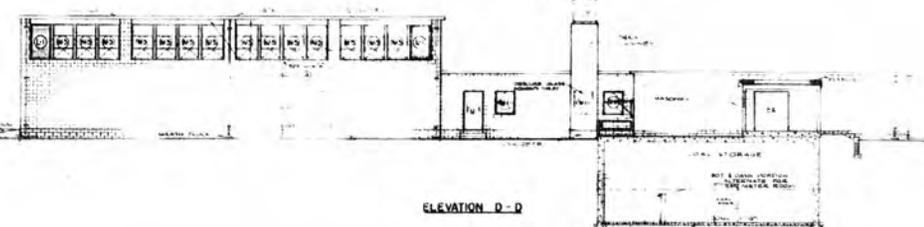
ELEVATION B-B



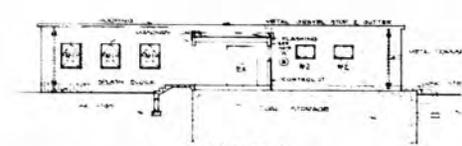
ELEVATION D-D



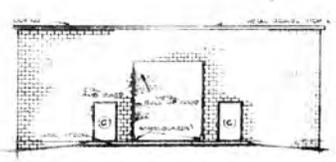
ELEVATION E-E



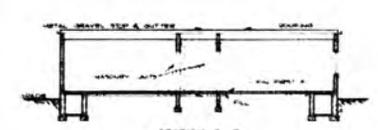
ELEVATION F-F



ELEVATION G-G

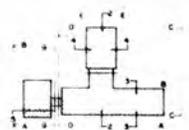


ELEVATION H-H



SECTION I-I

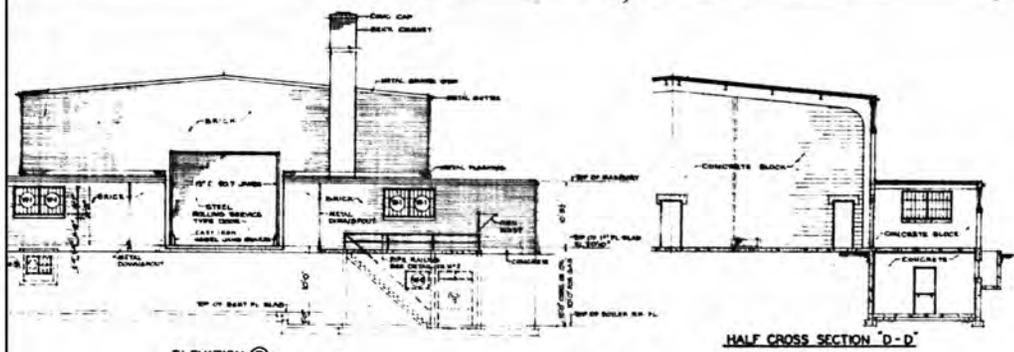
NOTE: A CONTROL JOINT DOES NOT GO THROUGH THIS WALL



KEY PLAN

REVISIONS GENERAL REVISIONS GENERAL REVISIONS DATE INITIALS		TIME TO COMPLETE DATE TO BE COMPLETED DATE APPROVED
REVISIONS REISNER & URBANH ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRAWN BY: P. A. M. CHECKED BY: P. A. M. C. B.		
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b> (EXPANDABLE 400 TO 600, 600) WITH BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS, MASONRY UNITS		
DATE: 29-06-30 SHEET: 4 OF 39		DRAWN BY: P. A. M. CHECKED BY: C. B.



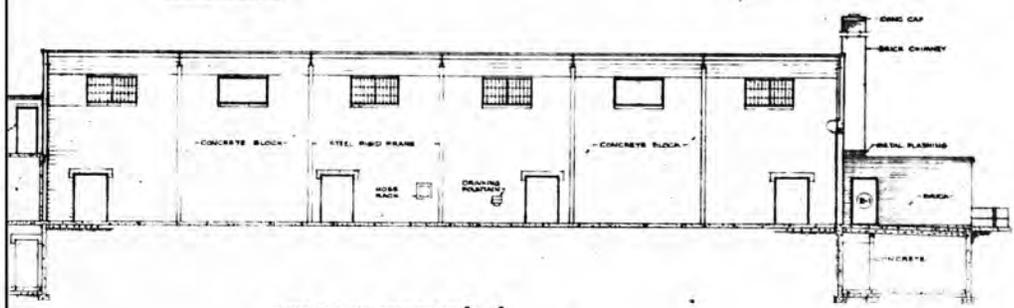


ELEVATION D

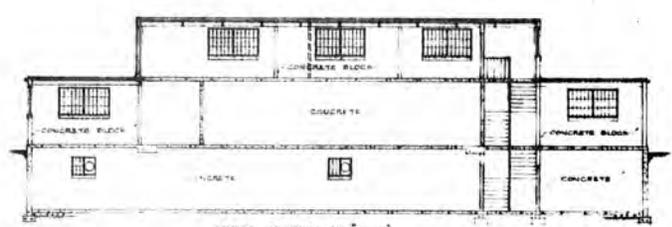
HALF CROSS SECTION D-D



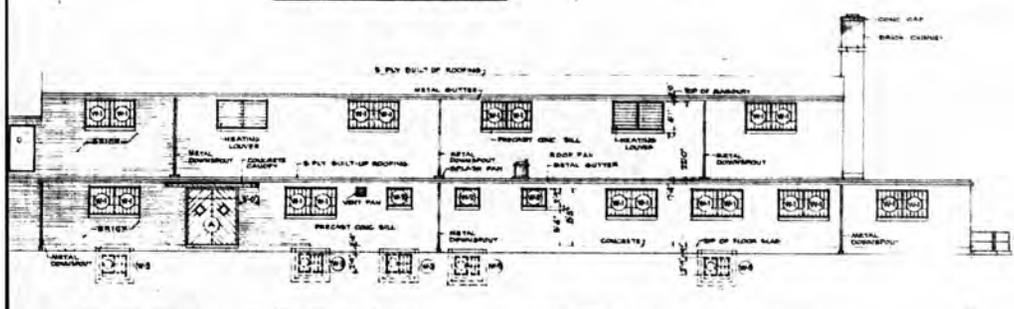
CROSS SECTION AT C-C



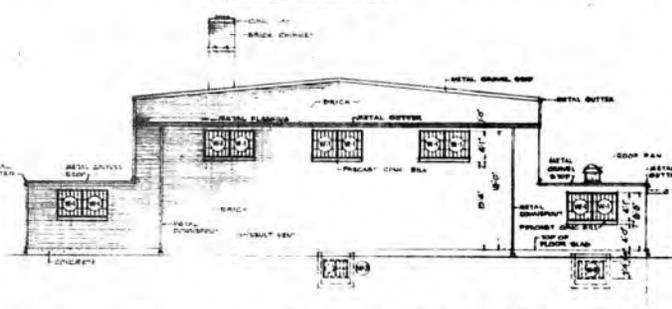
LONGITUDINAL SECTION AT A-A



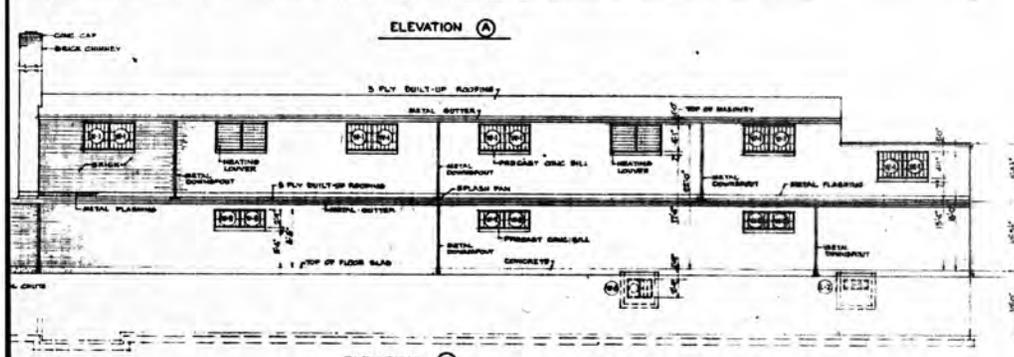
CROSS SECTION AT B-B



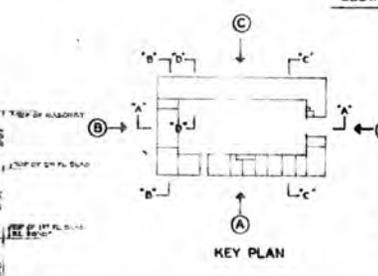
ELEVATION A



ELEVATION B

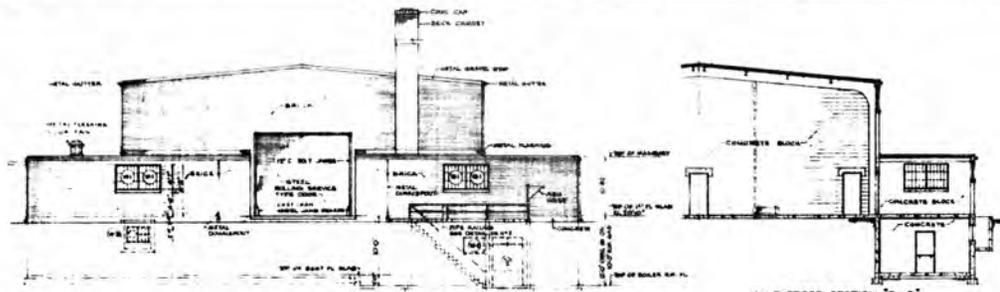


ELEVATION C



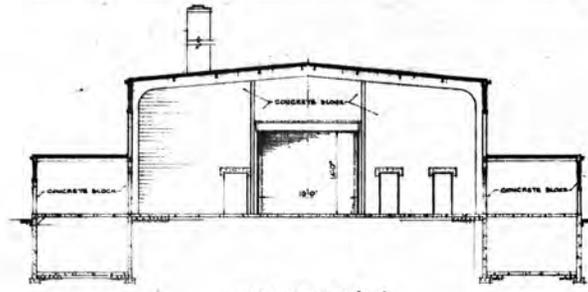
KEY PLAN

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
①		GENERAL REVISIONS	
DRAWN BY		W. G.	
TRACED BY		W. G.	
CHECKED BY		T. S.	
APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR ENGINEERS AND ROIC AFFAIRS		APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR ENGINEERS AND ROIC AFFAIRS DATE: 1 MAR 1950 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" (SEE NOTES ON DRAWING) DRAWING NUMBER: 29-08-07 SHEET 5 OF 23	

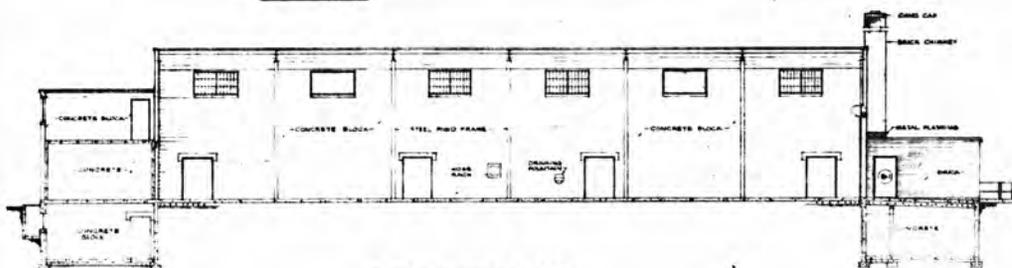


ELEVATION D

HALF CROSS SECTION D-D



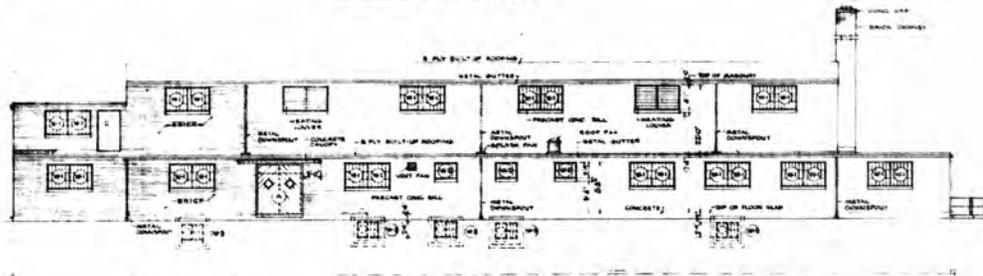
CROSS SECTION AT C-C



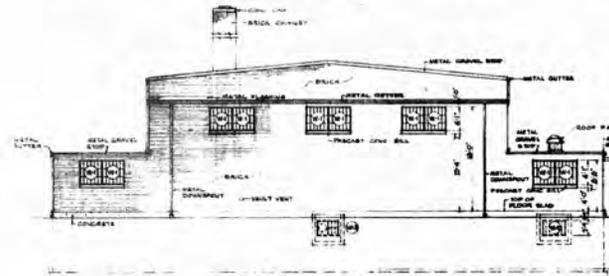
LONGITUDINAL SECTION AT A-A



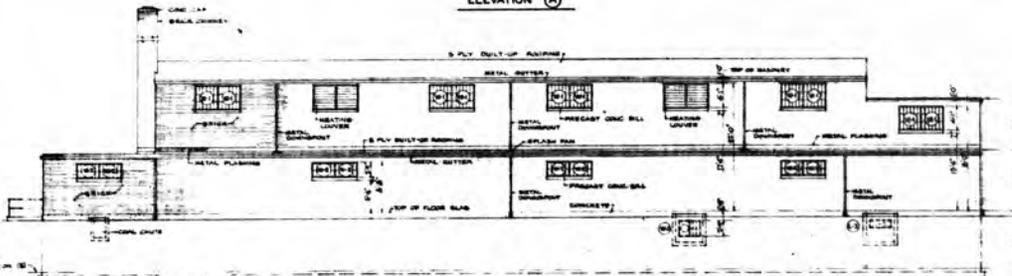
CROSS SECTION AT B-B



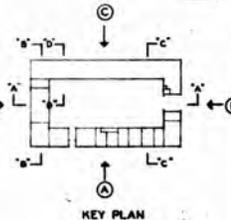
ELEVATION A



ELEVATION B



ELEVATION C



KEY PLAN

NO.	REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

DESIGNED BY: W. C.	APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR RESERVE AND ROTC OFFICERS: [Signature]	DATE: 1 MAR 1950
TRACED BY: W. C.	APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR REGULAR SERVICE: [Signature]	SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" (SEE HOUSING OR 48-02)
CHECKED BY: T. S.	DATE: 1 MAR 1950	DRAWING NUMBER: 281-08-07
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMOY - FOUR UNIT (BRICK, MASONRY UNIT BACKED) ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS		SHEET 5 OF 23

# ARMORY - FIVE UNIT ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS

Department of the Army  
Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, DC

1. ACTION: After using dimension construction lines in drawing, color lines with 1/16" eraser and 1/16" pencil.

DRAWING SCHEDULE				MATERIALS LEGEND				NOTES	
BRICK MASONRY UNIT BACKED		CONCRETE BLOCK							
DRAWING NO.	SHEET NO.	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	SHEET NO.	TITLE				
29-06-08	1	LEGEND AND DRAWING SCHEDULE	29-06-08	1	LEGEND AND DRAWING SCHEDULE				
	2	FOUNDATION AND BASEMENT PLAN		2	FOUNDATION AND BASEMENT PLAN				
	3	FIRST FLOOR PLAN		3	FIRST FLOOR PLAN				
	4	SECOND FLOOR PLAN		4	SECOND FLOOR PLAN				
	5	ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS		5	ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS				
	7	WALL SECTIONS		8	WALL SECTIONS				
	9	DOOR AND WINDOW DETAILS		10	DOOR AND WINDOW DETAILS				
	11	FOUNDATION PLAN AND DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)		11	FOUNDATION PLAN AND DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)				
	12	FIRST FLOOR PLAN AND DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)		12	FIRST FLOOR PLAN AND DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)				
	13	2 <sup>ND</sup> FLOOR & LOW ROOF FRAMING PLAN (STRUCT'L)		13	2 <sup>ND</sup> FLOOR & LOW ROOF FRAMING PLAN (STRUCT'L)				
	14	HIGH ROOF FRAMING PLAN (STRUCTURAL)		14	HIGH ROOF FRAMING PLAN (STRUCTURAL)				
	15	TYPICAL STEEL DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)		15	TYPICAL STEEL DETAILS (STRUCTURAL)				
	16	PLUMBING - FOUNDATION & BASEMENT PLAN		16	PLUMBING - FOUNDATION & BASEMENT PLAN				
	17	PLUMBING - FIRST FLOOR PLAN		17	PLUMBING - FIRST FLOOR PLAN				
	18	PLUMBING - 2 <sup>ND</sup> FLOOR AND ROOF PLAN		18	PLUMBING - 2 <sup>ND</sup> FLOOR AND ROOF PLAN				
	19	HEATING - BASEMENT PLAN - SCHEDULES		19	HEATING - BASEMENT PLAN - SCHEDULES				
	20	HEATING - FIRST FLOOR PLAN - SECTIONS-DETAILS		20	HEATING - FIRST FLOOR PLAN - SECTIONS-DETAILS				
	21	HEATING - SECOND FLOOR PLAN		21	HEATING - SECOND FLOOR PLAN				
	22	ELECTRICAL - BASEMENT PLAN & DETAILS		22	ELECTRICAL - BASEMENT PLAN & DETAILS				
	23	ELECTRICAL - FIRST FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS		23	ELECTRICAL - FIRST FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS				
	24	ELECTRICAL - SECOND FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS		24	ELECTRICAL - SECOND FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS				

BRICK		WOOD	
	BRICK		WOOD
	GLAZED STRUCTURAL FACING UNITS		INSULATION
	EARTH		ACOUSTICAL MATERIAL
	GRAVEL FILL		METAL (SECTION)
	CONCRETE		CEMENT
	CONCRETE BLOCK		

ABBREVIATIONS			
blk	Block	ext	Exterior
C	Center Line	ext	Exterior
C.T	Center Line	fin	Finish
cd	Column	FD	Four Drain
cl	Chimney	fl	Flue
conc	Concrete	gph	Galvanized
comp	Construction	gs	Gauge
D.B	Down Spout	h	Head
D.P	Drinking Fountain	h	Head
elec	Electric	int	Interior
el	Elevation	jt	Joint
esp	Entrance	min	Minimum
ext	Exterior	MT	Metal Thickness
fin	Finish	ms	Minimum
FD	Four Drain	pl	Plate
fl	Flue	plst	Plaster
gph	Galvanized	rand	Randolph
gs	Gauge	R.D	Roof Drain
h	Head	sect	Section
h	Head	sh	Shingle
int	Interior		
jt	Joint		

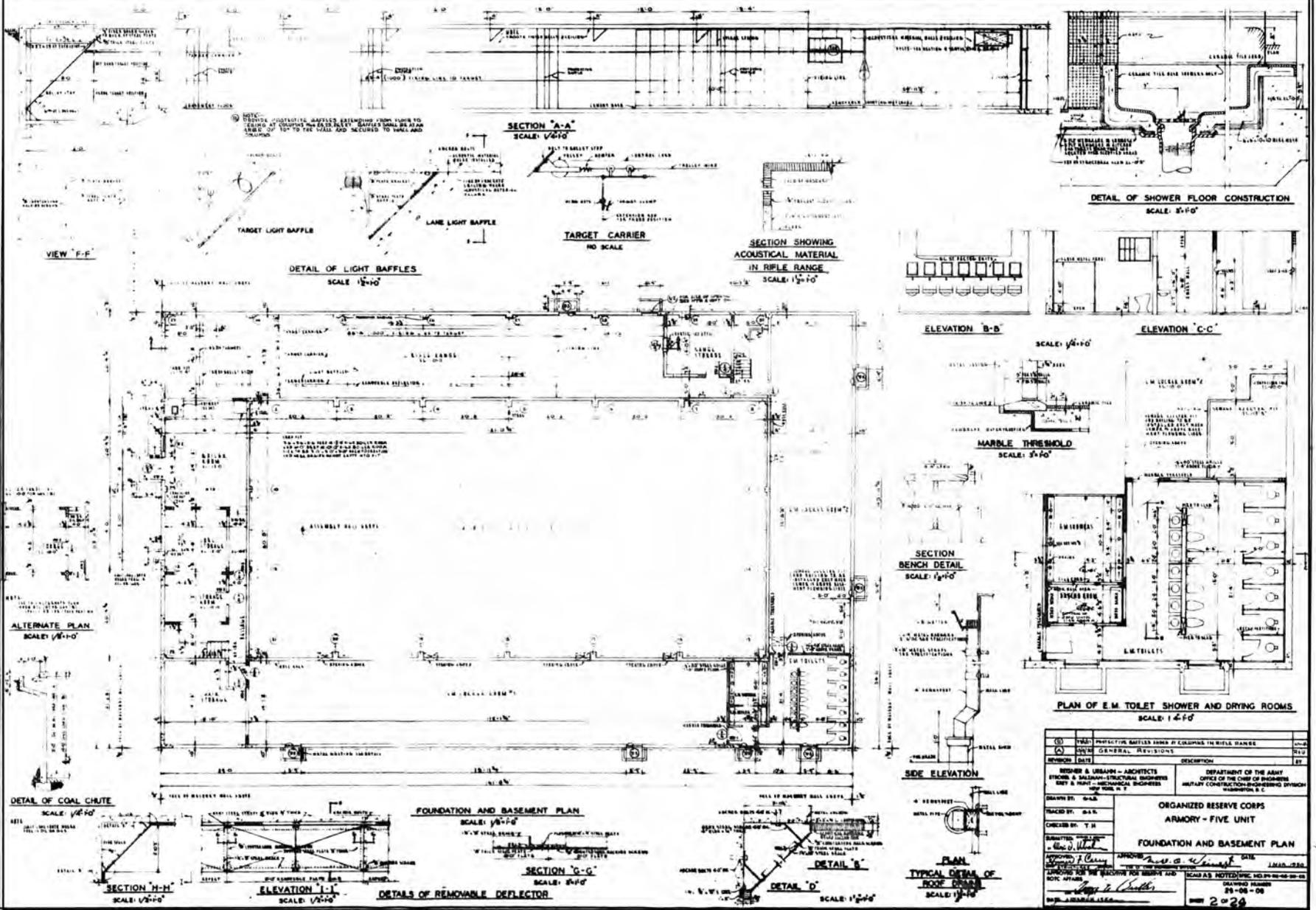
Notes:

Plans are drawn for other brick, masonry unit based on Concrete block wall construction. For details of specific exterior wall requirements see applicable drawings. Walls of 12", 8", or 4" nominal thickness are dimensioned 11/16", 1 1/8", or 1 5/8" respectively.

At the option of the Contractor, terra cotta units may be used for piers and window sills in brick faced type of construction. Where required, the units shall be uncoated on exposed face.

Vertical Masonry Heights:  
 Deck - ..... 0 Course - 6'  
 Concrete Deck - 1 Course - 6'

REVISION	DATE	GENERAL	REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION
DESIGNED BY		H. P.		
CHECKED BY		L. C.		
SUBMITTED BY		L. C.		
NOTED BY		L. C.		
APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR RESERVE AND		SCALE NO SCALE (SPEC 100/20/0/0)		
DATE		29-08-08		
DRAWING NUMBER		29-08-08		
SHEET		1 OF 24		



NO.	REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	ISSUED		PROTECTIVE BAFFLES SHOWN IN CORRIDOR IN RIFLE RANGE
2	GENERAL		GENERAL REVISIONS

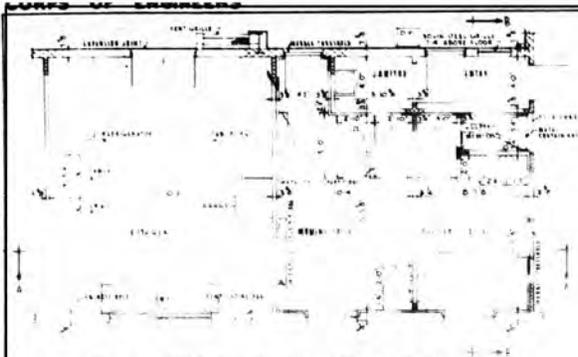
  

DRAWN BY: S. A. S. CHECKED BY: T. H. APPROVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> DATE: 2-28-08	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION-ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
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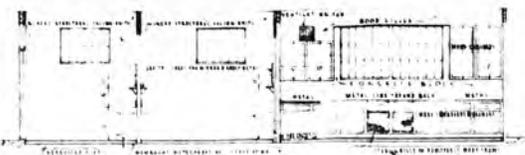
  

<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS</b>	
<b>ARMORY - FIVE UNIT</b>	
<b>FOUNDATION AND BASEMENT PLAN</b>	
SCALE AS NOTED (SEE INDEX) DRAWING NUMBER: 29-06-08 SHEET 2 OF 28	DATE: 2-28-08

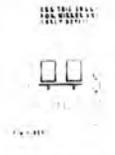




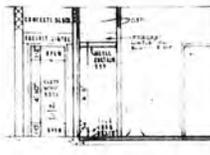
PLAN OF KITCHEN, WOMEN AND OFFICERS TOILETS  
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



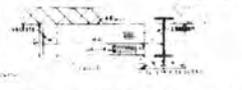
ELEVATION A-A  
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



ELEVATION C-C  
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



ELEVATION B-B  
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



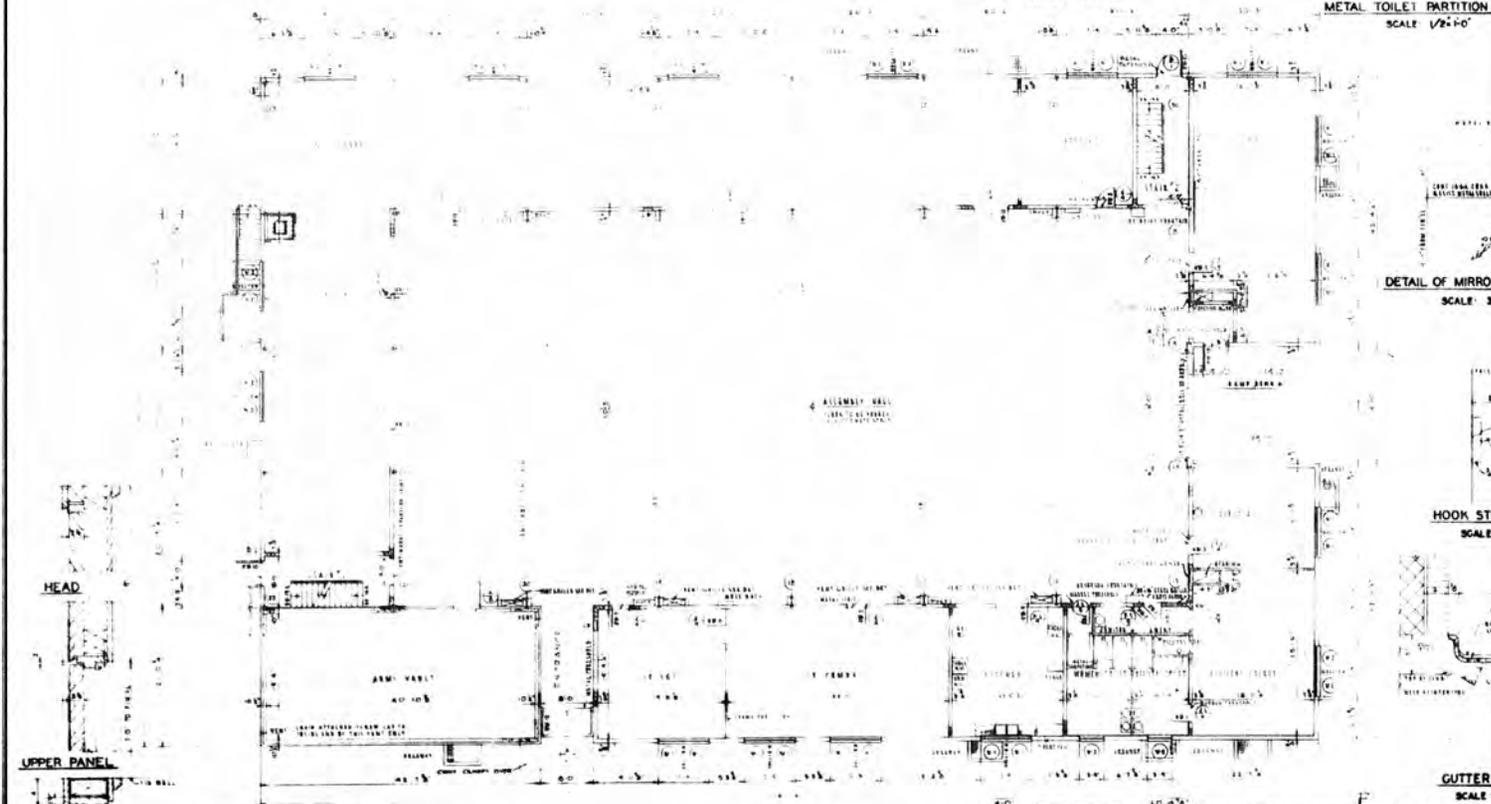
PLAN OF VENTILATION GRILLE  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



SECTION THRU VENTILATION GRILLE  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



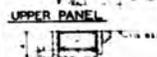
ELEVATION  
METAL TOILET PARTITION  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



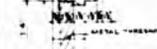
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



HEAD



UPPER PANEL



JAMB

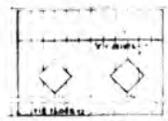


SILL

ENTRANCE DOOR DETAILS  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



EXTERIOR ELEVATION



INTERIOR ELEVATION

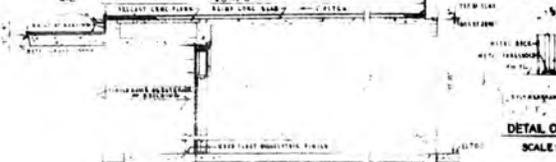
MAIN ENTRANCE DETAIL SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"

DETAIL OF MIRROR  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

HOOK STR  
SCALE

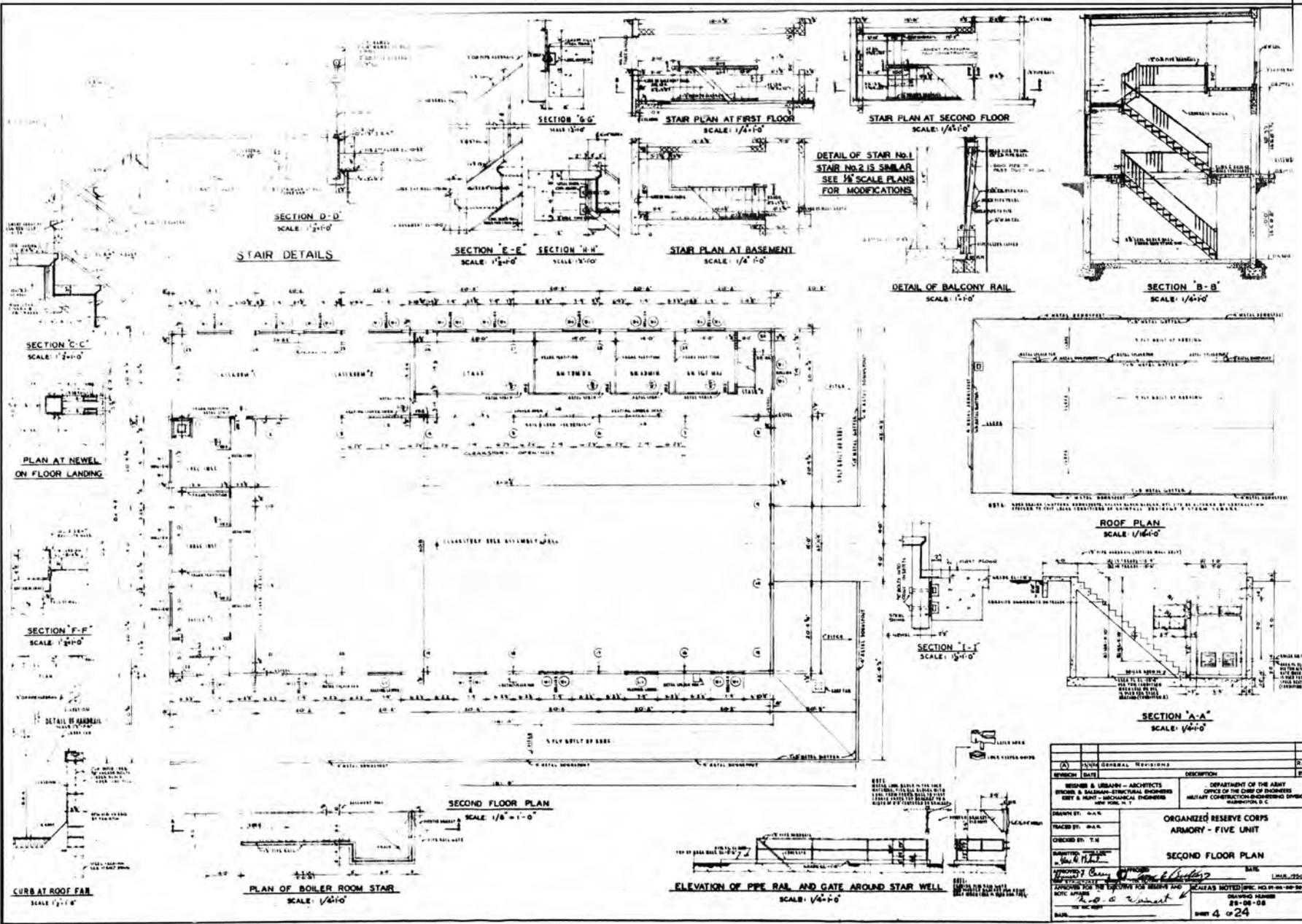
GUTTER  
SCALE

DETAIL OF  
SCALE

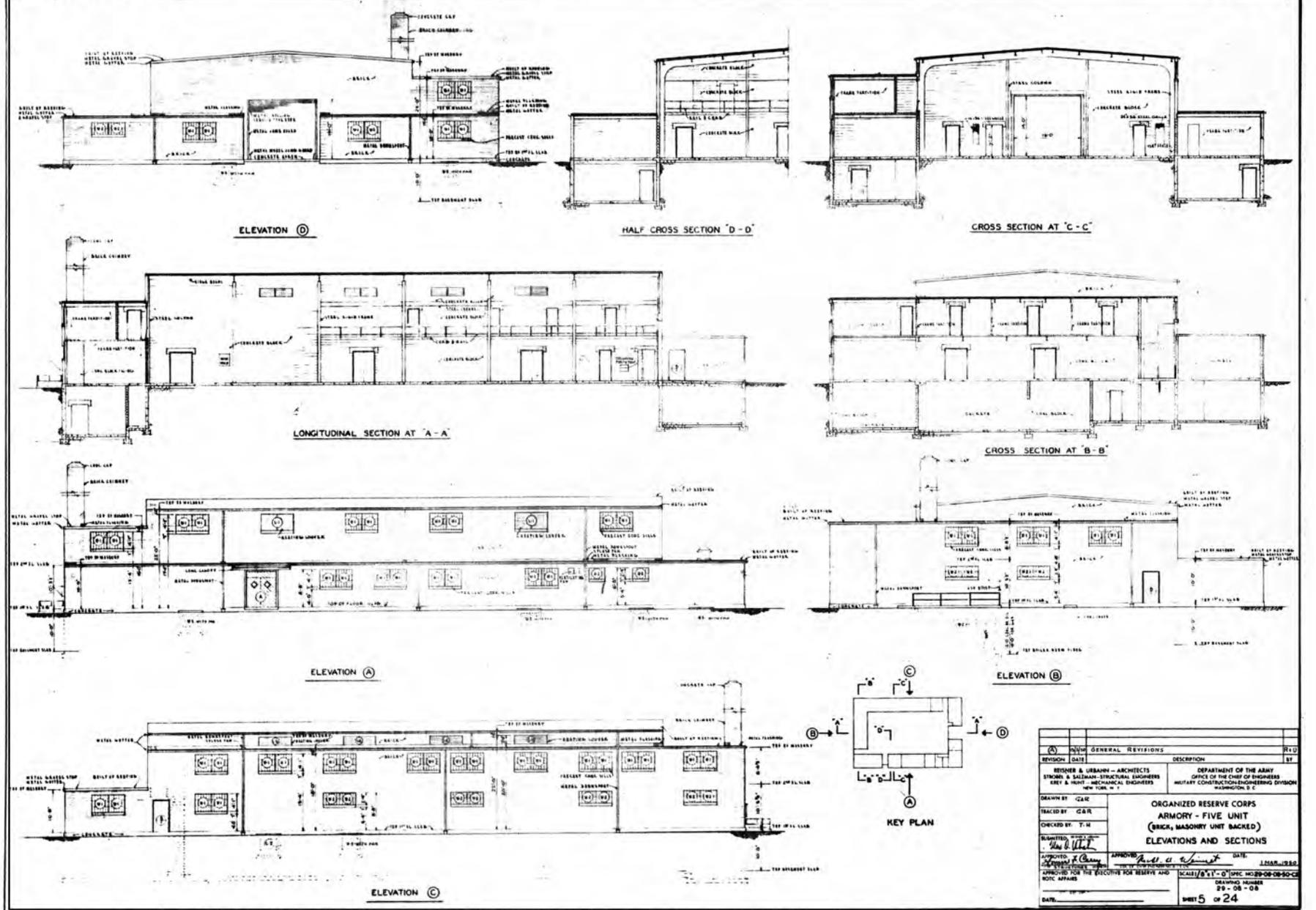


SECTION THRU ENTRANCE  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"

SECTION: THIS WORK BEING CONTRACTUAL AND OF A NATURE SUCH THAT THE WORK IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN ANY MANNER



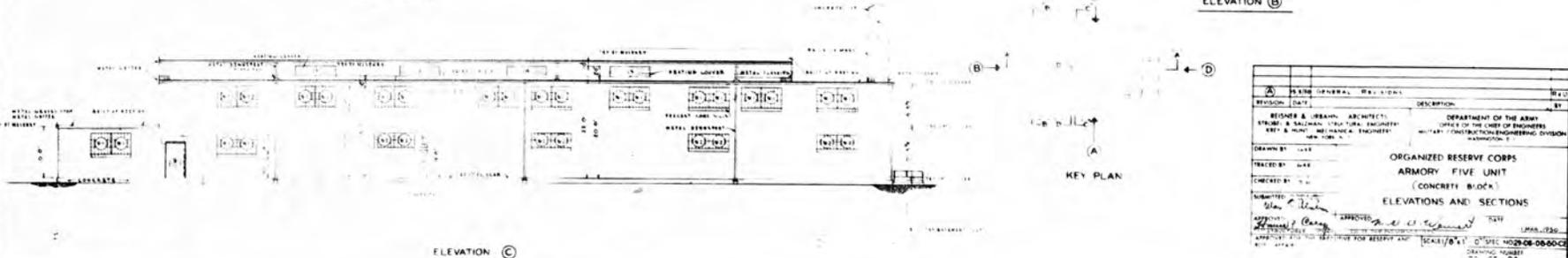
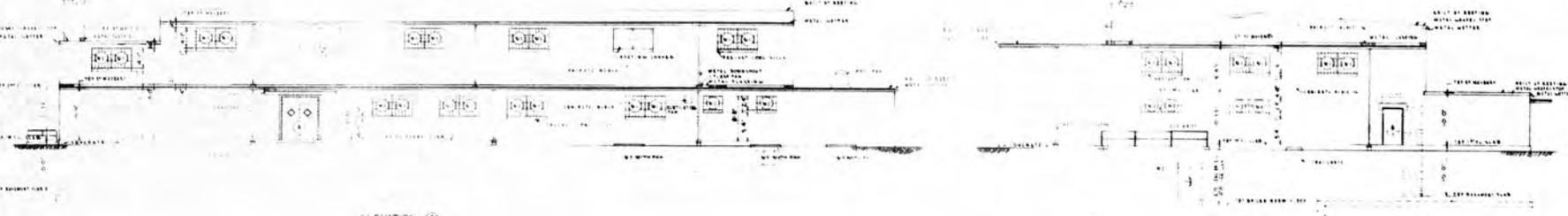
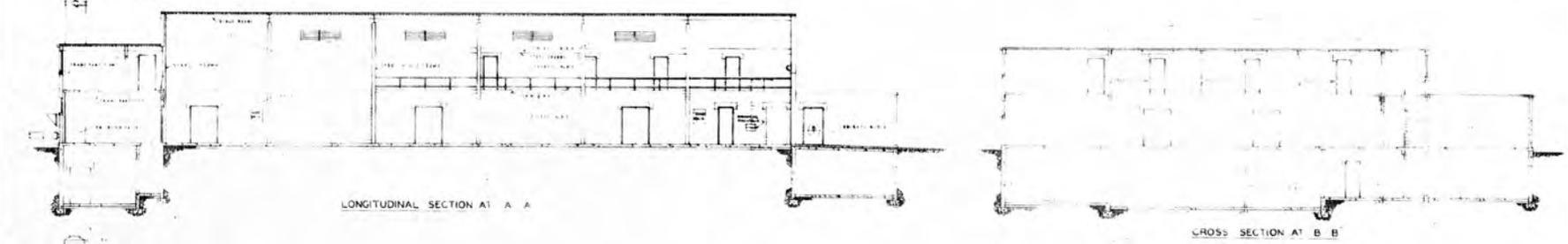
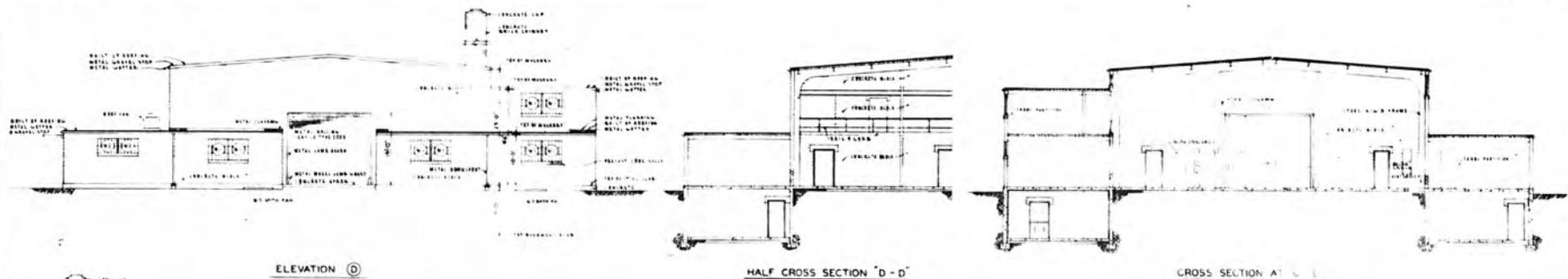
REVISION	DATE	GENERAL REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION	BY
(A)				
DESIGNER & ARCHITECTS: DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS CIVIL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.				
DRAWN BY: G.A.L. CHECKED BY: G.A.L. APPROVED BY: G.A.L.				
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY - FIVE UNIT				
SECOND FLOOR PLAN				
DATE: 28-08-08				
SHEET 4 OF 24				



REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
(A)		GENERAL REVISIONS	

DRAWN BY: G.A.R. CHECKED BY: T.H. APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i> DATE: 1 MAR 1934	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY - FIVE UNIT (BRICK, MASONRY UNIT BACKED) ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	DRAWING NUMBER 28 - 08 - 08 SHEET 5 OF 24

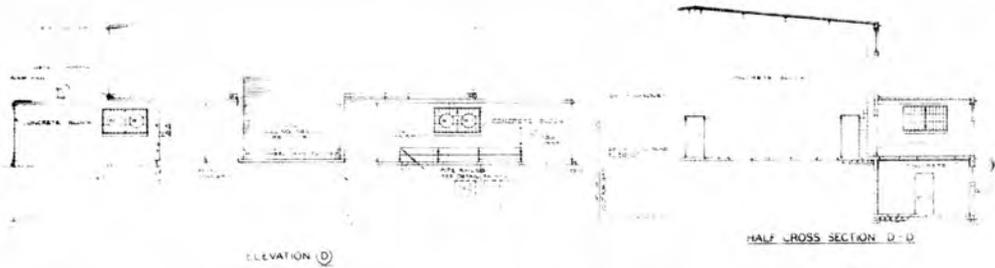


CAUTION: After using American instructions, check for changes in the original drawings.

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1		GENERAL	
2			

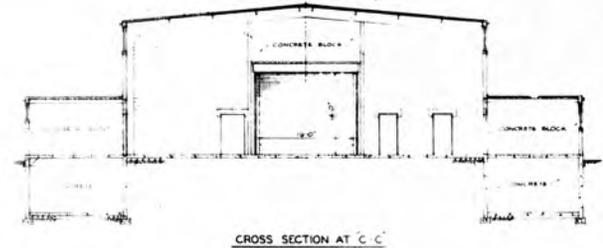
DESIGNER & ARCHITECT: **STUBBS & URBAN**  
 ENGINEER: **STUBBS & URBAN**  
 ARCHITECT: **STUBBS & URBAN**  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS  
 CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

DRAWN BY: **W. H. H.**  
 CHECKED BY: **W. H. H.**  
 SUBMITTED: **1924**  
 APPROVED: **W. H. H.**  
 SCALE: **1/4" = 1'-0"**  
 DRAWING NUMBER: **23 OF 08**  
 SHEET: **24**

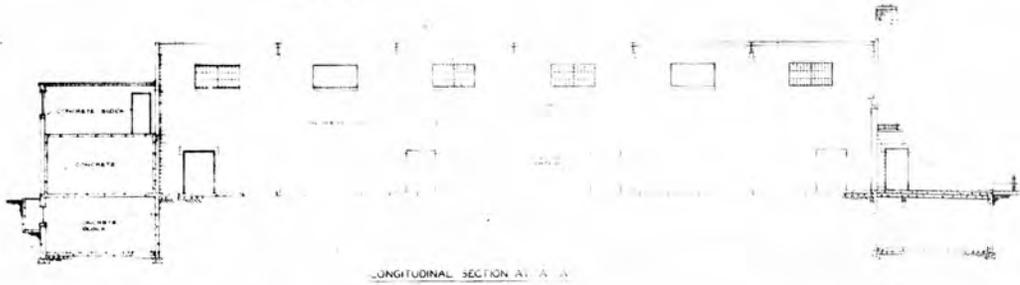


ELEVATION D

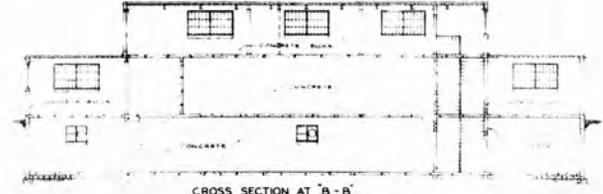
HALF CROSS SECTION D-D



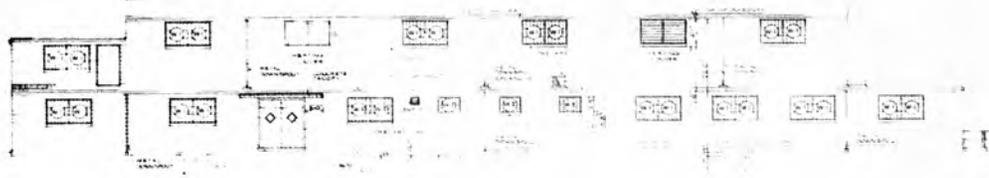
CROSS SECTION AT C-C



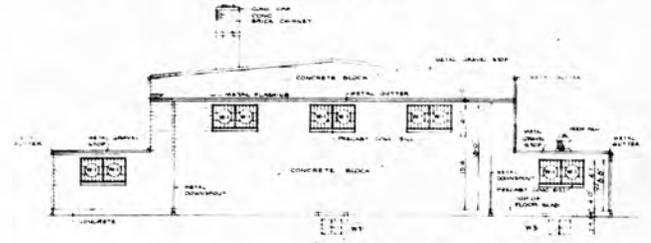
LONGITUDINAL SECTION AT A-A



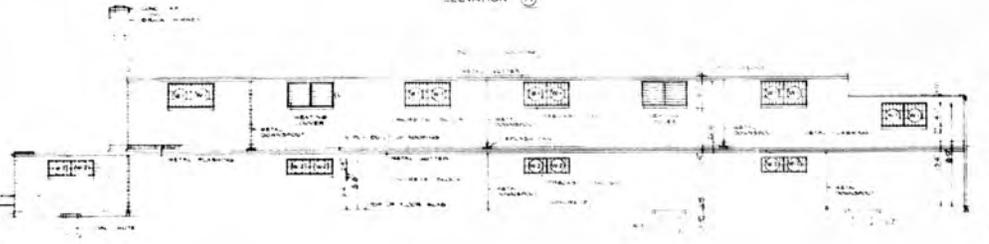
CROSS SECTION AT B-B



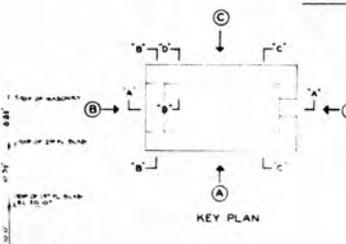
ELEVATION A



ELEVATION B



ELEVATION C



KEY PLAN

REVISION	DATE	GENERAL REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

DESIGNED BY W.G.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
CHECKED BY T.K.	
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY - FOUR UNIT (CONCRETE BLOCK) ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS	
APPROVED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 1 MAR 1957
APPROVED FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR RESERVE AND ROTC AT/AND	SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0" SPEC NO. 20060800
DATE	DRAWING NUMBER 28-08-07
	SHEET 6 OF 23

CAUTION: THIS DRAWING IS A PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

# ARMORY - TYPE D

## FOR

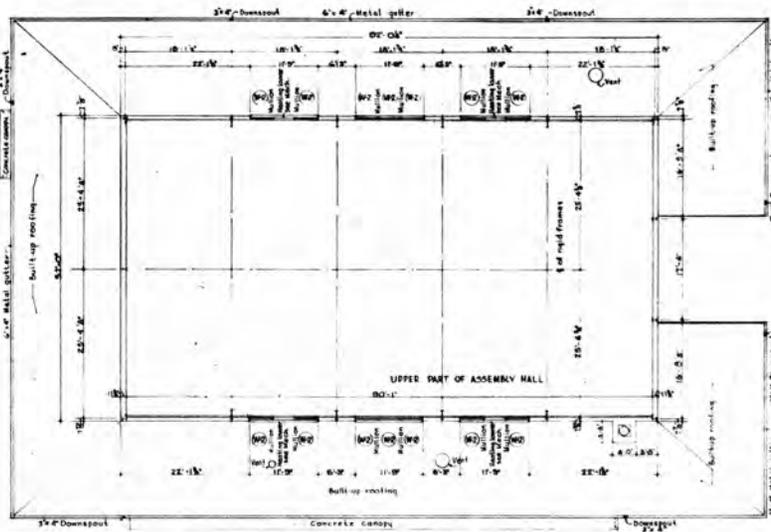
# NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

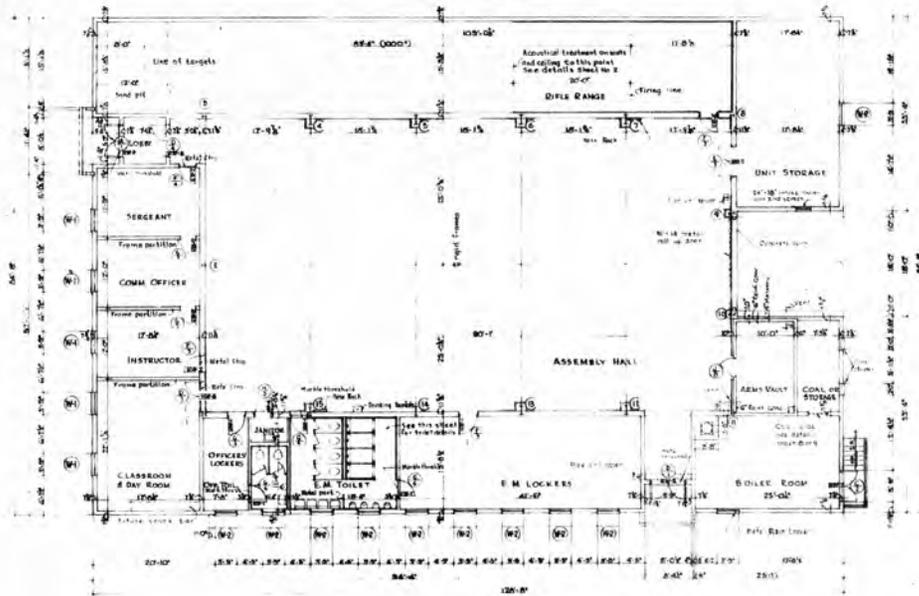
DRAWING SCHEDULE				MATERIALS LEGEND				NOTES																																																																		
BRICK, MASONRY UNIT BACKED		CONCRETE BLOCK						<p>Plans are drawn for either Brick, masonry unit backed or Concrete block wall construction. For details of specific exterior wall requirements, see applicable drawings.</p> <p>Bricks of 12" x 8", or 4" nominal thickness are dimensioned 11 1/2", 7 1/2", or 3 1/2" respectively.</p> <p>At the option of the Contractor, terra cotta units may be used for partitions and back-up tile in brick faced type of construction. Where imposed, the units shall be unseamed on exposed face.</p> <p>Vertical Masonry heights: Brick ----- 3 Courses + 8" Concrete Block - 1 Course + 8"</p>																																																																		
DRAWING NO.	SHEET NO.	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	SHEET NO.	TITLE	ABBREVIATIONS																																																																				
29-06-06	1	LEGEND and DRAWING SCHEDULE	29-06-06	1	LEGEND and DRAWING SCHEDULE	<table border="0" style="font-size: small;"> <tr> <td>mb.</td><td>Brick</td><td>esp.</td><td>Expansion</td><td>mm.</td><td>Minimum</td></tr> <tr> <td>cl.</td><td>Center Line</td><td>ext.</td><td>Exterior</td><td>MT</td><td>Metal Threshold</td></tr> <tr> <td>C.T.</td><td>Corona Tile</td><td>fin.</td><td>Finish</td><td>mm.</td><td>Minimum</td></tr> <tr> <td>col.</td><td>Column</td><td>F.O.</td><td>Floor Drain</td><td>S.</td><td>Plate</td></tr> <tr> <td>vt.</td><td>Obsolesce</td><td>fl.</td><td>Floor</td><td>pan.</td><td>Panel</td></tr> <tr> <td>con.</td><td>Concrete</td><td>gfn.</td><td>Gravel</td><td>raut.</td><td>Reinforcing</td></tr> <tr> <td>const.</td><td>Construction</td><td>sk.</td><td>Skarp</td><td>R.D.</td><td>Roof Drain</td></tr> <tr> <td>D.S.</td><td>Dome Speed</td><td>S.S.F.U.</td><td>Slazed Structural Facing Units</td><td>sec.</td><td>Section</td></tr> <tr> <td>D.P.</td><td>Drinking Fountain</td><td></td><td>Facing Units</td><td>st.</td><td>Straight</td></tr> <tr> <td>elec.</td><td>Electric</td><td>int.</td><td>Interior</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>el.</td><td>Elevation</td><td>p.</td><td>Joint</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	mb.	Brick	esp.	Expansion	mm.	Minimum	cl.	Center Line	ext.	Exterior	MT	Metal Threshold	C.T.	Corona Tile	fin.	Finish	mm.	Minimum	col.	Column	F.O.	Floor Drain	S.	Plate	vt.	Obsolesce	fl.	Floor	pan.	Panel	con.	Concrete	gfn.	Gravel	raut.	Reinforcing	const.	Construction	sk.	Skarp	R.D.	Roof Drain	D.S.	Dome Speed	S.S.F.U.	Slazed Structural Facing Units	sec.	Section	D.P.	Drinking Fountain		Facing Units	st.	Straight	elec.	Electric	int.	Interior			el.	Elevation	p.	Joint				
mb.	Brick	esp.	Expansion	mm.	Minimum																																																																					
cl.	Center Line	ext.	Exterior	MT	Metal Threshold																																																																					
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D.S.	Dome Speed	S.S.F.U.	Slazed Structural Facing Units	sec.	Section																																																																					
D.P.	Drinking Fountain		Facing Units	st.	Straight																																																																					
elec.	Electric	int.	Interior																																																																							
el.	Elevation	p.	Joint																																																																							
29-06-06	2	FOUNDATION and SLAB REINFORCING	29-06-06	2	FOUNDATION and SLAB REINFORCING																																																																					
*	3	FLOOR and ROOF PLANS	*	3	FLOOR and ROOF PLANS																																																																					
*	4	ELEVATIONS and SECTIONS	*	4	ELEVATIONS and SECTIONS																																																																					
*	5	WALL SECTIONS	*	5	WALL SECTIONS																																																																					
*	6	DOOR and WINDOW DETAILS	*	6	DOOR and WINDOW DETAILS																																																																					
*	7	LONGITUDINAL SECTION (STRUCTURAL)	*	7	LONGITUDINAL SECTION (STRUCTURAL)																																																																					
*	8	CROSS SECTION (STRUCTURAL)	*	8	CROSS SECTION (STRUCTURAL)																																																																					
*	9	STEEL FRAMING DETAILS	*	9	STEEL FRAMING DETAILS																																																																					
*	10	PLUMBING and HEATING PLAN	*	10	PLUMBING and HEATING PLAN																																																																					
*	11	PLUMBING and HEATING DETAILS	*	11	PLUMBING and HEATING DETAILS																																																																					
*	12	ELECTRICAL	*	12	ELECTRICAL																																																																					
*	13	ELECTRICAL DETAILS	*	13	ELECTRICAL DETAILS																																																																					

BRICK, MASONRY UNIT BACKED CONCRETE BLOCK		MATERIALS LEGEND		NOTES	
DRAWING NO. 29-06-06 SHEET NO. 1 TITLE: LEGEND and DRAWING SCHEDULE		DRAWING NO. 29-06-06 SHEET NO. 1 TITLE: LEGEND and DRAWING SCHEDULE		Plans are drawn for either Brick, masonry unit backed or Concrete block wall construction. For details of specific exterior wall requirements, see applicable drawings.	
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.		At the option of the Contractor, terra cotta units may be used for partitions and back-up tile in brick faced type of construction. Where imposed, the units shall be unseamed on exposed face.	
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU ARMORY - TYPE D - ONE UNIT LEGEND and DRAWING SCHEDULE		NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU ARMORY - TYPE D - ONE UNIT LEGEND and DRAWING SCHEDULE		Vertical Masonry heights: Brick ----- 3 Courses + 8" Concrete Block - 1 Course + 8"	
DATE: 21 SEPT 1949 DRAWN BY: [Signature] CHECKED BY: [Signature]		DATE: 21 SEPT 1949 DRAWN BY: [Signature] CHECKED BY: [Signature]		NO SCALE   29-06-06-01C BY: 06-09 OF: 16	





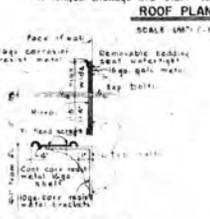
PLAN OF CLERESTORY



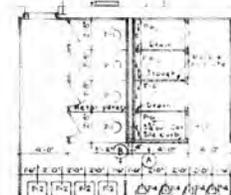
FLOOR PLAN



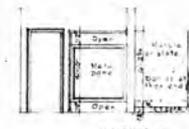
ROOF PLAN



DETAIL OF MIRROR AND SHELF



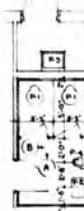
PLAN



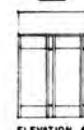
ELEVATION A



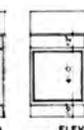
ELEVATION B



PLAN



ELEVATION A



ELEVATION B

OFFICERS TOILET

SCALE 1/4\"/>

ENLISTED MENS TOILET

SCALE 1/4\"/>

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM NAME	FLOOR	WALLS	CEILING
ASSEMBLY HALL	Concrete	Masonry, painted	Concrete, painted
ARMS WULT	-	Concrete, painted	-
BOILER ROOM	-	Concrete, Masonry, painted	-
CLASSROOM (DAY RM)	Asphalt tile	Masonry, system board on floor, painted	-
COAL OR STORAGE	Concrete	Concrete, Masonry, painted	-
COMM OFFICE	Asphalt tile	Masonry, system board on floor, painted	-
E. M. LOCKERS	Concrete	Masonry, painted	-
E. M. TOILET	Ceramic tile	Glassed structural facing units	-
INSTRUCTOR	Asphalt tile	Masonry, system board on floor, painted	-
JANITOR	Concrete	Masonry, painted	-
LOBBY	-	Masonry, painted	-
OFFICERS TOILET	Ceramic tile	Glassed structural facing units	-
OFFICERS LOCKER	Concrete	Masonry, painted	-
SHIEL RANGE	-	Concrete, masonry, painted, asphalt tile	Asphalt tile
SERGEANT	Asphalt tile	Masonry, system board on floor, painted	-
UNIT STORAGE	Concrete	Masonry, painted	-

Note: All required after 100% completed.  
 Note: The above data will be used in the preparation of high quality floor or wall tile and masonry work. General floor or wall tile or wall or floor tile or wall tile.



TYPICAL DETAIL OF ROOF DRAINS

REVISION DATA

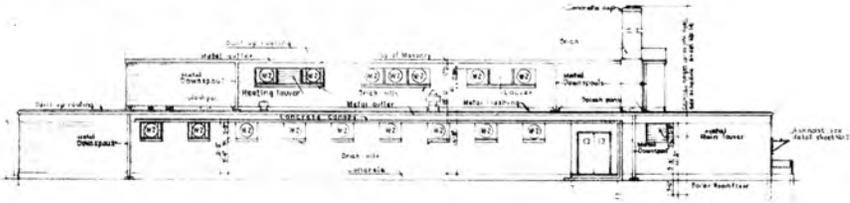
DESIGNED BY: NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

DRAWN BY: ARMY - TYPE D - ONE UNIT

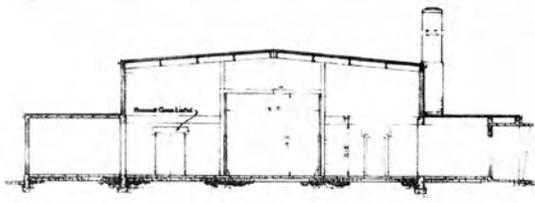
CHECKED BY: FLOOR and ROOF PLAN

DATE: 21 SEPT 1949

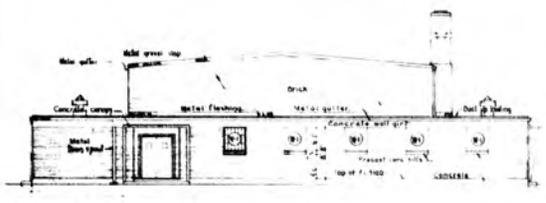
SCALE: 3/16



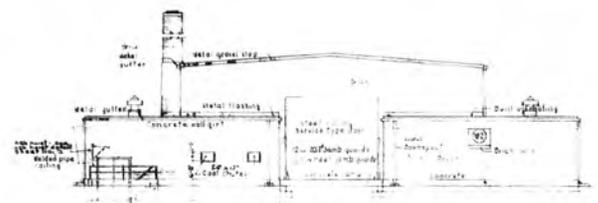
ELEVATION A



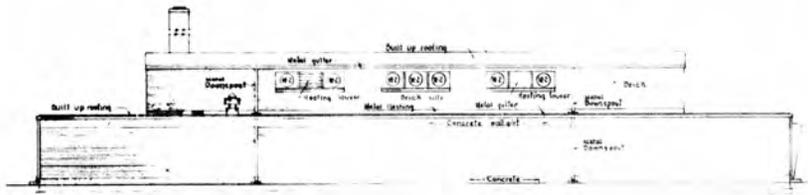
CROSS SECTION AT A-A



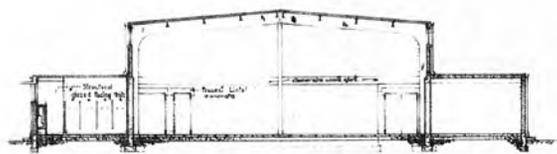
ELEVATION B



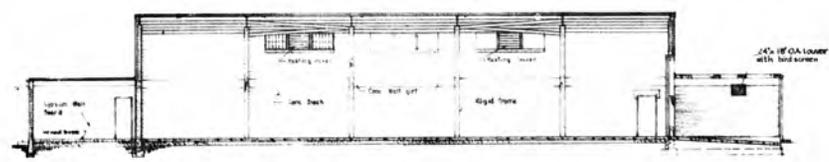
ELEVATION C



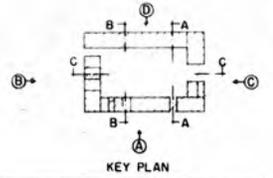
ELEVATION D



CROSS SECTION AT B-B



LONGITUDINAL SECTION AT C-C

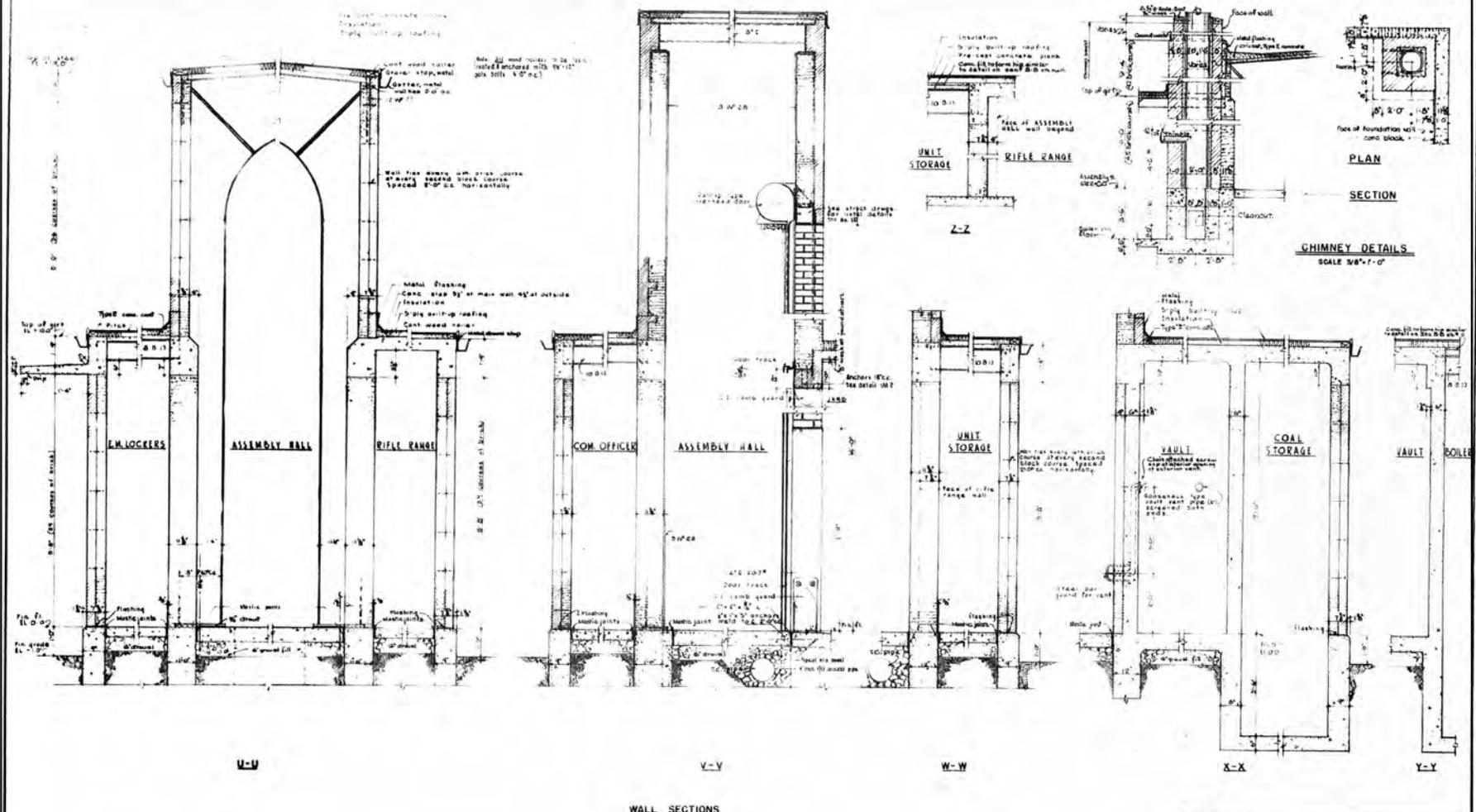


KEY PLAN

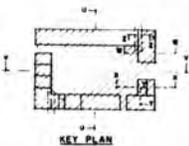
GENERAL NOTES  
See Schedule of Stock heights on Plumbing Sheet No 14.

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
BAIL, HORTON & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS 1001 W. WASHINGTON AVENUE CHICAGO, ILL.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DRAWN BY L. E. W.		NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU	
TRACED BY T. J. W.		ARMORY - TYPE D - ONE UNIT	
CHECKED BY C. T. W.		BRICK, MASONRY UNIT BACKED	
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>		ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS	
DATE 21 SEPT 1943		SHEET 4 OF 16	

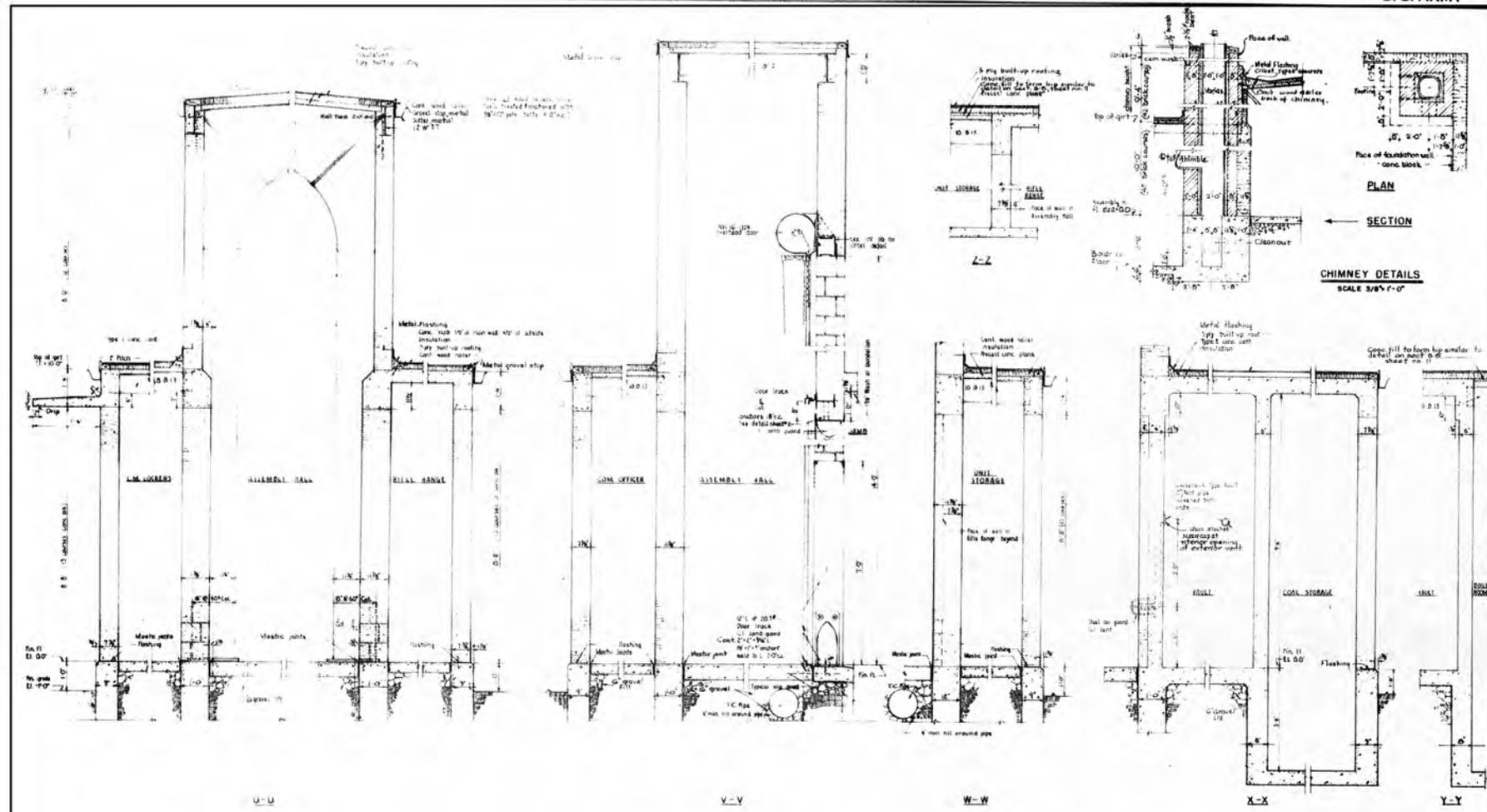




WALL SECTIONS



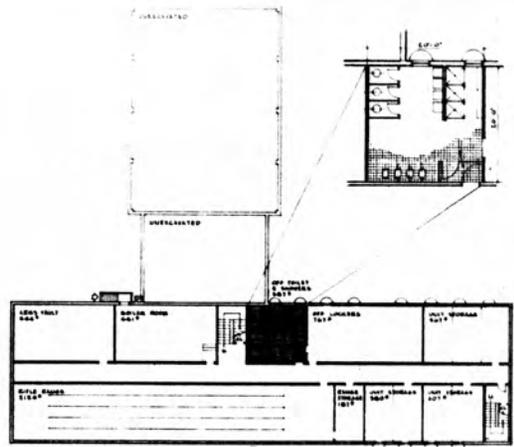
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
MAIL, HORTON & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS 1000 W. 10th Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRAWN BY: G.T.M. CHECKED BY: W.E.G. APPROVED BY: G.C.H.	NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU ARMORY - TYPE D - ONE UNIT (BRICK, MASONRY UNIT BACKED) WALL SECTIONS
DESIGNED BY: [Signature] CHECKED BY: [Signature]	DATE: 21 SEPT 1943 DRAWING NO.: [Number] SHEET NO.: 6 OF 16



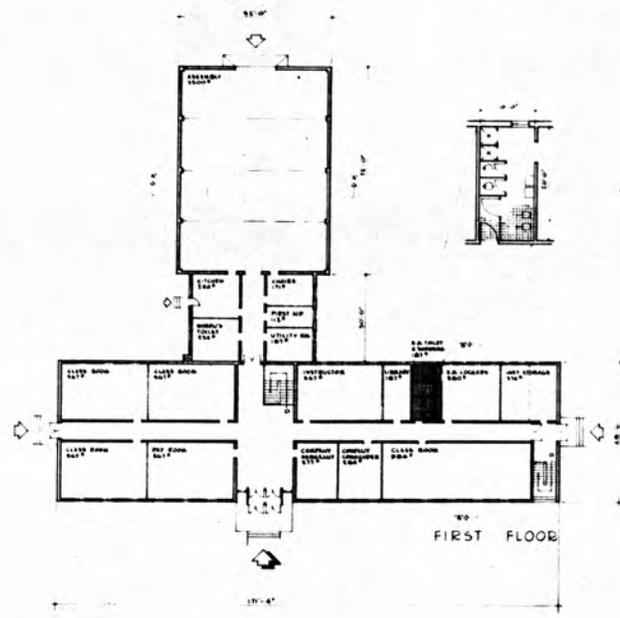
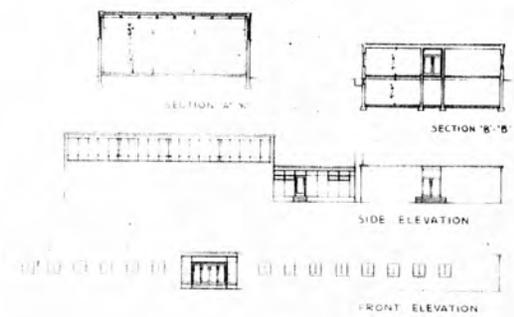
WALL SECTIONS

11 May 50 General Revision REVISION DATE		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRAWN BY: G.T.M. CHECKED BY: T.J.W. APPROVED BY: G.T.M.	NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU ARMORY - TYPE D - ONE UNIT (CONCRETE BLOCK) WALL SECTIONS	
DATE: 21 SEPT 1949 PROJECT NO.: 11-00-00-486E SHEET NO.: 7 OF 16	AUTHORITY: 11-00-00-486E DATE: 11-00-00-486E SHEET NO.: 7 OF 16	





BASEMENT



FIRST FLOOR

ROOM DESIGNATION	NET SQ FT AREA (CONTIGUOUS NETS)	NET SQ FT AS SERVICED AREA
ASSEMBLY	3800	3800
CHANGING ROOMS	80	771
ENGINEERING	700	1120
RANGE STORAGE	100	187
JANITORY CLOSET/MANT & UTILITY RM	100	187
BOILER ROOM & FUEL STORAGE	600	601
CLERK ROOMS	1400	1407
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION ROOM / LIBRARY	1400	1407
DAY ROOMS / CHECK ROOMS	600	607
FIRST AID ROOMS / ADM. SUPPLY	10	11
RM. TOILET & SHOWER ROOMS	440	467
OFFICERS' TOILET & SHOWER ROOMS	145	167
WOMEN'S TOILET / INCLUDE LOCKER SPACE	150	160
KITCHEN	100	100
UNIT STORAGE	100	100
ARMY VAULT	100	100
SM. LOCKERS	1300	380
OFFICERS' LOCKERS	140	160
COMPANY COMMAND	140	177
COMPANY SERGEANT	600	607
INSTRUCTION		
TOTAL NET AREA	19448	16102
TOTAL GROSS AREA		21600

REBNER & URBANN  
ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4  
HEADQUARTERS (ORGANIZED RESERVE BRIGADE)  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPANSIBLE ARMY: 400 MAN  
SERIES 400600-800 WITH BASEMENT  
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS

PLANS, ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS

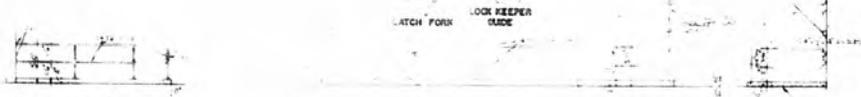
DATE: 11/15/51

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NO. 1

C-147278N - After using compass construction find an approximate  
 line with a pencil and establish area with chain water.



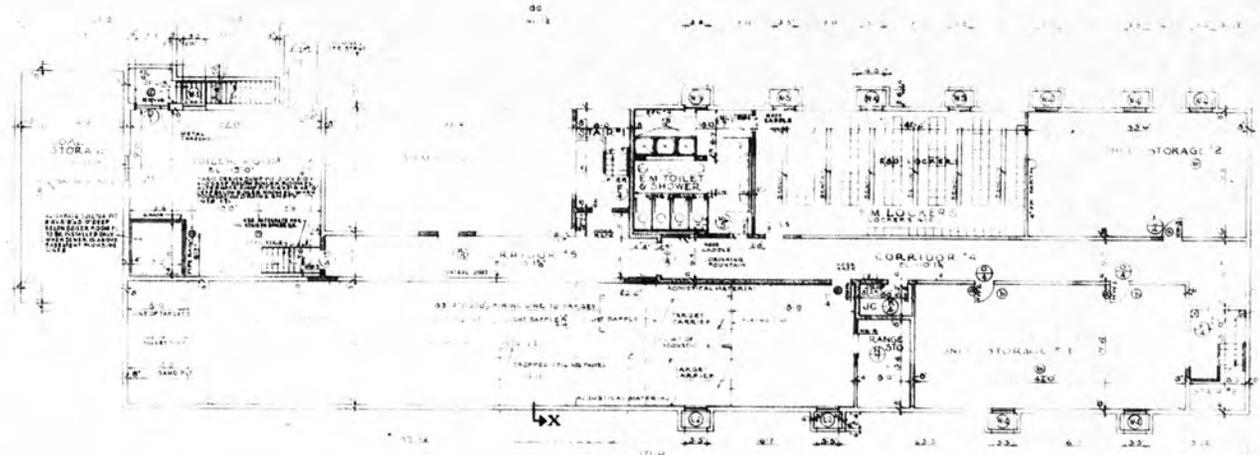


TYPICAL PIPE RAILING  
AT EJECTOR PIT  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

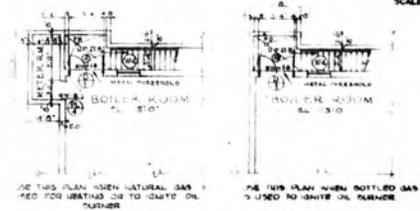
ELEVATION OF PIPE RAIL &  
GATE AROUND STAIR WELL



SECTION A - A  
DETAILS OF BOILER ROOM STAIR  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



BASEMENT PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



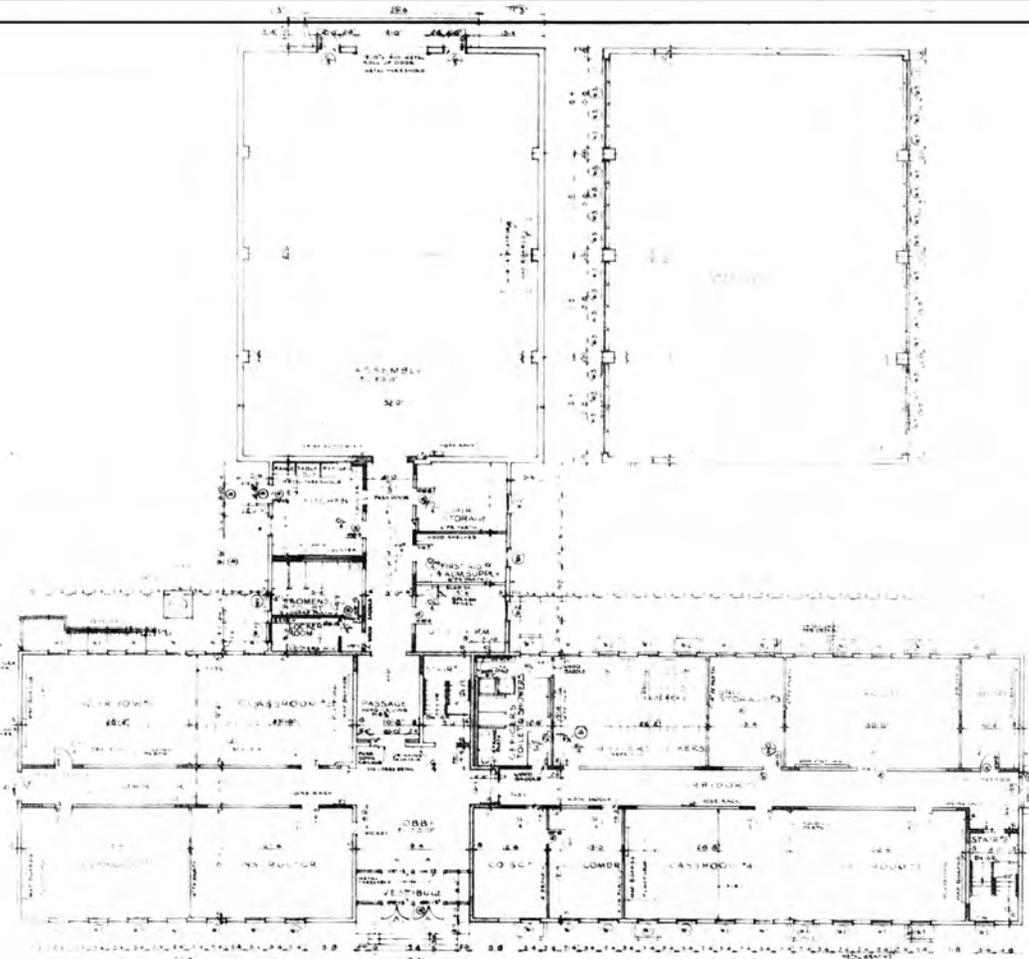
ALTERNATE PLANS  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



SEC. X  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

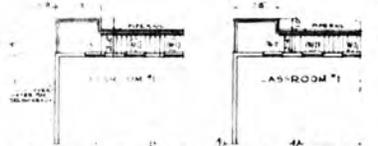
GENERAL	REV. 10-15	62,774-12	1-17
REVISIONS	REVISIONS	DATE	APPROVAL
DESIGNED BY:	C. S. B.	<b>REISNER &amp; URBANN</b> ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	
PLANNED BY:	C. S. B.		
CHECKED BY:	C. S. B.		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</b> OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.		ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 400 MEN</b> (EXPANDABLE 400 TO 800, 800) WITH BASEMENT <b>BASEMENT PLAN</b>	
		DATE: 08 FEBRUARY 52 DRAWN AS NOTED BY: [Signature] <b>29-06-29</b> SHEET 2 OF 37	

GROSS AREA SQ. FT.			GROSS CUBE CU. FT.		
BUILDING	COAL BURN	METER RUN	BUILDING	COAL BURN	METER RUN
2,243	643	69	271,079	2,161	563

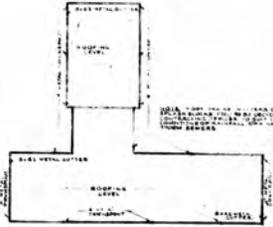


SECTION 1-1  
 COAL HOLE & COVER  
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



ALTERNATE PLANS  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



ROOF PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

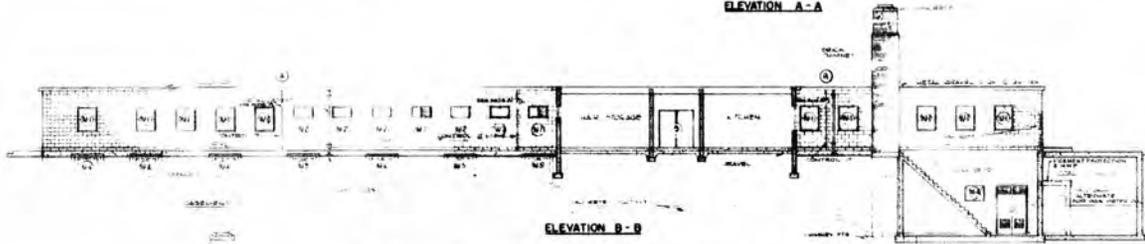
FEDERAL ACQUISITION GENERAL REGULATIONS 48 CFR 101-11.6		DATE: 1952 BY: JRS/STL
REVISIONS		
REISNER & URBAN ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, Bldg. 3700 WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRAWN BY: CSB CHECKED BY: CSB APPROVED BY: CSB	<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS          ARMORY - 400 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 800) WITH BASEMENT <b>FIRST FLOOR &amp; ROOF PLANS</b>	
DATE: 28 FEBRUARY 52		SCALE AS NOTED: 1/8" = 1'-0", 1/4" = 1'-0"
<b>28-06-29</b> SHEET 3 OF 37		

CAUTION: THIS PLAN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE  
 DATE: 08-01-2001 BY: 60322 UCBAW/STP

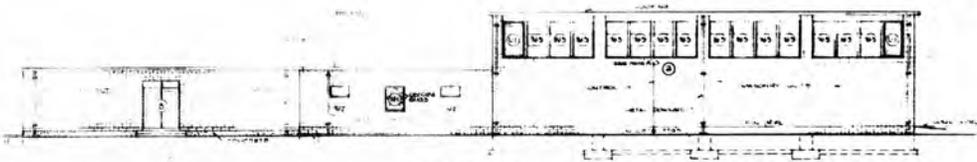
CAUTION: DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY. NO PART OF THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION.



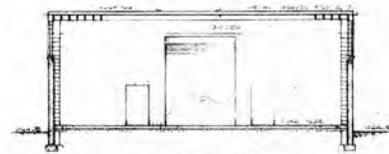
ELEVATION A-A



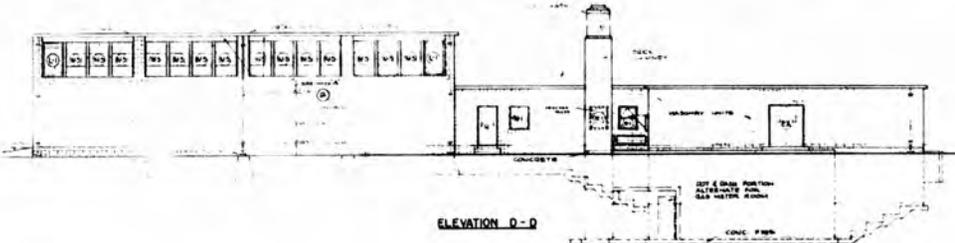
ELEVATION B-B



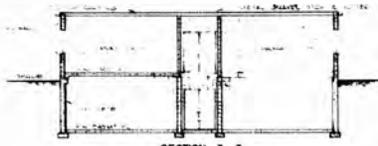
ELEVATION C-C



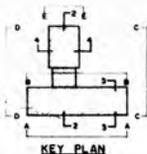
SECTION 4-4



ELEVATION D-D

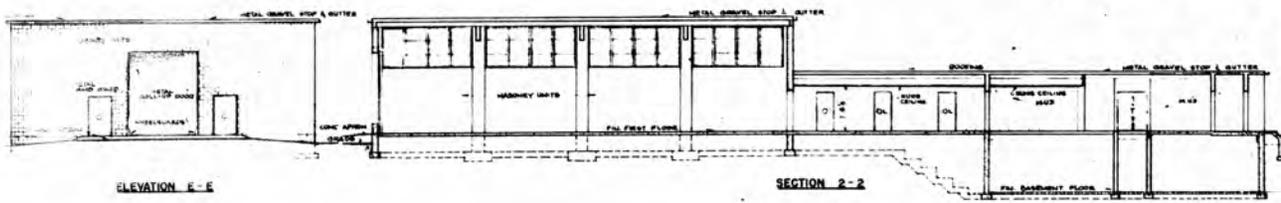


SECTION 3-3



KEY PLAN

NOTE A CONTROL JOINT SHALL NOT BE THROUGH BRICK AT THIS POINT



ELEVATION E-E

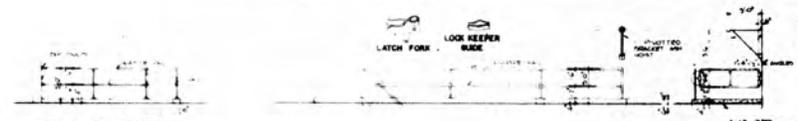
SECTION 2-2

REVISIONS		DATE	BY
1	GENERAL REVISIONS		
2	GENERAL REVISIONS		
ISSUED			
REISNER & URBANH ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DESIGNED BY:	P. A. M.	<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY 400 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 800, 800) WITH BASEMENT <b>ELEVATIONS &amp; SECTIONS, MASONRY UNITS</b>	
PLANNED BY:	P. A. M.		
CHECKED BY:	C. S.		
DATE:	18 FEBRUARY 32	DRAWN BY: <i>[Signature]</i> CHECKED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> DATE: 28 FEBRUARY 32	
28-08-29 4 37			



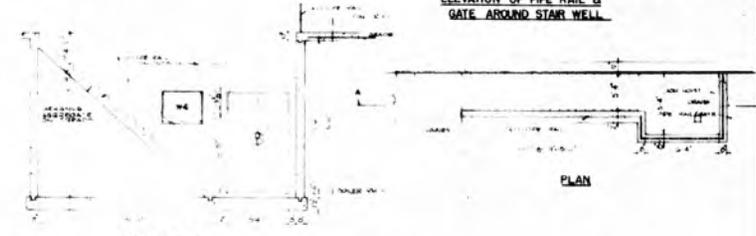




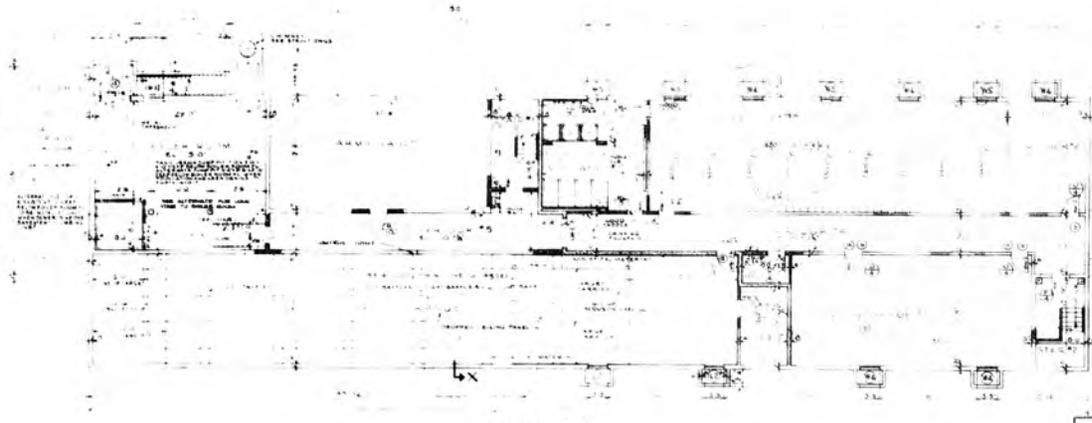


TYPICAL PIPE RAILING AT EJECTOR PIT SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

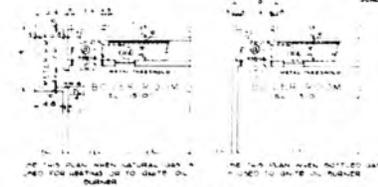
ELEVATION OF PIPE RAIL & GATE AROUND STAIR WELL



SECTION A-A DETAILS OF BOILER ROOM STAIR SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



BASEMENT PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



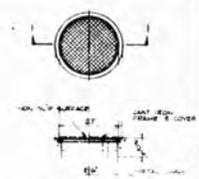
ALTERNATE PLANS SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



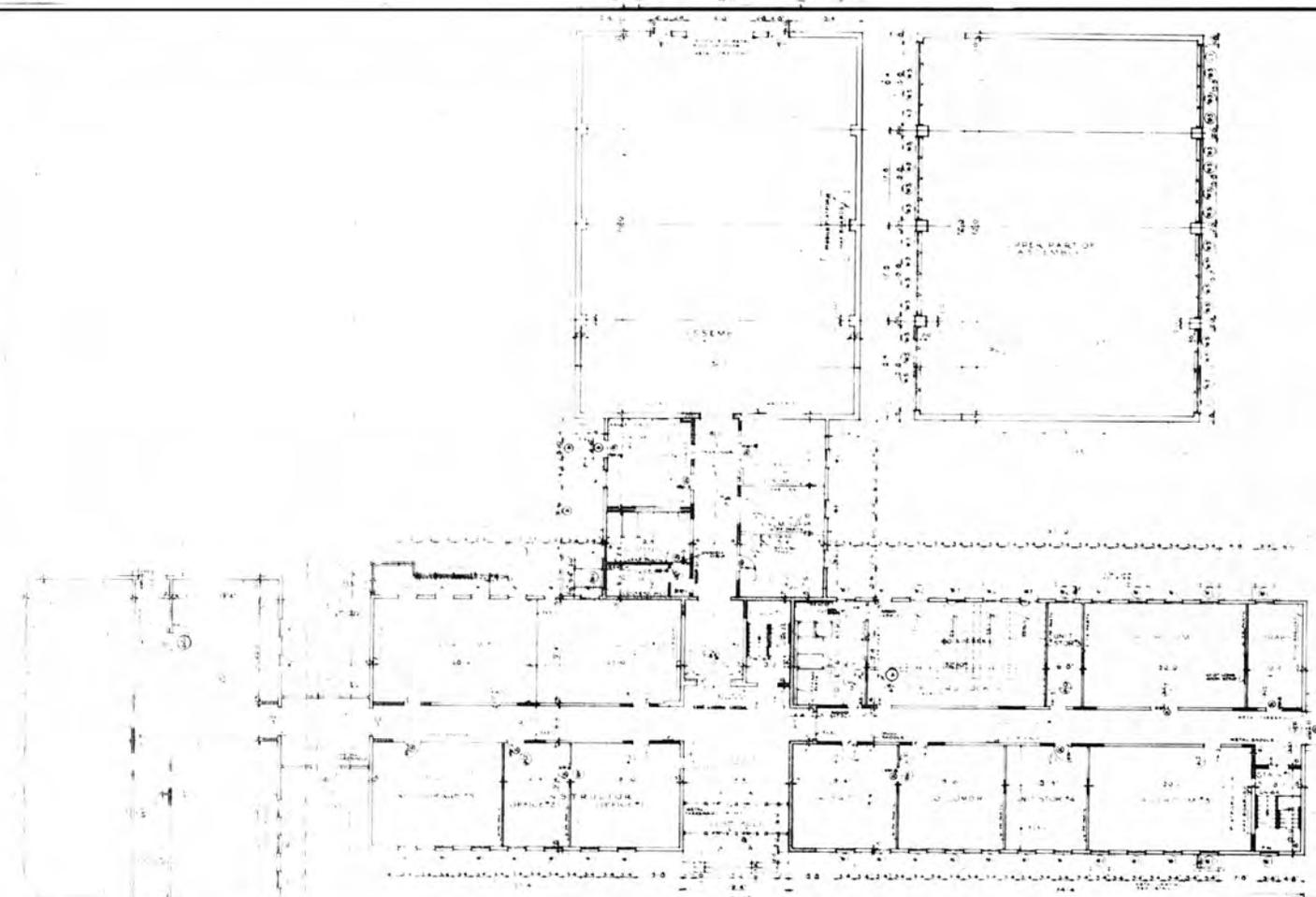
SEC. X SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

DESIGNED BY	DATE	SCALE
CHECKED BY	DATE	SCALE
APPROVED BY	DATE	SCALE

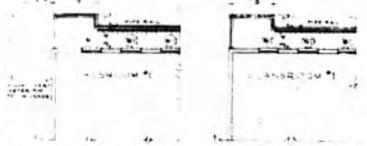
DESIGNED BY	DATE	SCALE
CHECKED BY	DATE	SCALE
APPROVED BY	DATE	SCALE
REISNER & URBANN ARCHITECTS INCORPORATED NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.
<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS</b>		
<b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b>		
(EXPANDABLE 400 TO 800, 000)		
WITH BASEMENT		
<b>BASEMENT PLAN</b>		
DATE	18 MARCH 52	
SCALE	AS NOTED	SEE PLAN NO. 29-06-30
DATE	2 9 39	



**SECTION I - I**  
**COAL HOLE & COVER**  
 SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

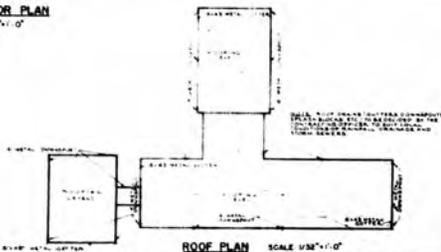


**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



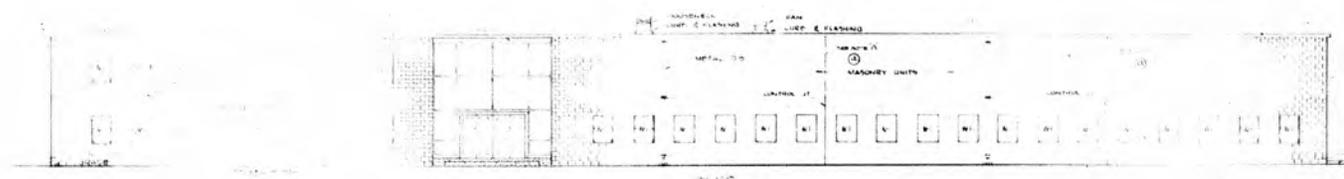
USE THIS PLAN WHEN NATURAL GAS IS USED FOR HEATING OR TO HEAT IN ALL STATES.  
 USE THIS PLAN WHEN BOTTLED GAS IS USED TO HEAT IN ALL STATES.

**ALTERNATE PLANS**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

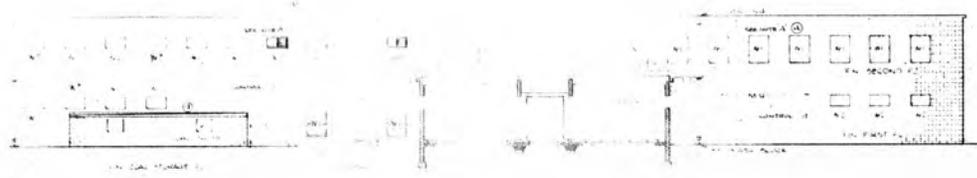


**ROOF PLAN** SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"

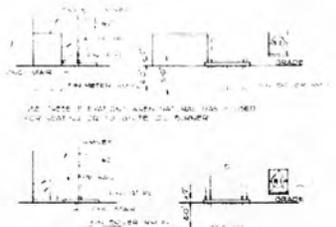
GENERAL REVISIONS	DATE	BY	REASON
ANNUAL REVISIONS			
REVISIONS			
<b>REISNER &amp; URBANH</b> ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DESIGNER	C. S. B.	PROJECT NO.	100-1000
PLANNING	C. S. B.	DATE	10-1-30
ENGINEER	C. S. B.	SCALE	AS NOTED
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 800, 800) WITH BASEMENT <b>FIRST FLOOR &amp; ROOF PLANS</b>		15 MARCH 32	
DATE	10-1-30	SCALE	AS NOTED
PROJECT NO.	100-1000	DATE	10-1-30
SCALE	AS NOTED	DATE	10-1-30
NO.	3	OF	33



ELEVATION A-A



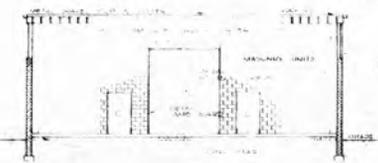
ELEVATION B-B



ALTERNATE ELEVATIONS

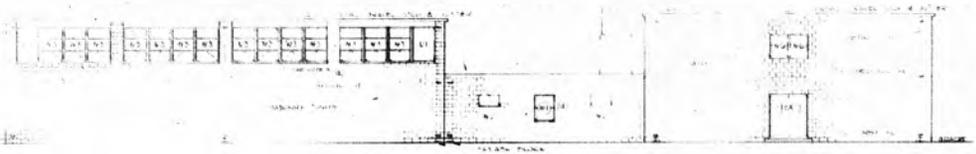


ELEVATION C-C

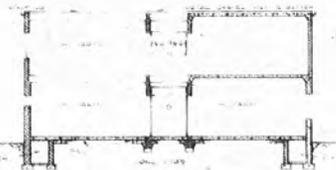


SECTION 4-4

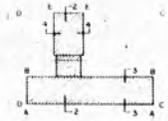
NOTE A CONTROL DOOR DO NOT BE INCREASED CONTINUITY IN BRICK OR CONCRETE



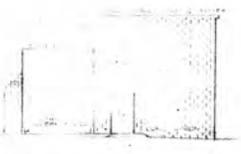
ELEVATION D-D



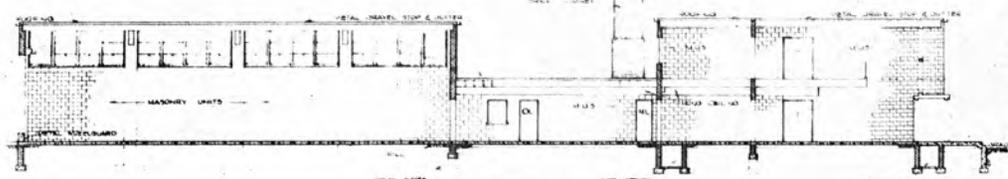
SECTION 3-3



KEY PLAN



ELEVATION E-E



SECTION 2-2

DESIGNED BY	REVISOR	DATE
DRAWN BY	GENERAL REVISIONS	DATE
CHECKED BY	GENERAL REVISIONS	DATE
APPROVED BY	REVISIONS	DATE
REISNER & URBAN ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS HEADQUARTERS CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b> (EXPENSIBLE 600 TO 800,000) WITHOUT BASEMENT ELEVATIONS E, SECTIONS MASONRY UNITS		
DATE	SCALE	DATE
2 FEBRUARY 52	1/8" = 1'-0"	28 FEBRUARY 52
28-06-38	4" = 37'	



ELEVATION A-A



ELEVATION B-B

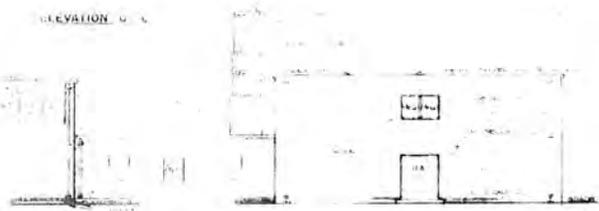
ALTERNATE ELEVATIONS



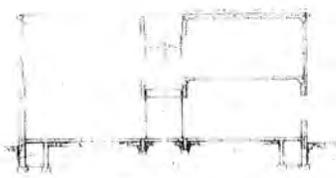
ELEVATION C-C



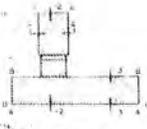
SECTION 1-1



ELEVATION D-D



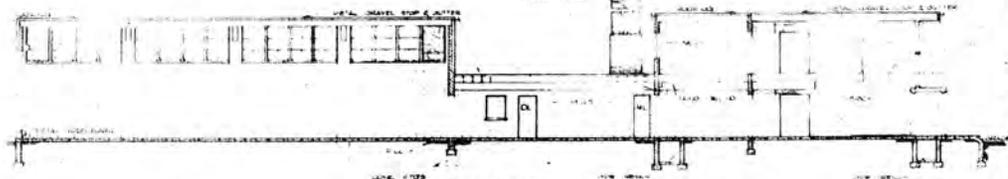
SECTION 2-2



KEY PLAN

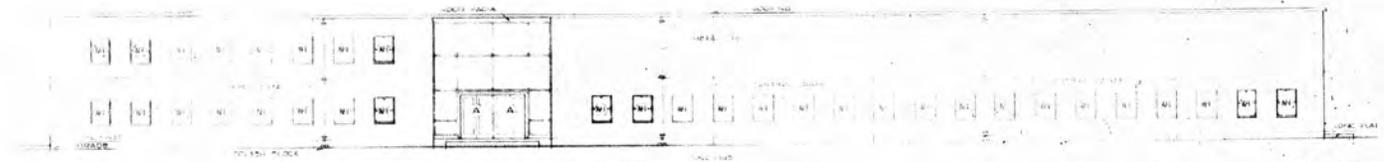


ELEVATION E-E

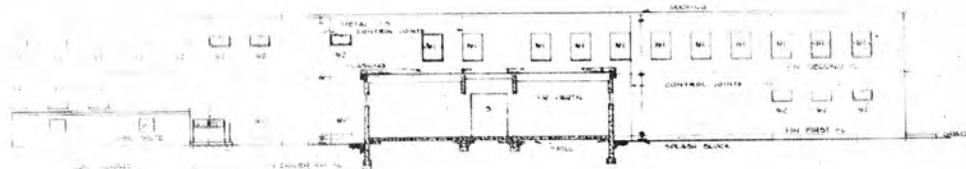


SECTION 2-2

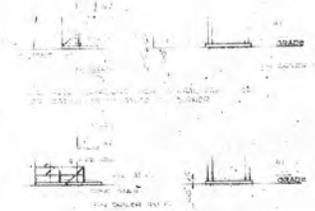
REISNER & URBANH ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DESIGNED BY P. A. M. DRAWN BY P. A. M. CHECKED BY C. B.		ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 800,000) WITHOUT BASEMENT - ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS BRICK	
DATE FEBRUARY 22, 1938		SHEET NO. 29 OF 32 (SEE 28-06-38)	
DRAWN BY P. A. M.		DATE 5-37	



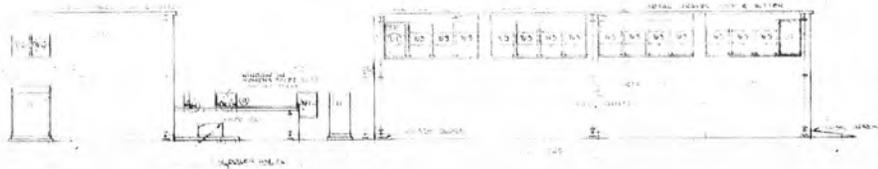
ELEVATION A-A



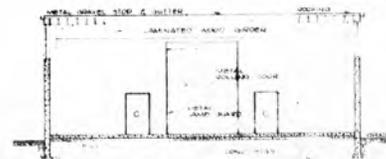
ELEVATION B-B



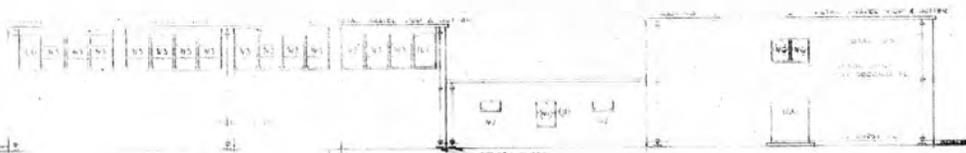
ALTERNATE ELEVATIONS



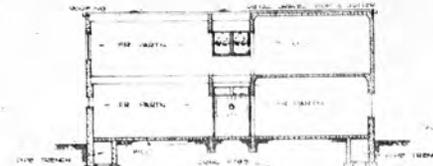
ELEVATION C-C



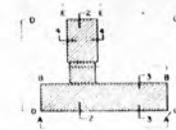
SECTION 4-4



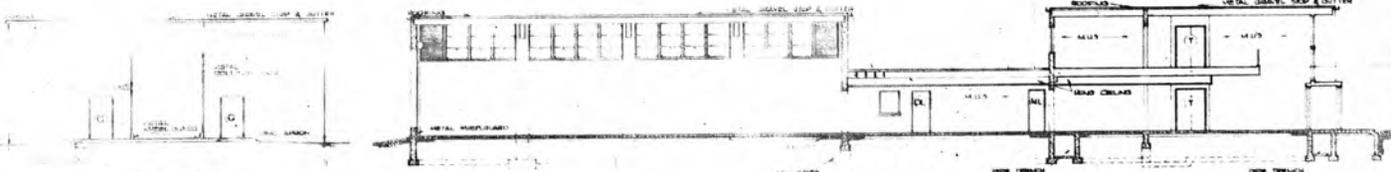
ELEVATION D-D



SECTION 3-3



KEY PLAN



SECTION 2-2

ELEVATION R-E

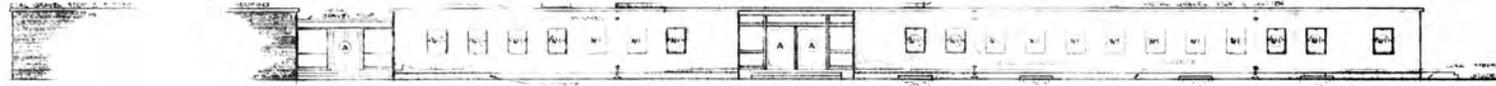
DESIGNED BY	P. A. M.	DATE	FEBRUARY 21
TRACED BY	P. A. M.	SCALE	AS SHOWN
CHECKED BY	C. B.	PROJECT NO.	29-06-38
APPROVED BY	<i>[Signature]</i>	DATE	FEBRUARY 21
DESIGNED BY	P. A. M.	SCALE	AS SHOWN
TRACED BY	P. A. M.	PROJECT NO.	29-06-38
CHECKED BY	C. B.	DATE	FEBRUARY 21
APPROVED BY	<i>[Signature]</i>	SCALE	AS SHOWN
DESIGNED BY	P. A. M.	PROJECT NO.	29-06-38
TRACED BY	P. A. M.	DATE	FEBRUARY 21
CHECKED BY	C. B.	SCALE	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY	<i>[Signature]</i>	PROJECT NO.	29-06-38
DESIGNED BY	P. A. M.	DATE	FEBRUARY 21
TRACED BY	P. A. M.	SCALE	AS SHOWN
CHECKED BY	C. B.	PROJECT NO.	29-06-38
APPROVED BY	<i>[Signature]</i>	DATE	FEBRUARY 21

RESNER & URBAN  
 ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS  
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

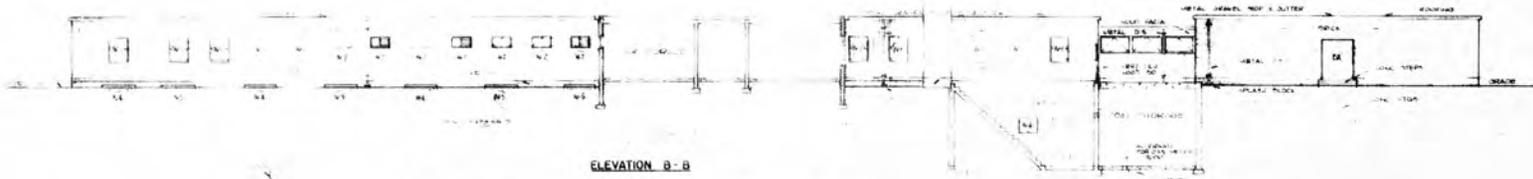
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF BUILDINGS  
 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - AMBULANCE SYSTEM  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS  
**ARMORY - 600 MEN**  
 (EXPANDABLE 600 TO 200,000)  
 WITHOUT BASEMENT  
 ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS  
 REINFORCED CONCRETE (SEISMIC)

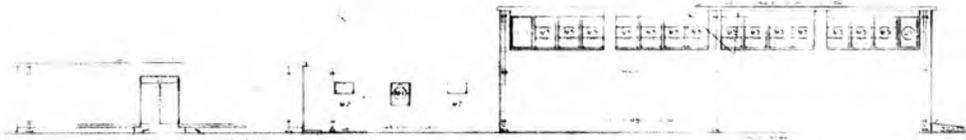
29-06-38  
 6 \* 37



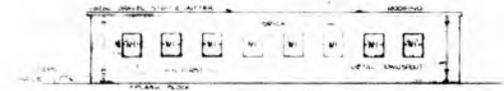
ELEVATION A-A



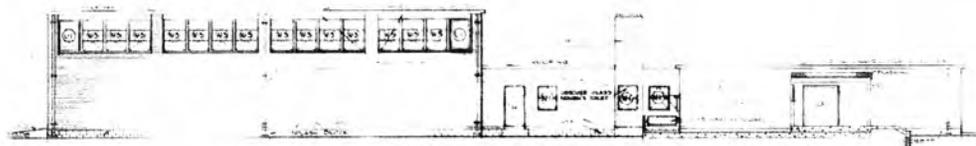
ELEVATION B-B



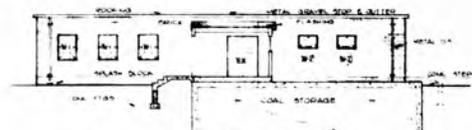
ELEVATION C-C



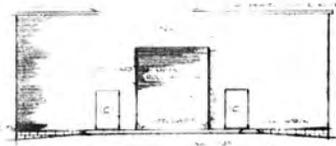
ELEVATION F-F



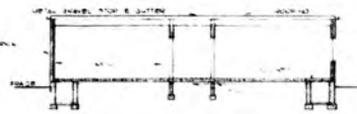
ELEVATION D-D



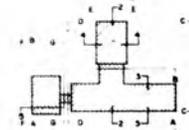
ELEVATION G-G



ELEVATION E-E



SECTION S-S

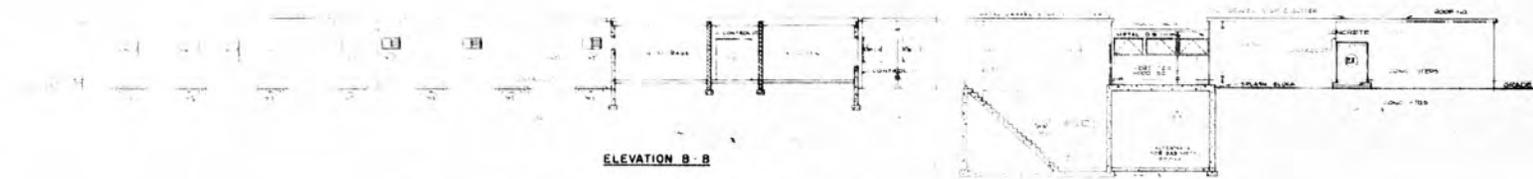


KEY PLAN

GENERAL REVISIONS		DATE
NO.	REVISION	DATE
REVISIONS		
REISNER & URBANH ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRAWN BY: P. A. M.		ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS
CHECKED BY: P. A. M.		<b>ARMORY-600 MEN</b>
DESIGNED BY: C. B.		(EXPONABLE 400 TO 600,000)
APPROVED BY: [Signature]		WITH BASEMENT
DATE: 18 MARCH 22		ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS, BRICK
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"		NO. 28-06-30
DATE: 5 '39		



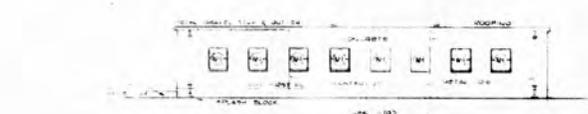
ELEVATION A-A



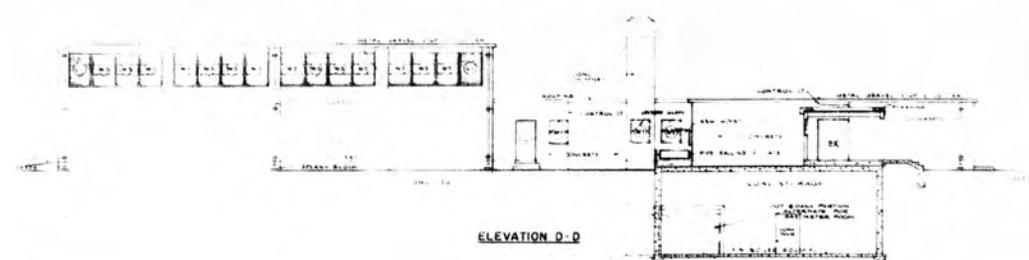
ELEVATION B-B



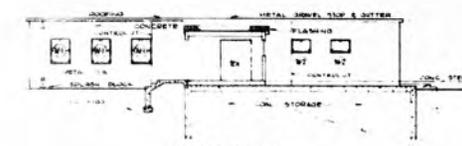
ELEVATION C-C



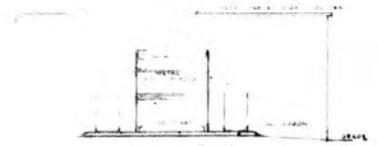
ELEVATION F-F



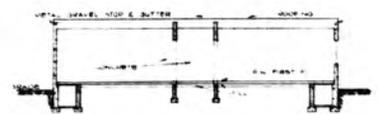
ELEVATION D-D



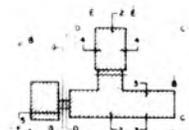
ELEVATION G-G



ELEVATION E-E



SECTION S-S



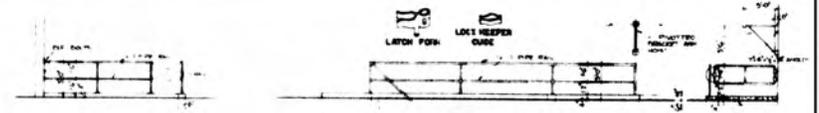
KEY PLAN

REVISIONS	
①	GENERAL REVISIONS
②	GENERAL REVISIONS
③	REVISIONS

DESIGNED BY REISNER & URBACH ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS, ENGINEERING CENTER WASHINGTON, D. C.
SCALE OF FLOOR PLAN SECTION S-S SECTION C-C	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 800) WITH BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS REINFORCED CONCRETE (SEISMIC)
DATE 1952	10 MAR 52
NO. 6	28-06-30
	OF 39



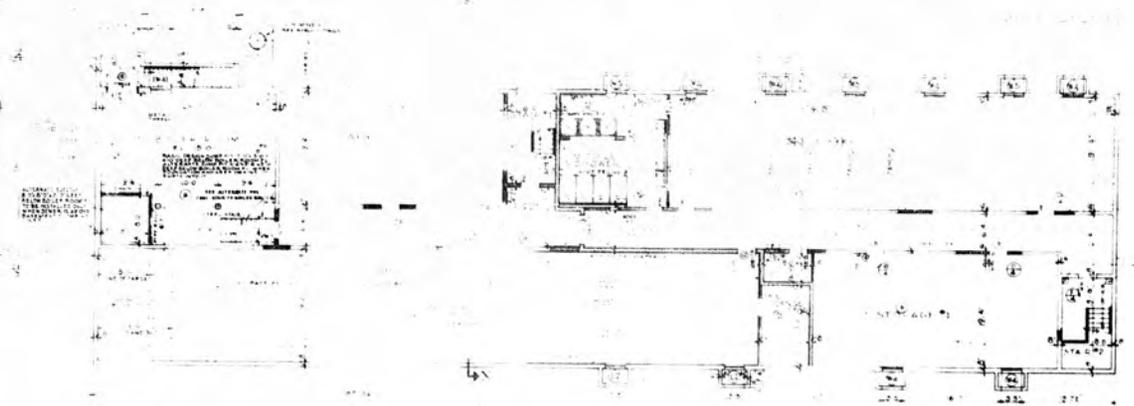


TYPICAL PIPE RAILING AT EJECTOR PIT  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

ELEVATION OF PIPE RAIL 6  
GATE AROUND STAIR WELL



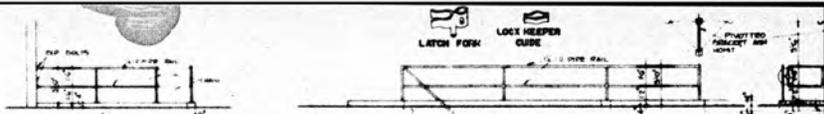
SECTION A-A  
DETAILS OF BOILER ROOM STAIR  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



REVISIONS	DATE	BY	APP'D
GENERAL REVISIONS			
SPECIAL REVISIONS			
SYMBOLS			
REISNER & URBANH ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATES NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DESIGN BY	C S B	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 800 MEN</b> (EXPANDABLE 400 TO 800, 800)	
PLANNED BY	C S B	WITH BASEMENT	
CHECKED BY	C B	<b>BASEMENT PLAN</b>	
DRAWN BY		DATE 18 MARCH 52	
PROJECT NO.		SCALE AS NOTED 1/8" = 1'-0"	
SHEET NO.		28-06-31	

C. KISTON - After making structural corrections based on engineering data, used for final construction data with these sheets.

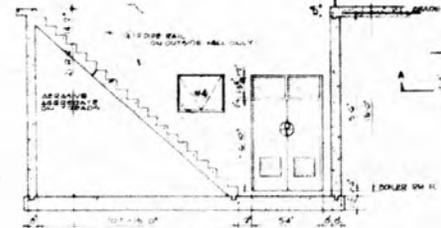




**TYPICAL PIPE RAILING  
AT EJECTOR PIT**  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

**ELEVATION OF PIPE RAIL &  
GATE AROUND STAIR WELL**

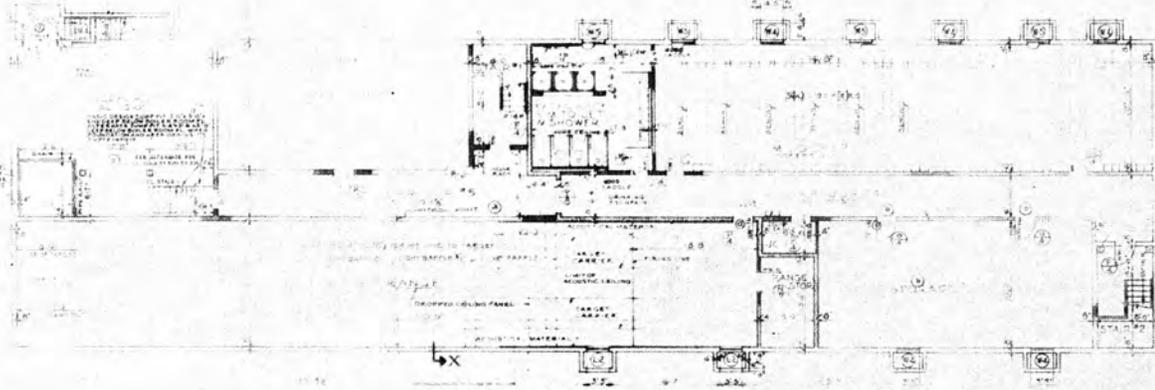
NOTE:  
WELDED BRACKETED UNITS  
AND PIPE MATERIAL SHALL  
ALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
TO A WEIGHT OF 2.5 CENTS



**SECTION A-A**

**DETAILS OF BOILER ROOM STAIR**  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

PLAN



**BASEMENT PLAN**  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

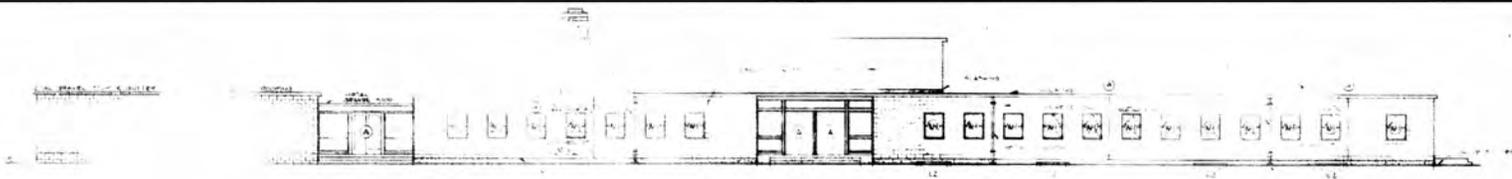


**ALTERNATE PLANS**  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

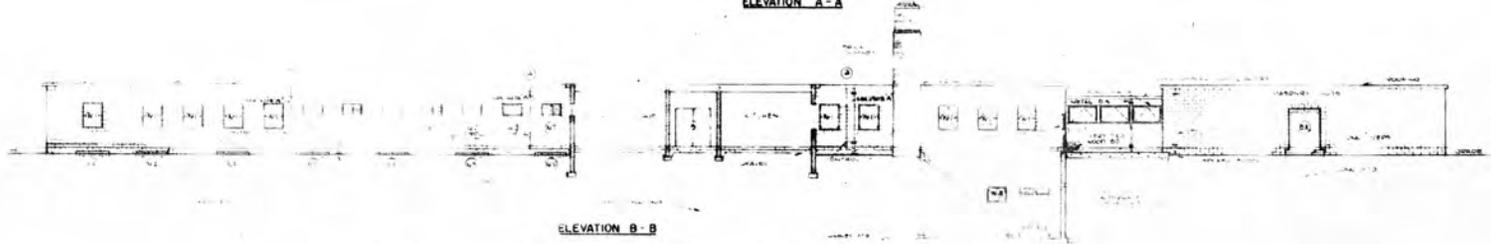


**SEC X**  
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

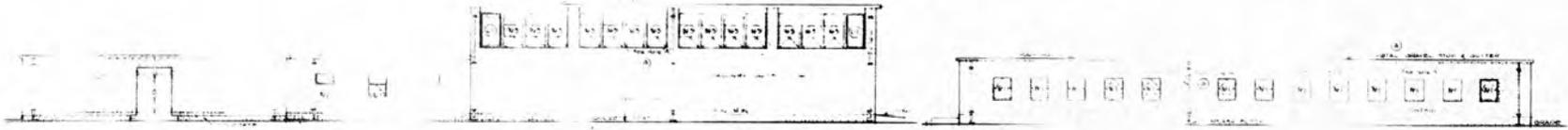
(N)	GENERAL DIVISIONS	DEPARTMENT OF
(G)	GENERAL DIVISIONS	CONSTRUCTION
		NEW YORK, N. Y.
DESIGNER & URBAN		ORGANIZED RESERVE COY <b>ARMORY - 800 MI</b> (EXPANDABLE 400 TO 800, WITH BASEMENT)
ARCHITECTS - BISHOP		
NEW YORK, N. Y.		<b>BASEMENT PLAN</b>
DATE	BY	SCALE
20.101	660 35	330.531 0.761 565
GROSS AREA SQ. FT.		GROSS CUB. CU. FT.
BUILDING COAL STOK. MTR. RM.		BUILDING COAL STOK. MTR. RM.
20.101 660 35		330.531 0.761 565
AS NOTED		20.101
SHEET 2 OF 39		



ELEVATION A-A

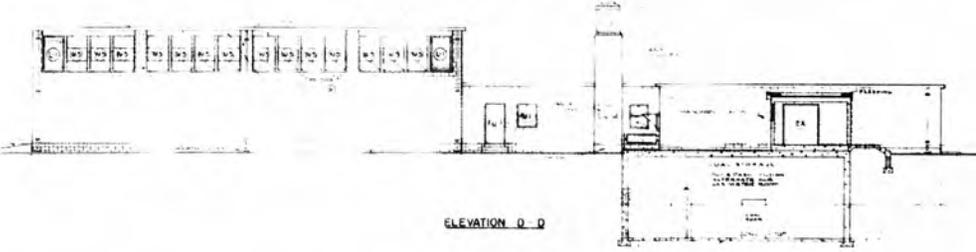


ELEVATION B-B



ELEVATION C-C

ELEVATION F-F

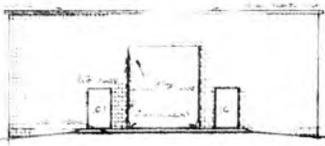


ELEVATION D-D

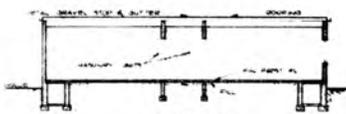


ELEVATION G-G

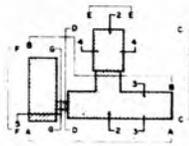
NOTE A - CONTAINERS SHOWN OVER TOP OF FOUNDATION CONTAINERS SHOWN BEHIND AT THIS POINT



ELEVATION E-E



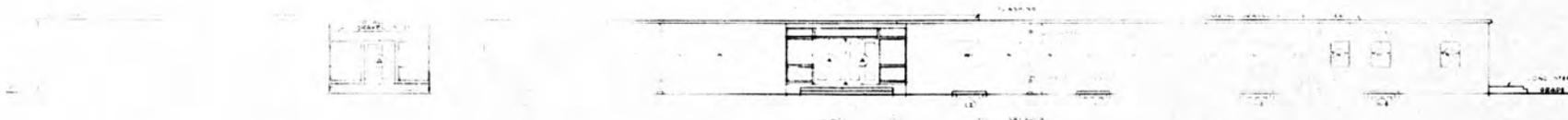
SECTION 5-5



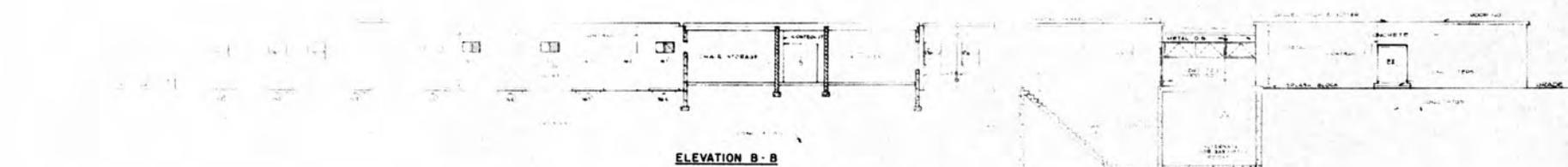
KEY PLAN

DESIGNED BY	REVISOR	DATE
DRAWN BY	GENERAL REVISIONS	REVISIONS
CHECKED BY	DESCRIPTION	DATE
APPROVED BY		
REISNER & URBACH ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 800 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 800) WITH BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS, MASONRY UNITS		
DATE	SCALE	
29-08-31	1/8" = 1'-0"	

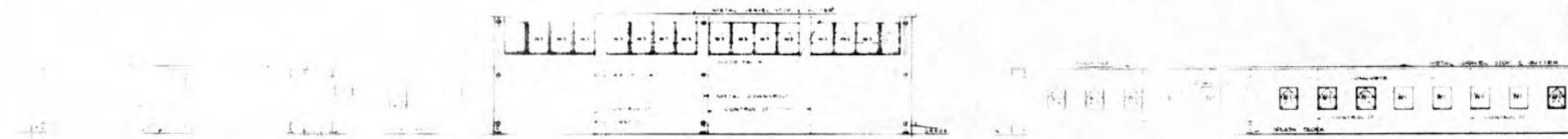




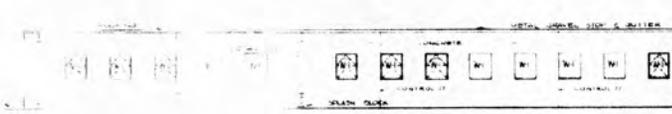
ELEVATION A-A



ELEVATION B-B



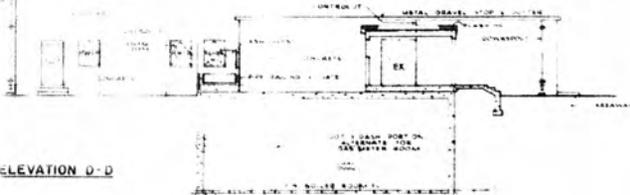
ELEVATION C-C



ELEVATION F-F



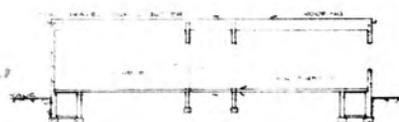
ELEVATION D-D



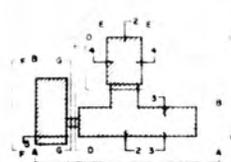
ELEVATION G-G



ELEVATION E-E



SECTION 5-5

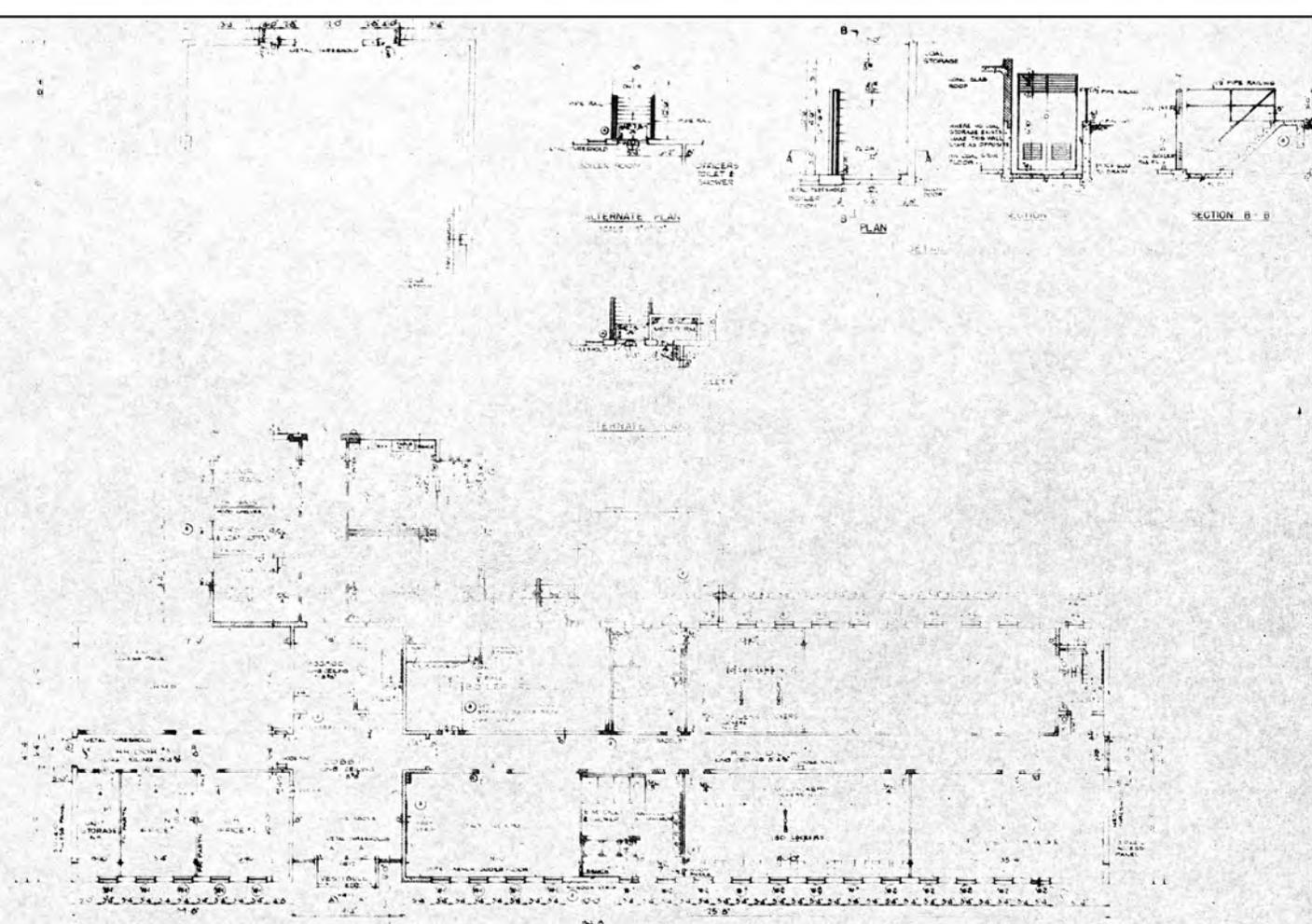


KEY PLAN

GENERAL REVISIONS GENERAL REVISIONS		DEPARTMENT OF OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION Washington
REVISION NO.	DESCRIPTION	
REISNER & URBANN ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 800 ME</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 000) WITH BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTION REINFORCED CONCRETE (S&C)
DRAWN BY: S. R. TRACED BY: S. R. CHECKED BY: C. B. APPROVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> DATE:	SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" SHEET: 29-0 OF: 6	DATE:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942 O-348487

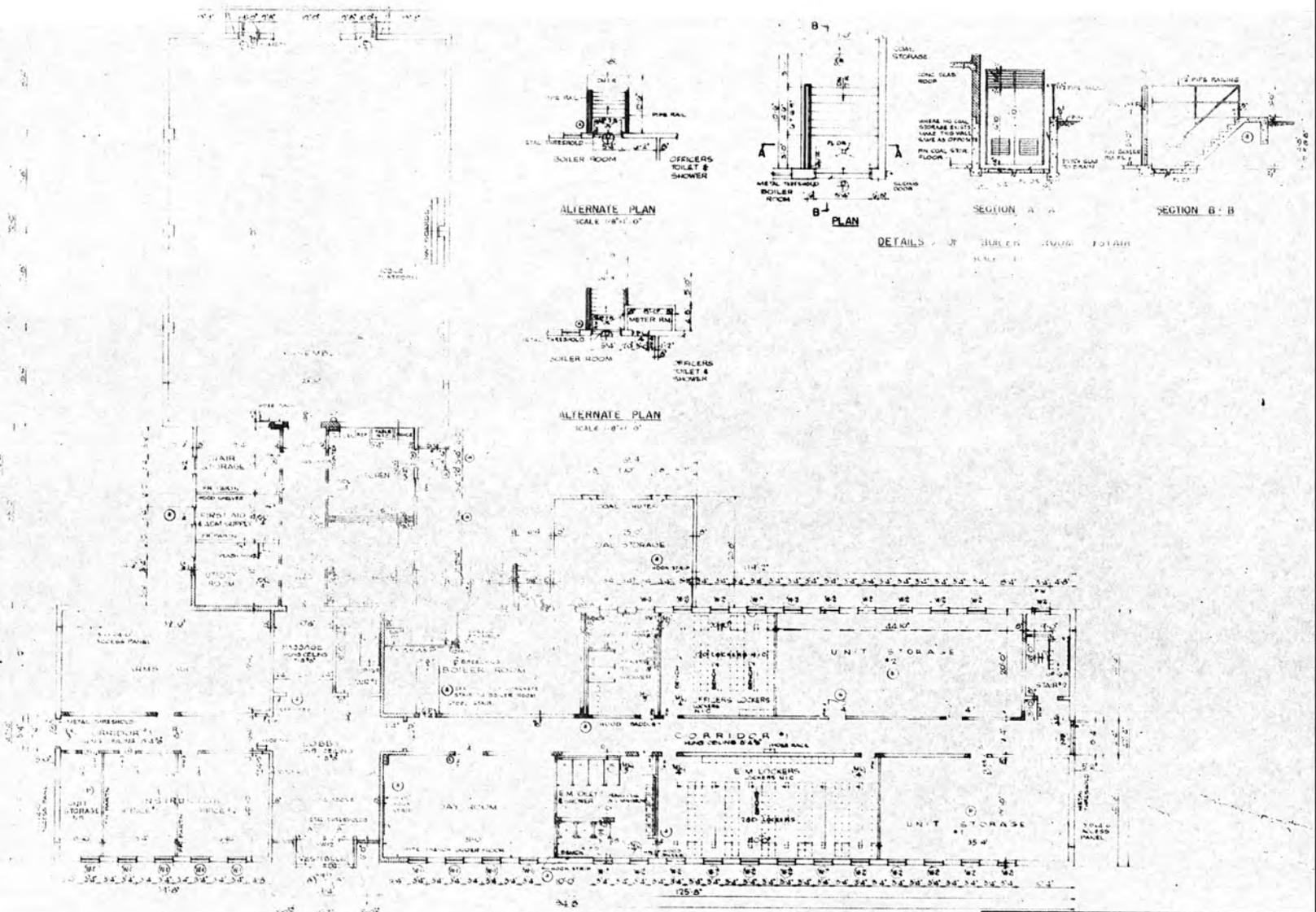




FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

GROSS AREA SQ FT		GROSS CUBE CU FT	
BUILDING	COAL STOK	BUILDING	COAL STOK
22,524	546	44	204,964
			9,222
			311

GENERAL REVISIONS REVISIONS		DATE
REVISIONS		DATE
RESNER & URBAN ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		
DEPARTMENT OF THE ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 400 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 800) WITHOUT BASEMENT FIRST FLOOR PLAN		
DRAWN BY W. G. CHECKED BY C. B. DATE 29-06-32	DATE 29-06-32	



ALTERNATE PLAN  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

SECTION A-A  
SECTION B-B  
DETAILS OF BOILER ROOM PLANT  
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

ALTERNATE PLAN  
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

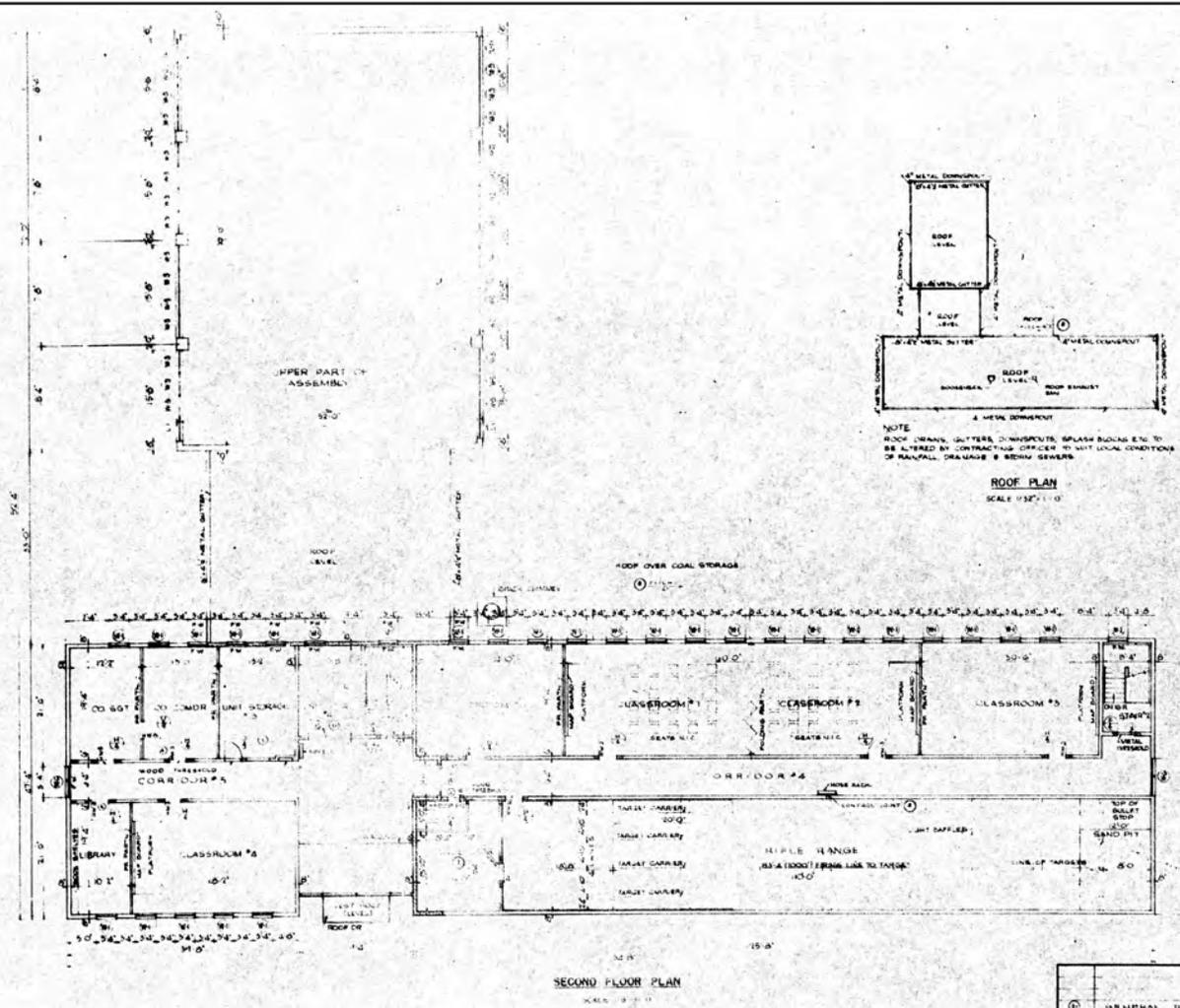
REVISIONS	DATE	APPROVAL
1		
2		

DESIGNED BY	REVISOR	DATE
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	DATE
PROJECT	SCALE	

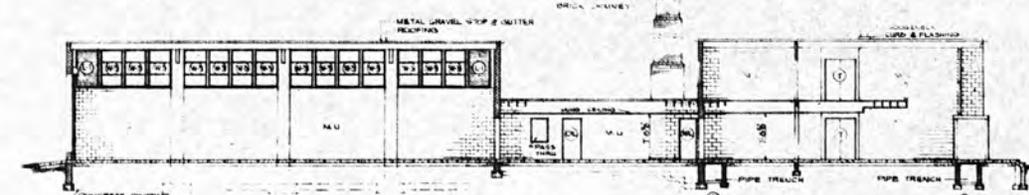
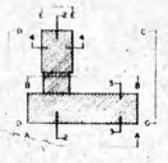
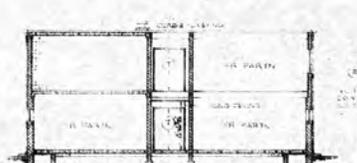
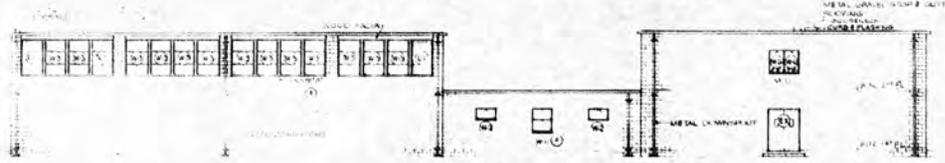
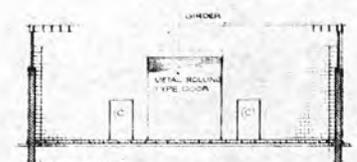
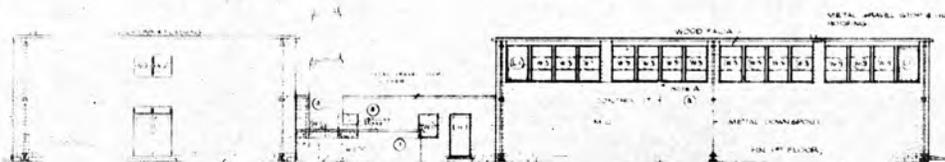
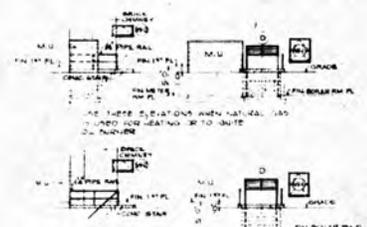
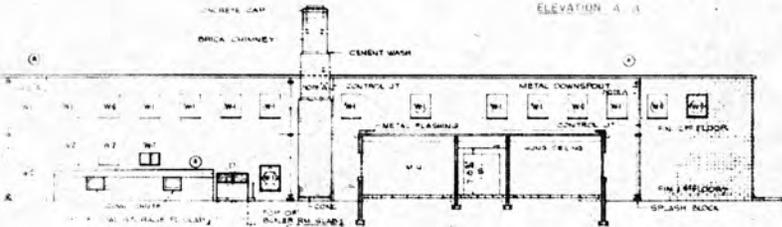
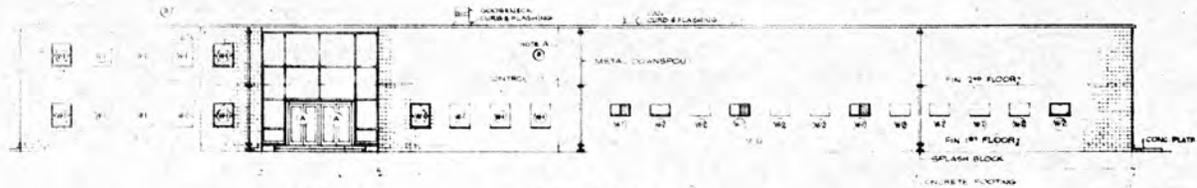
REISNER & URBAN ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DESIGNED BY	W. G.	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS
TRACED BY	W. G.	ARMORY - 400 MEN
CHECKED BY	C. B.	EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 2001
		WITHOUT BASEMENT
		FIRST FLOOR PLAN
		DATE 20 FEBRUARY 52
		SCALE AS NOTED 1/8"=1'-0" 29-08-32
		SHEET 2 OF 37

GROSS AREA SQ. FT.	GROSS CUBE CU. FT.
BUILDING COAL STOR. METER RM.	BUILDING COAL STOR. METER RM.
22,924 544 44	208,964 5,222 311

SECTION AND MAKE CORRECTIVE CHANGES TO DRAWING AND SHOW UP BY HAND OR BY STAMP WITH CROSS HATCH.



REVISIONS NO. 1 DESCRIPTION _____	
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 400 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 800) WITHOUT BASEMENT <b>SECOND FLOOR &amp; ROOF PLANS</b>	
DRAWN BY: W. G. CHECKED BY: W. G. DESIGNED BY: C. B.	DATE: AS NOTED 28-06-32 SHEET 3 OF 37



SECTION 2-2

DESIGNED BY	REISNER & URBAN	ARCHITECTS	NEW YORK, N. Y.
DESIGNED BY	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	HEADQUARTERS	WASHINGTON, D. C.
SCALE	1/4" = 1'-0"	SECTION	
PROJECT	ARMORY - 400 MEN	(EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 800)	
WITHOUT BASEMENT			
ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS, MASONRY UNITS			
DATE	FEBRUARY 28, 1932		
BY	W. G. C. B.		
NO.	29-08-32		
REV.	4 - 37		



ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS

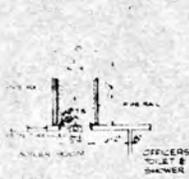
ARMORY 600 MEN

EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 800  
WITHOUT BASEMENT

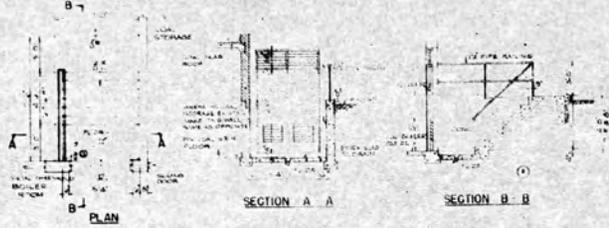
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY - OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	AMPERE	INCR	INCREASE
AD	ADVICE	INT	INTERIOR
AL	ALUMINUM	INT	INTERIOR
AN	ANNEAL	INT	INTERIOR
AO	AREA	IP	IRON PIPE SIZE
AS	ASSEMBLY	IS	ISLANDS
AT	ATMOSPHERE	IT	INTERIOR CLOSET
AV	AIR	IT	INTERIOR
AW	AWAY	IT	INTERIOR
AX	AXIS	IT	INTERIOR
AY	AY	IT	INTERIOR
BA	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BB	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BC	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BD	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BE	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BF	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BG	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BH	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BI	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BJ	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BK	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BL	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BM	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BN	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BO	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BP	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BQ	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BR	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BS	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BT	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BV	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BW	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BX	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BY	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
BZ	BATH	IT	INTERIOR
CA	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CB	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CC	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CD	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CE	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CF	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CG	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CH	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CI	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CJ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CK	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CL	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CM	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CN	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CO	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CP	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CQ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CR	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CS	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CT	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CU	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CV	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CW	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CX	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CY	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
CZ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DA	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DB	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DC	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DD	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DE	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DF	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DG	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DH	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DI	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DJ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DK	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DL	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DM	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DN	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DO	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DP	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DQ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DR	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DS	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DT	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DU	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DV	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DW	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DX	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DY	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
DZ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EA	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EB	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EC	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
ED	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EE	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EF	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EG	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EH	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EI	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EJ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EK	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EL	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EM	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EN	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EO	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EP	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EQ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
ER	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
ES	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
ET	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EU	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EV	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EW	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EX	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EY	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
EZ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FA	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FB	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FC	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FD	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FE	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FF	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FG	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FH	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FI	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FJ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FK	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FL	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FM	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FN	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FO	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FP	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FQ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FR	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FS	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FT	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FU	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FV	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FW	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FX	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FY	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
FZ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GA	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GB	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GC	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GD	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GE	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GF	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GG	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GH	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GI	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GJ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GK	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GL	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GM	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GN	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GO	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GP	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GQ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GR	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GS	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GT	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GU	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GV	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GW	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GX	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GY	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
GZ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
HA	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
HB	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
HC	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
HD	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
HE	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
HF	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
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HV	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
HW	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
HX	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
HY	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
HZ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IA	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IB	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IC	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
ID	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IE	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IF	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IG	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IH	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
II	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IJ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IK	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IL	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IM	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IN	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IO	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IP	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IQ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IR	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IS	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IT	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IU	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IV	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IW	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IX	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IY	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
IZ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JA	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JB	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JC	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JD	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JE	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JF	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JG	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
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JI	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JJ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JK	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JL	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JM	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JN	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JO	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JP	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
JQ	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
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JU	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
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LR	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
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MW	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
MX	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
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NI	CAD	IT	INTERIOR
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NK	CAD	IT	INTERIOR



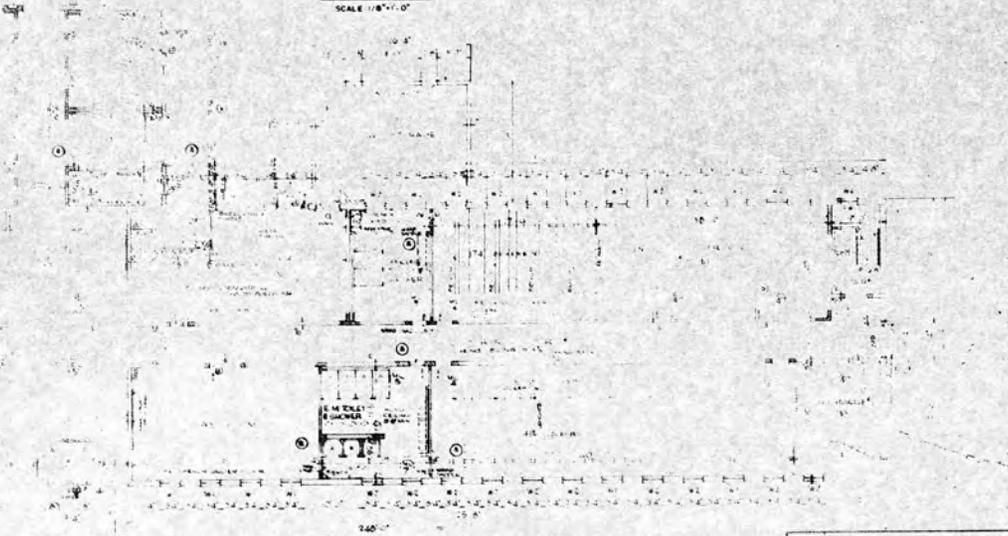
ALTERNATE PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



DETAILS OF BOILER ROOM STAIR  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



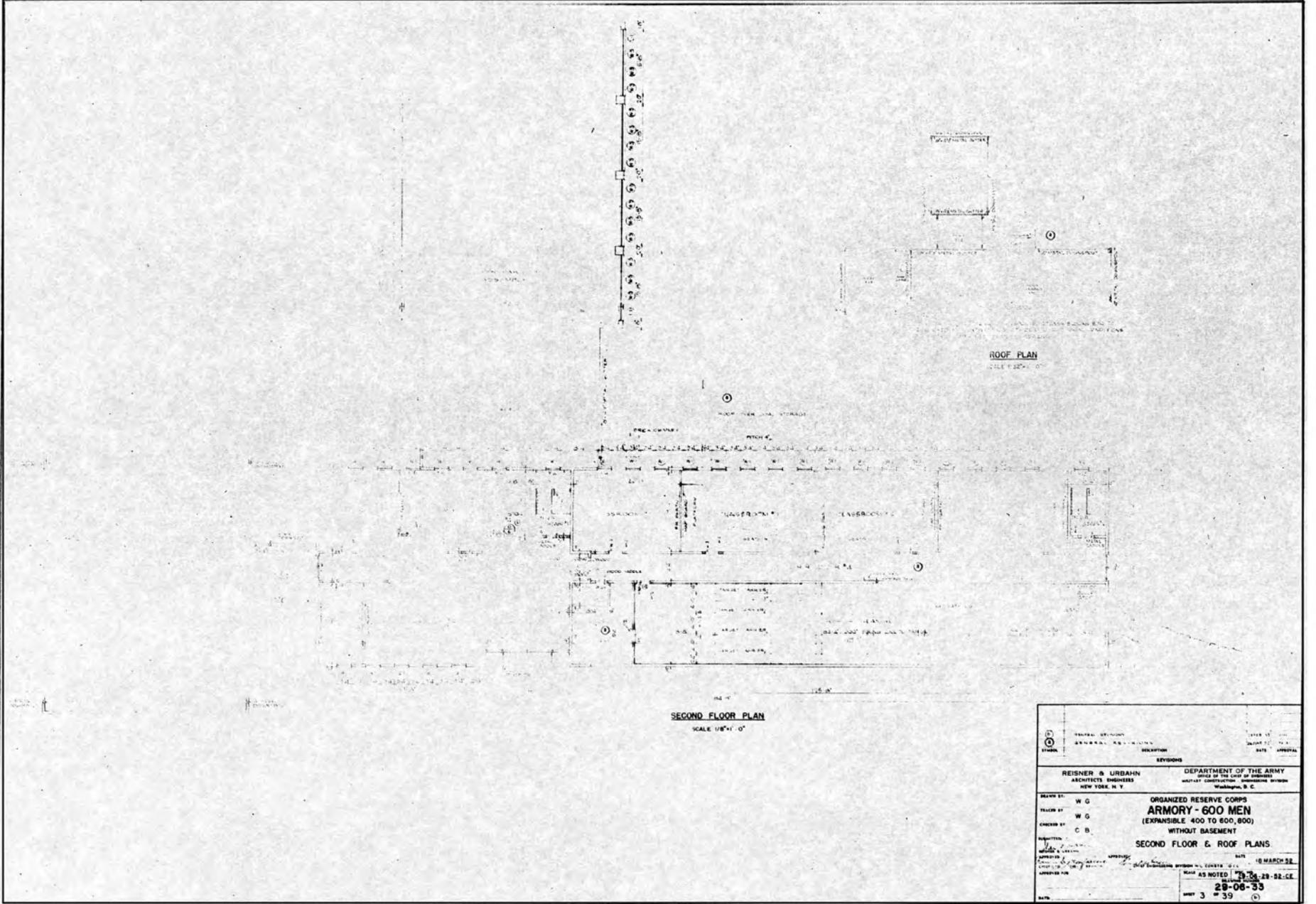
ALTERNATE PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

PERIMETER AREA	PERIMETER AREA
23.64' x 54.4' = 1284.0	23.64' x 54.4' = 1284.0

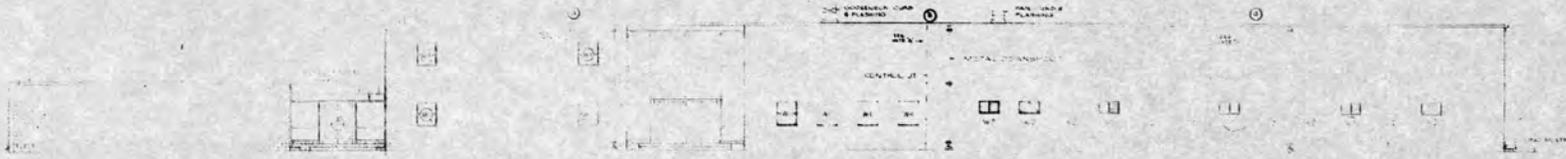
REVISIONS NO. DESCRIPTION DATE APPROVED	
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF BUILDINGS HEADQUARTERS CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DRAWN BY CHECKED BY CONSTRUCTION BY	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 800, 800) WITHOUT BASEMENT <b>FIRST FLOOR PLAN</b>
DATE: 12 MARCH 52 DRAWN AS NOTED: 12 MARCH 52	20-06-33 SHEET 2 OF 39



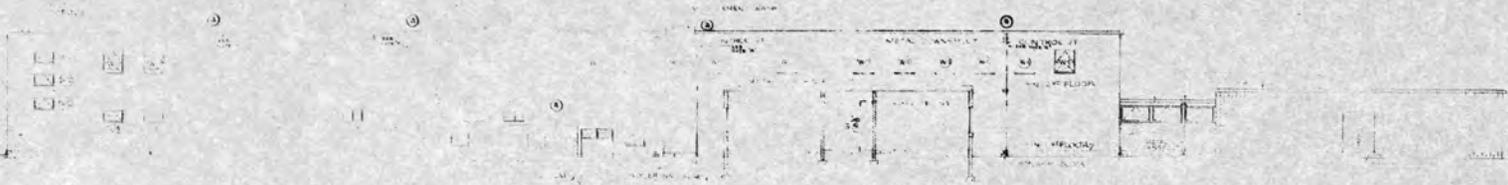
SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

ROOF PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

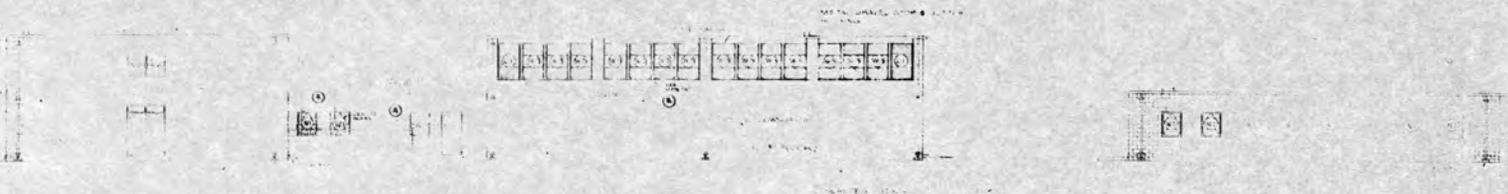
DESIGNED BY	W. G.	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS
DRAWN BY	W. G.	<b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b>
CHECKED BY	C. B.	(EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 800)
APPROVED BY		WITHOUT BASEMENT
DATE	18 MARCH 32	<b>SECOND FLOOR &amp; ROOF PLANS</b>
SCALE	AS NOTED	28-06-33
SHEET	3 OF 39	



ELEVATION A-A



ELEVATION B-B



ELEVATION C-C



ELEVATION F-F



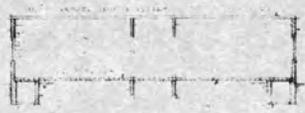
ELEVATION D-D



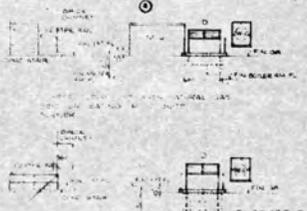
ELEVATION G-G



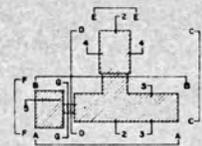
ELEVATION E-E



SECTION 3-3



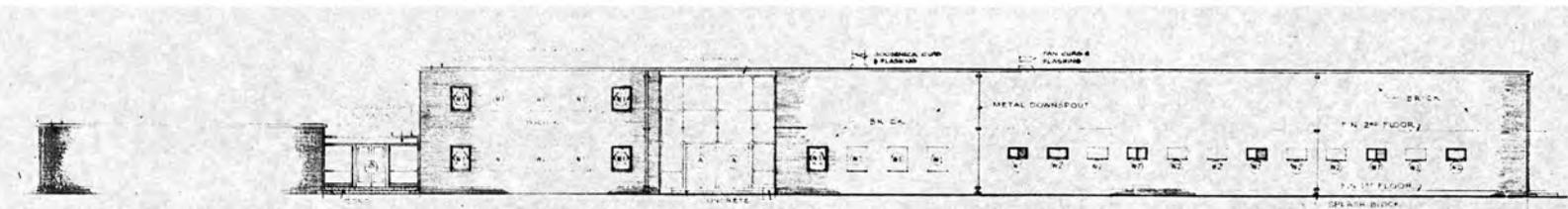
ALTERNATE ELEVATIONS



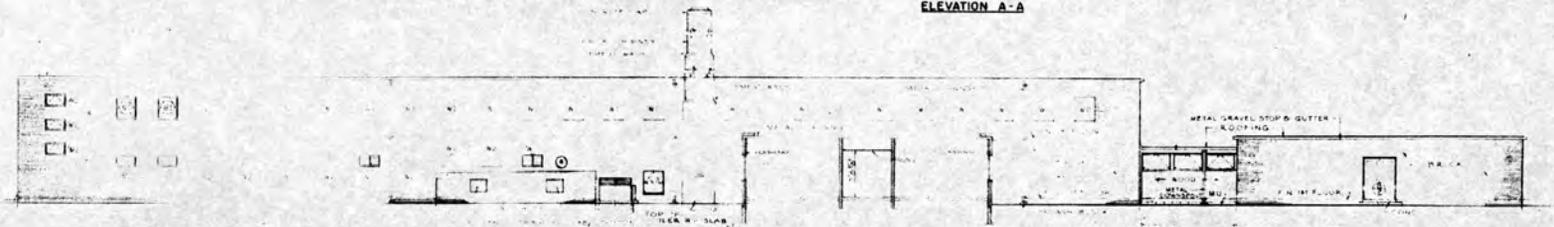
KEY PLAN

NOTE: CONTINUOUS JOINT SHALL NOT BE USED IN REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAM AT THIS POINT

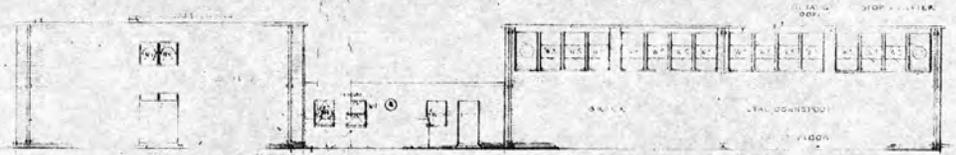
DESIGNED BY	W. G.	DATE	JAN. 1932
DRAWN BY	W. G.	SCALE	AS SH.
CHECKED BY	C. B.	DATE	JAN. 1932
REVISIONS			
REISNER & URBAN ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	
<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS</b> <b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 800) WITHOUT BASEMENT <b>ELEVATIONS &amp; SECTIONS, MASONRY UNITS</b>			
APPROVED BY	<i>[Signature]</i>	DATE	MAR. 22, 1932
DESIGNED BY	W. G.	SCALE	AS SH.
DRAWN BY	W. G.	DATE	JAN. 1932
CHECKED BY	C. B.	DATE	JAN. 1932
29-06-33 SHEET 4 OF 39			



ELEVATION A-A



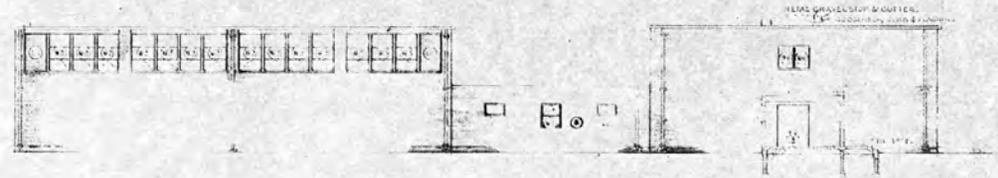
ELEVATION B-B



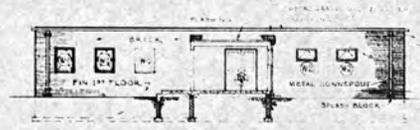
ELEVATION C-C



ELEVATION F-F



ELEVATION D-D



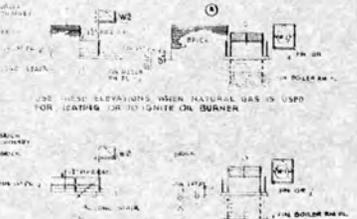
ELEVATION G-G



ELEVATION E-E



SECTION S-S



KEY PLAN

USE THESE ELEVATIONS WHEN NATURAL GAS IS USED FOR HEATING OR TO LIGHTEN OIL BURNER.

USE THESE ELEVATIONS WHEN LIQUID GAS IS USED FOR HEATING OR TO LIGHTEN OIL BURNER.

REVISION	DATE	BY	CHKD.
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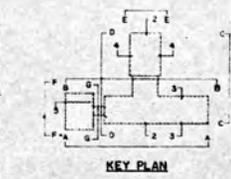
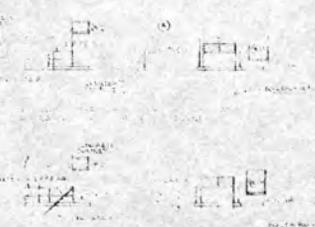
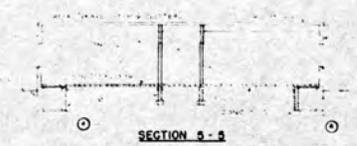
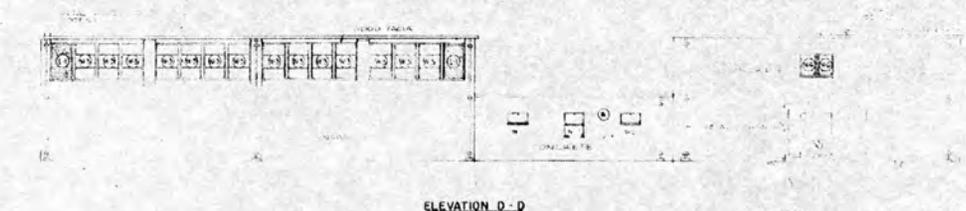
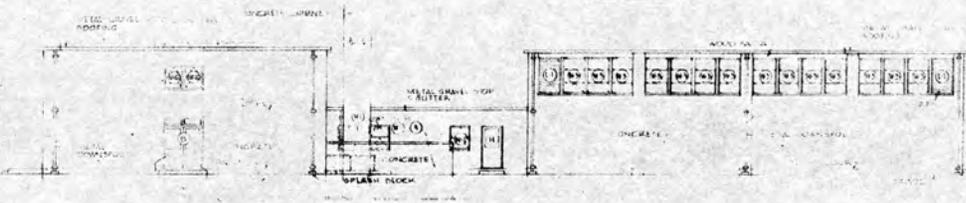
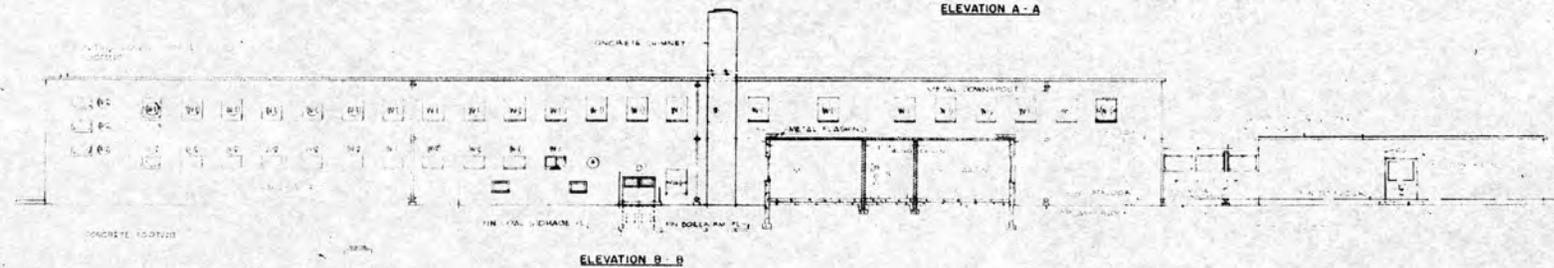
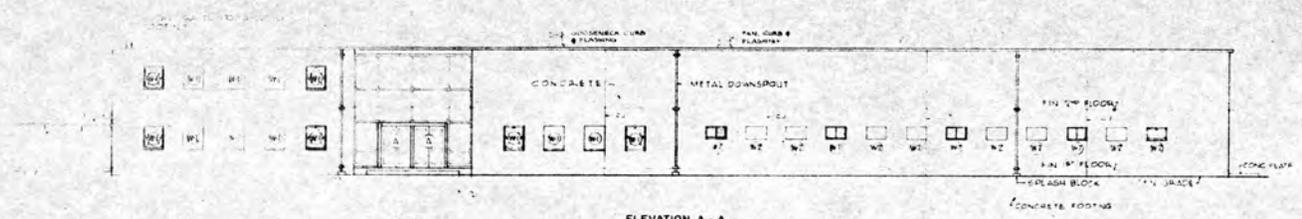
**REISNER & URBANH**  
 ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS  
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER  
 HARTMAN CONSTRUCTION, ENGINEERING DIVISION  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

DRAWN BY: C S B  
 CHECKED BY: C S B  
 DATE: MARCH 31, 1943

**ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS**  
**ARMORY - 600 MEN**  
 (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 800, 800)  
 WITHOUT BASEMENT  
**ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS, BRICK**

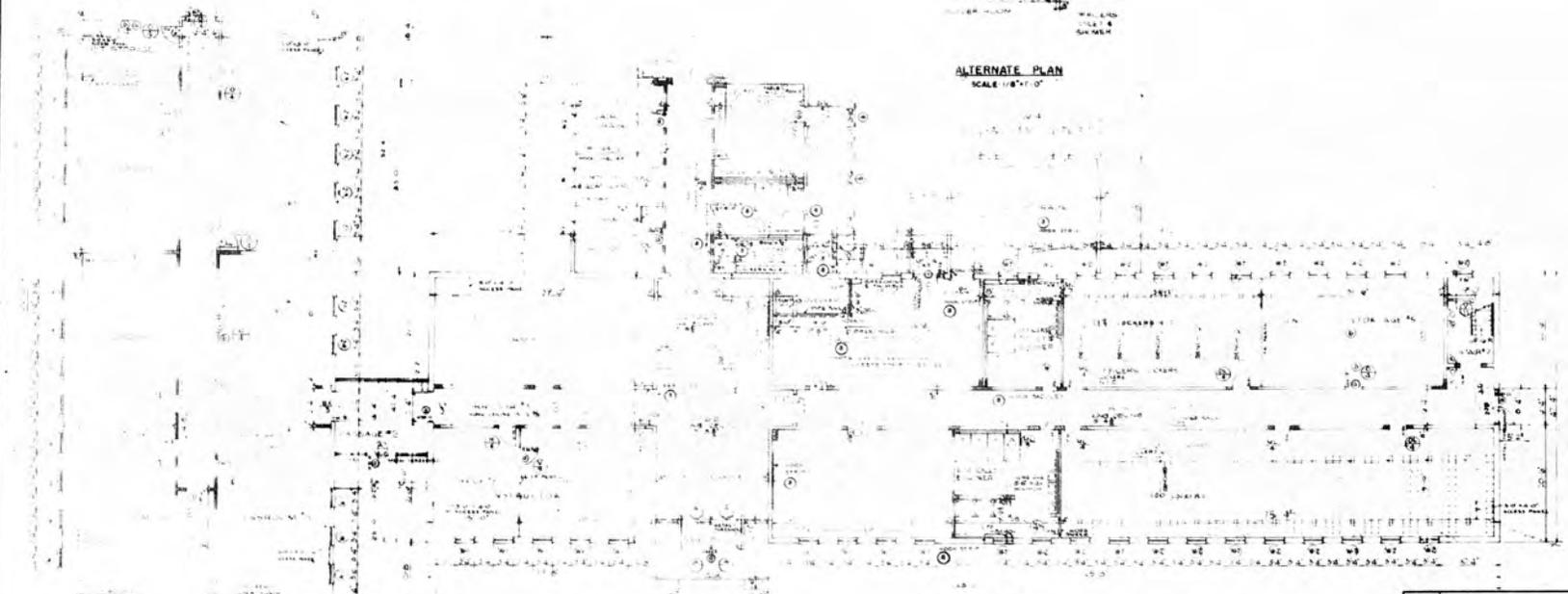
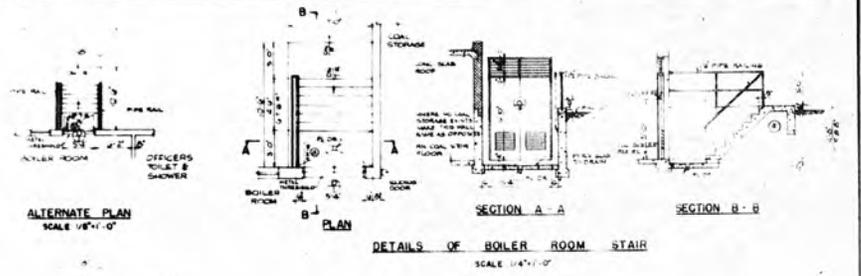
SHEET NO. 28-06-33  
 OF 5 #39



USE THESE ELEVATIONS WHEN DEVELOPING  
 USED FOR DRAWINGS TO CONTRACTOR'S BUSINESS

REISNER & URBACH ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRAWN BY: M. A. CHECKED BY: C. B.	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 800) WITHOUT BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS REINFORCED CONCRETE (SEISMIC)
DATE: 28 MARCH 52	DATE: 28-06-53
SHEET 6 OF 39	SHEET 6 OF 39





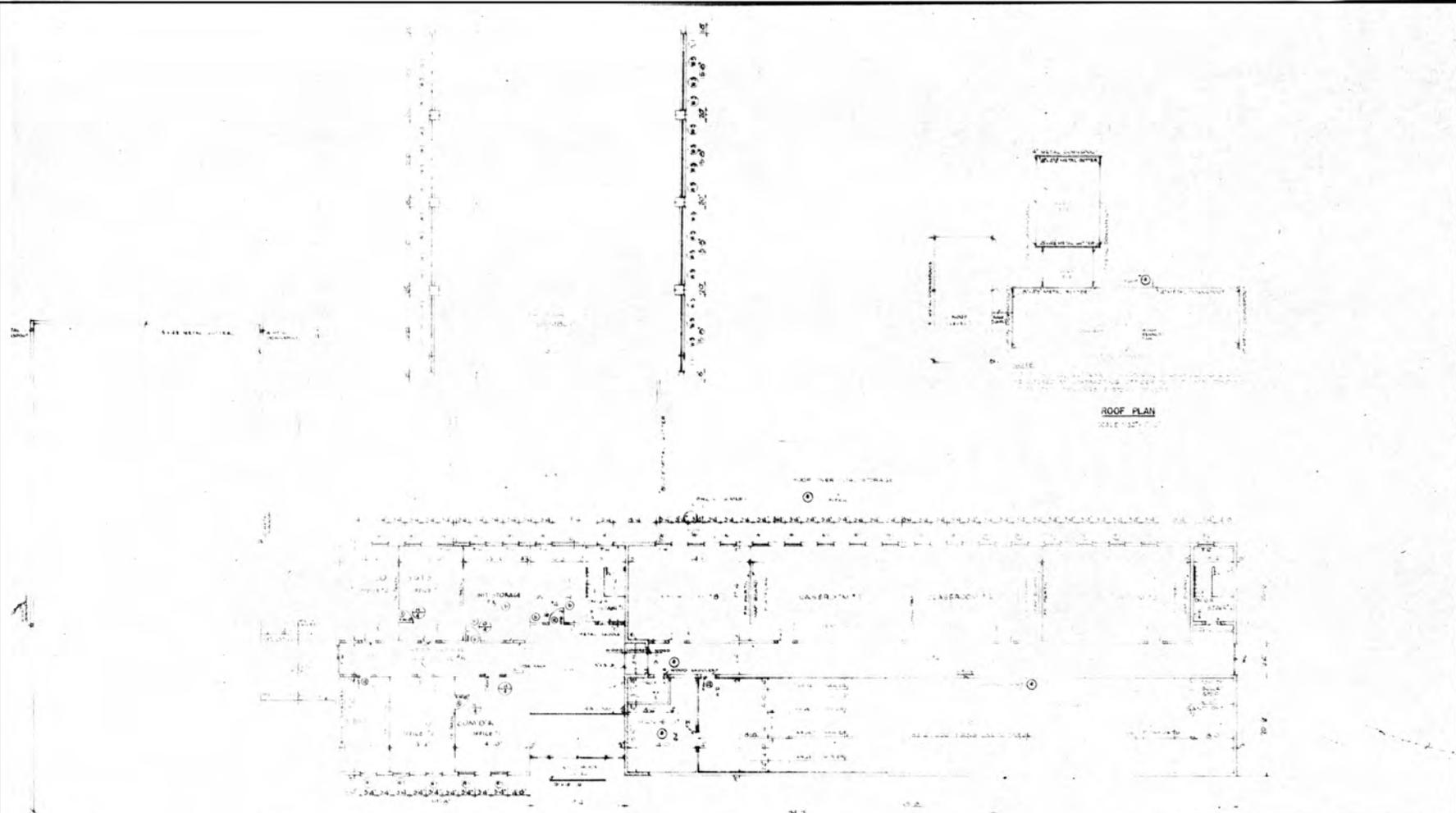
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

REVISIONS	
GENERAL REVISIONS	DATE
GENERAL REVISIONS	DATE
DESCRIPTION	DATE

REISNER & URBACH ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS GENERAL CONSTRUCTION DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DESIGNED BY:	W. G.	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 800 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 800, 800) WITHOUT BASEMENT <b>FIRST FLOOR PLAN</b>	
PLANNED BY:	W. G.		
CHECKED BY:	C. B.		
DATE:	12 MARCH 32	AS NOTED <b>29-08-34</b> 2 39	

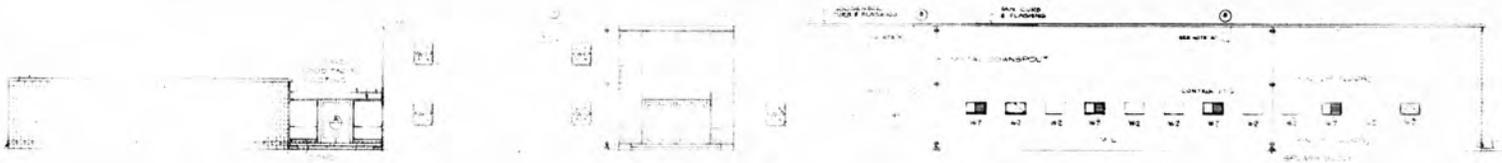
GROSS AREA 44,000 SQ. FT. NET AREA 30,000 SQ. FT. 27,900 400 44	GROSS CUBIC CONTENT 3,444,000 CUBIC FEET 344,400 9222 31
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ROOF PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

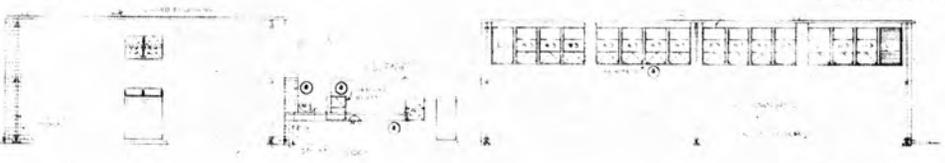
REVISIONS 1. GENERAL REVISIONS 2. GENERAL REVISIONS 3. GENERAL REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION DATE APPROVED
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
DESIGNED BY: W. G. DRAWN BY: W. G. CHECKED BY: C. B.	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 800 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 800) WITHOUT BASEMENT
SECOND FLOOR & ROOF PLANS	DATE: 18 MARCH 32 MADE AS NOTED: 23-06-34
SHEET NO. 3	TOTAL SHEETS 59



ELEVATION A-A



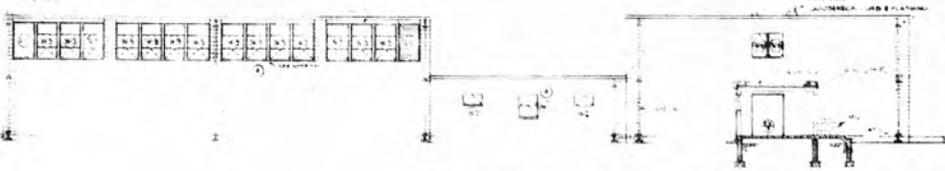
ELEVATION B-B



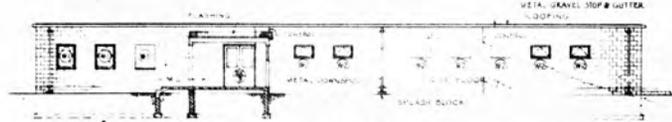
ELEVATION C-C



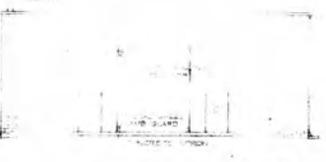
ELEVATION F-F



ELEVATION D-D



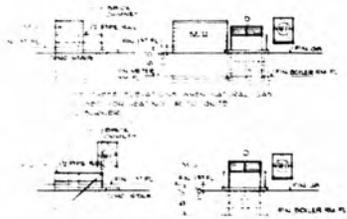
ELEVATION G-G



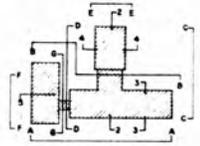
ELEVATION E-E



SECTION S-S



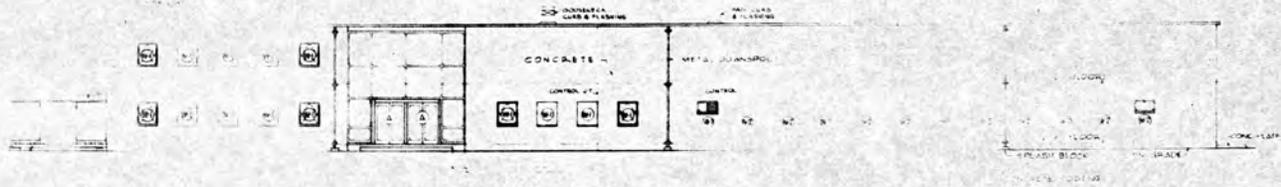
ALTERNATE ELEVATIONS



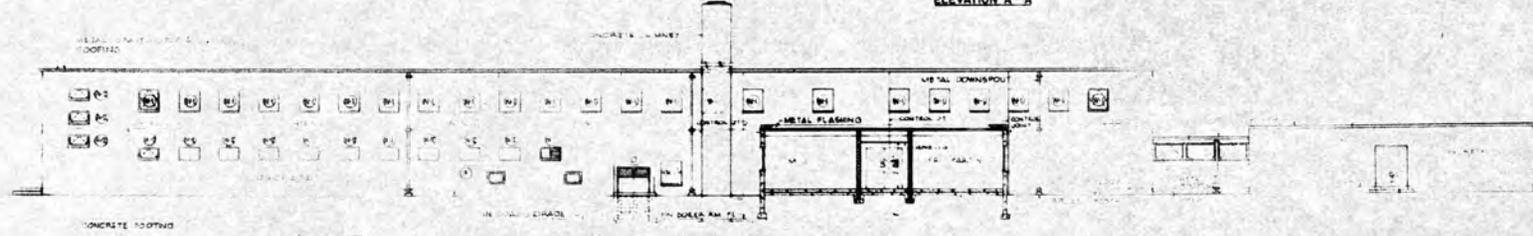
KEY PLAN

DESIGNED BY	W G	CHECKED BY	W G	DATE	19 MAR 52
DRAWN BY	C B	APPROVED BY		SCALE	AS SHOWN
<b>REVISIONS</b> REISSUED BY LURBAHN ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS ENGINEERING CENTER WASHINGTON, D. C. <b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS</b> <b>ARMORY - 800 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 600, 800) WITHOUT BASEMENT <b>ELEVATIONS &amp; SECTIONS, MASONRY UNITS</b>					
DATE: 19 MAR 52 DRAWN BY: [Signature] CHECKED BY: [Signature] <b>29-06-34</b> SHEET 4 OF 39					

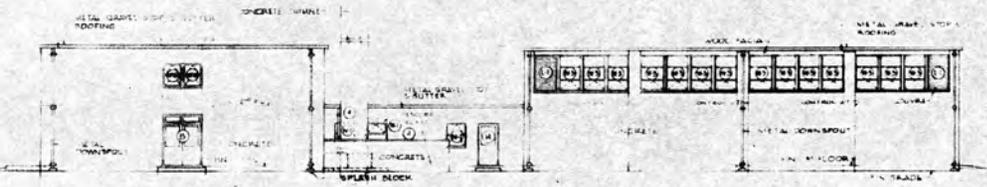




ELEVATION A-A



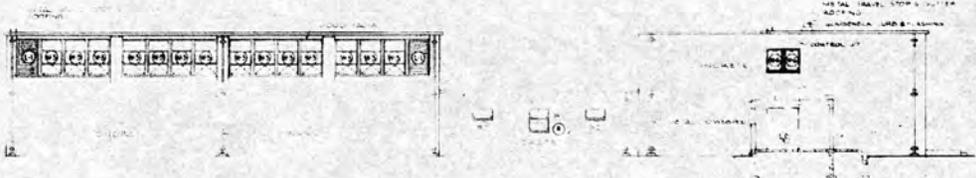
ELEVATION B-B



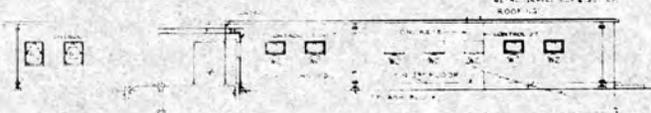
ELEVATION C-C



ELEVATION F-F



ELEVATION D-D



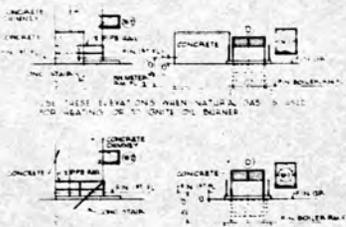
ELEVATION G-G



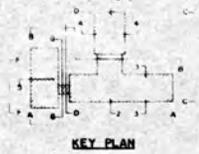
ELEVATION E-E



SECTION 5-5



ALTERNATE ELEVATIONS



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED BY	REISNER & URBANH	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DRAWN BY	ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
CHECKED BY	NEW YORK, N. Y.	HEADQUARTERS CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION
APPROVED BY		WASHINGTON, D. C.
DATE		
REVISIONS		
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
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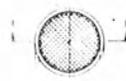
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS  
**ARMORY - 800 MEN**  
 (EXPANSIBLE 400 TO 800, 800)  
 WITHOUT BASEMENT  
 ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS  
 REINFORCED CONCRETE (SEISMIC)

29-06-34

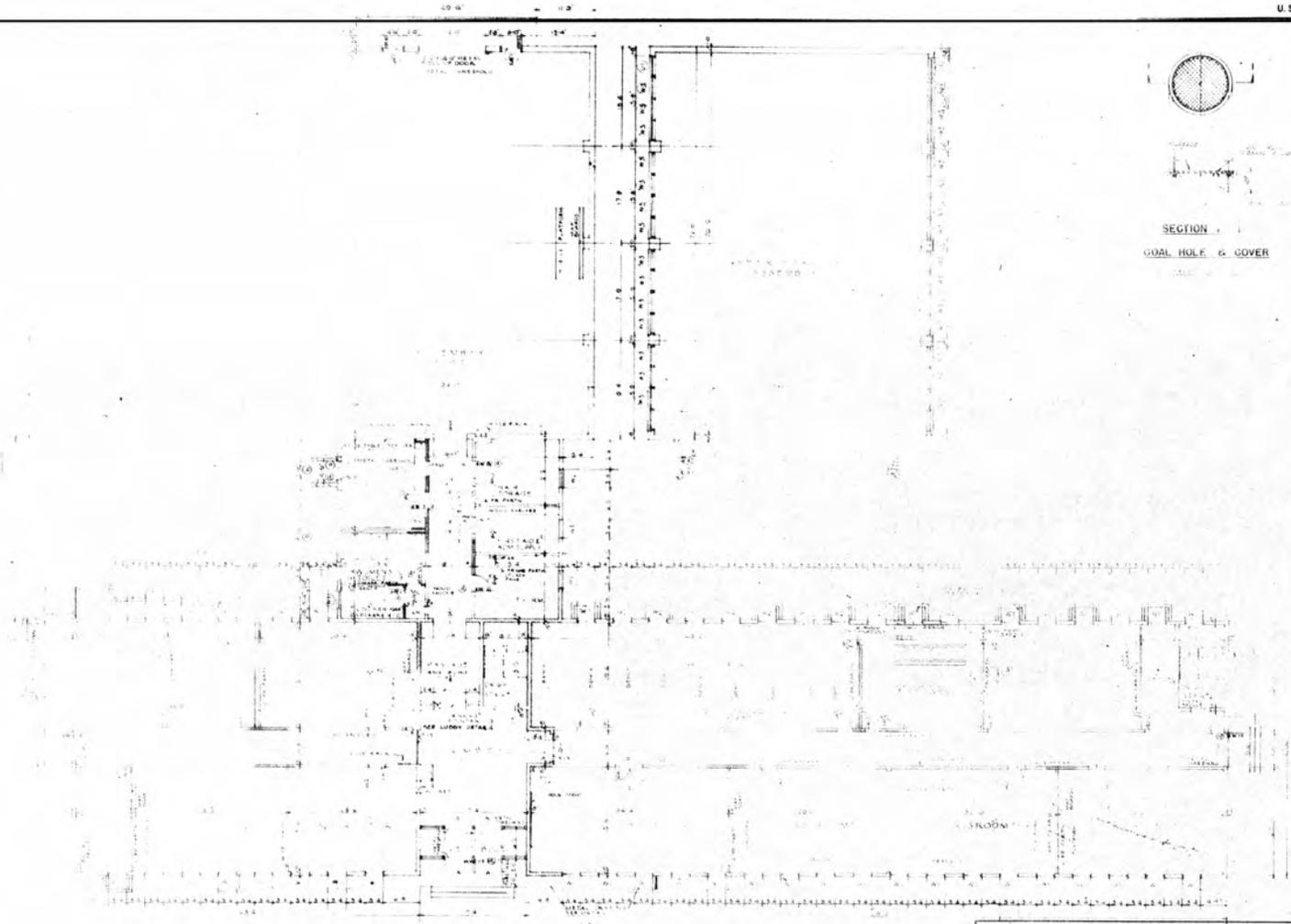
6 x 39



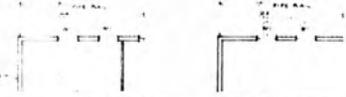




SECTION  
GOAL HOLE & COVER



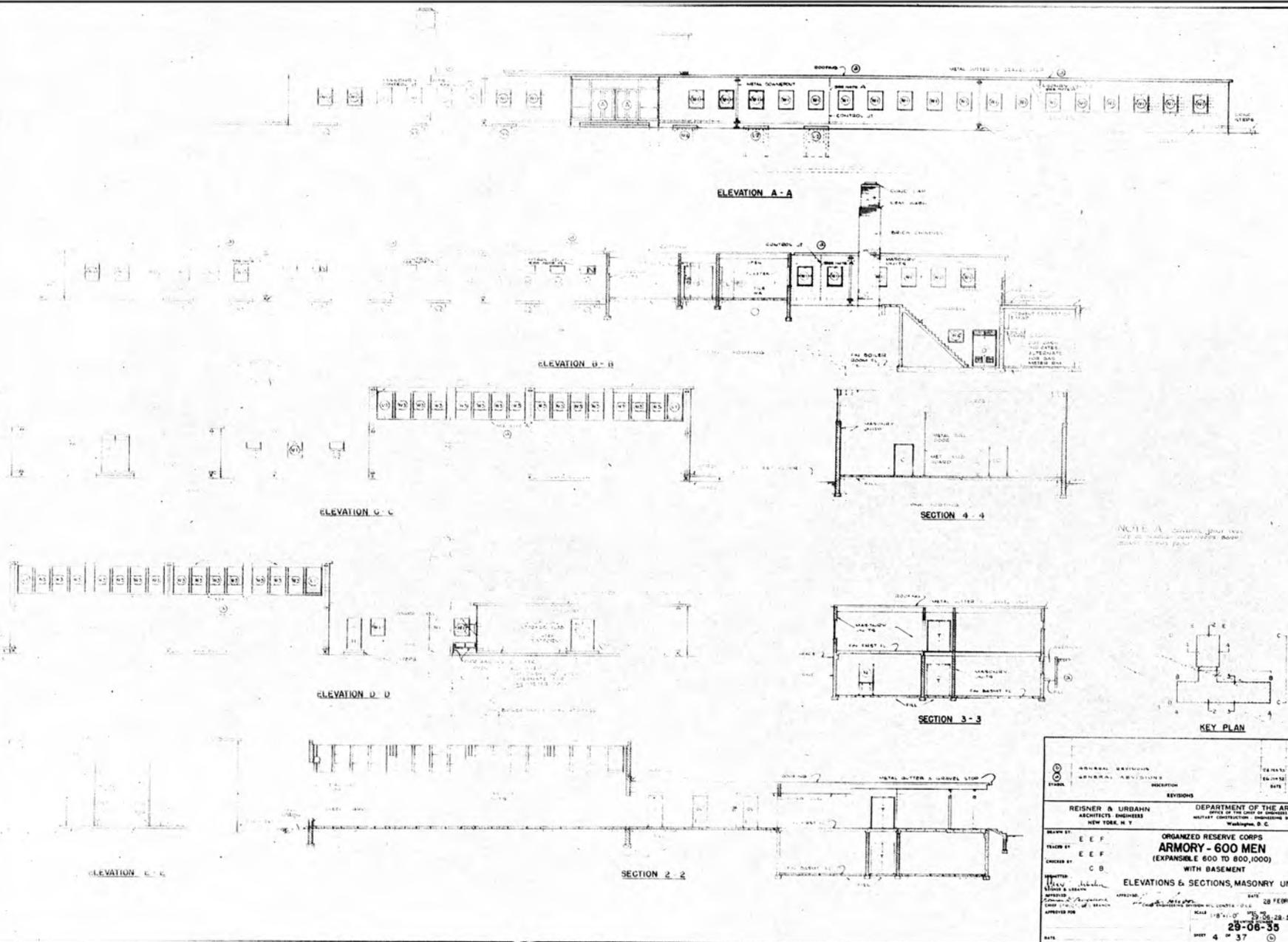
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



ALTERNATE PLANS  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

ROOF PLAN SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"

REVISIONS GENERAL REVISIONS SECTION DATE APPROVAL	
REVISIONS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DRAWN BY TRACED BY CHECKED BY REVISIONS APPROVED APPROVED FOR	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 800,000) WITH BASEMENT FIRST FLOOR & ROOF PLANS DATE 29 FEBRUARY 52 WORK AS NOTED <b>29-06-35</b> SHEET 3 OF 37

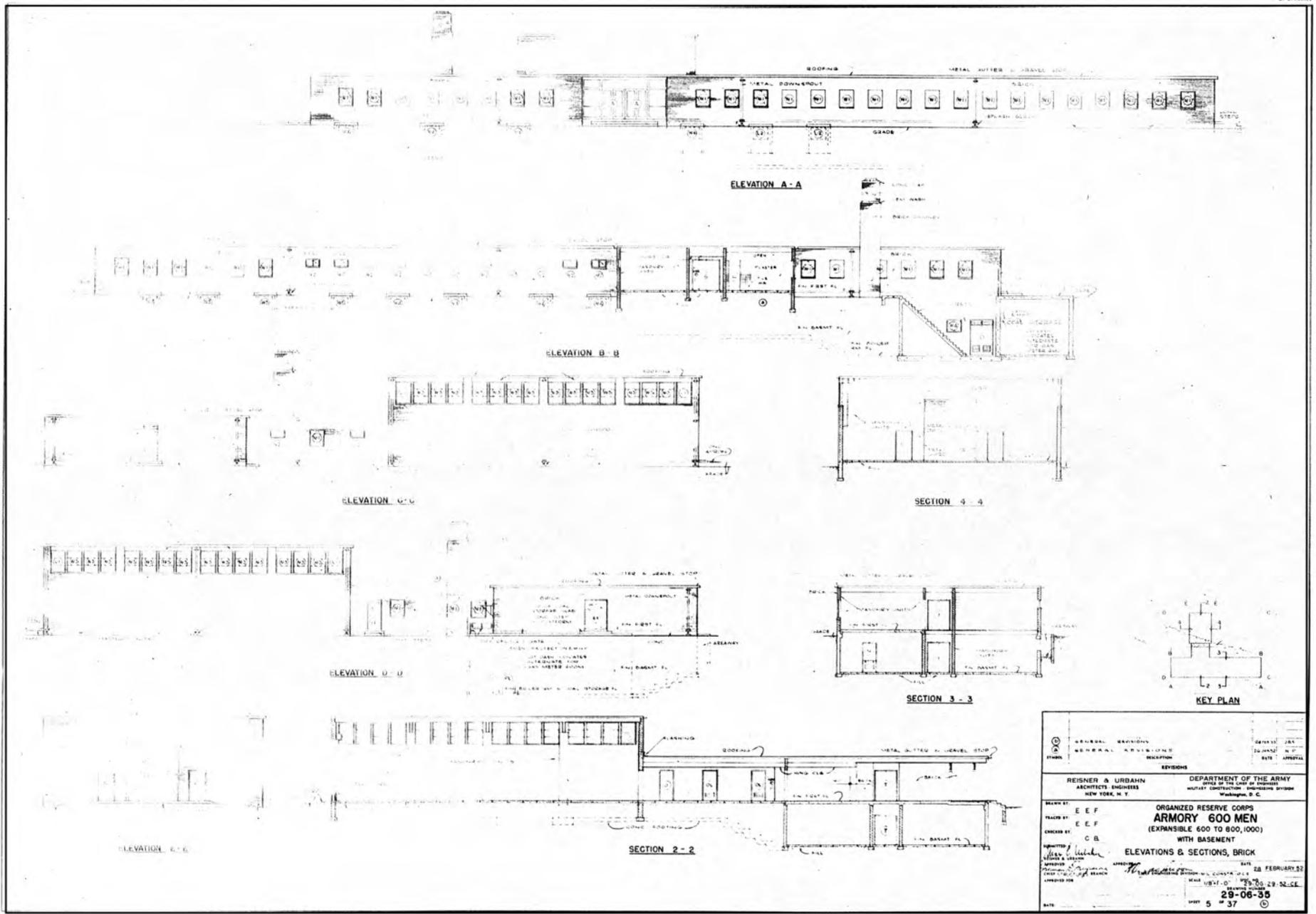


NOTE: A - Outside floor was  
 laid on wooden form after  
 about 10 days.

REVISIONS		DATE	BY	APPROVAL

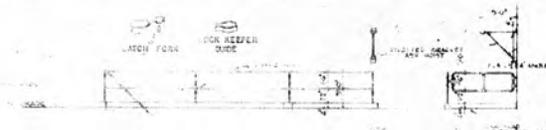
  

REISNER & URBANH ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRAWN BY: E E F CHECKED BY: E E F INCHES BY: C B	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 800,000) WITH BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS, MASONRY UNITS
DATE: 28 FEBRUARY 52	28-06-35 4 of 37



GENERAL DIVISION GENERAL DIVISION REVISIONS	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS HEADQUARTERS ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE: _____ BY: _____ APPROVAL: _____
DRAWN BY: E. E. F. CHECKED BY: C. B. APPROVED BY: _____ DATE: _____	<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS</b> <b>ARMORY 600 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 800, 1000) WITH BASEMENT <b>ELEVATIONS &amp; SECTIONS, BRICK</b>	DATE: 28 FEBRUARY 32 HEAD: _____ 29-06-35 SHEET 5 OF 37





ELEVATION OF PIPE RAIL &  
GATE AROUND STAIR WELL

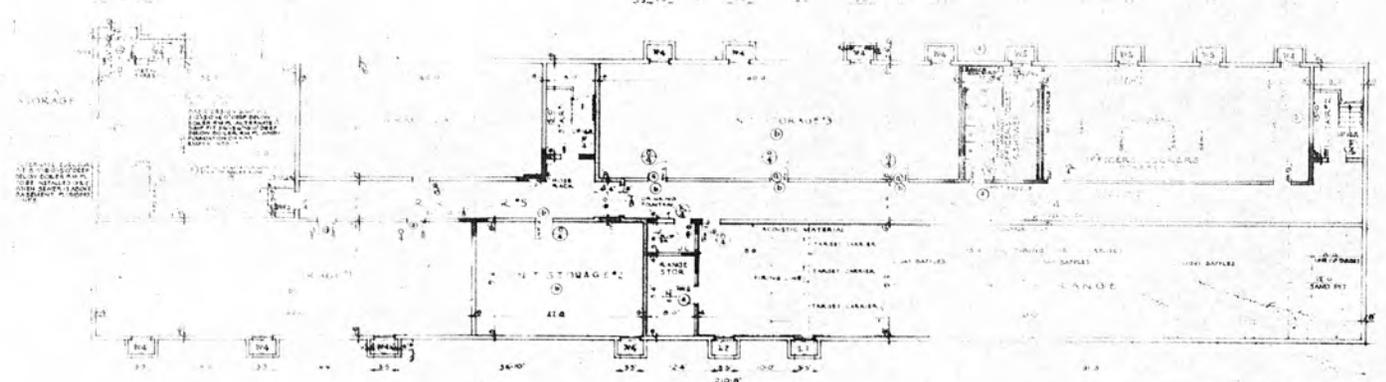
DETAILS OF  
BOILER ROOM STAIR  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

APPROXIMATELY ABOVE

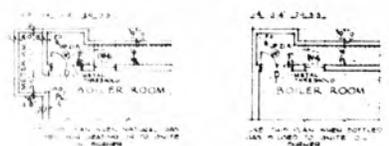


TYPICAL PIPE RAILING  
AT EJECTOR PIT  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SECTION A-A



BASEMENT PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



ALTERNATE PLANS  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

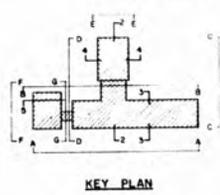
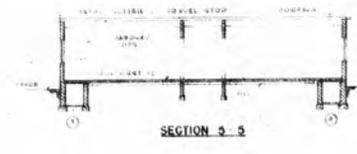
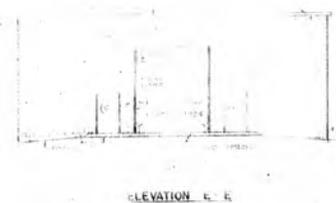
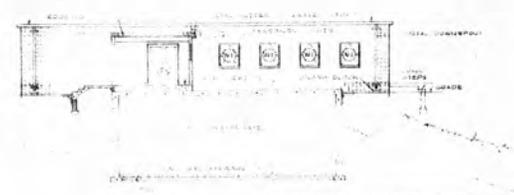
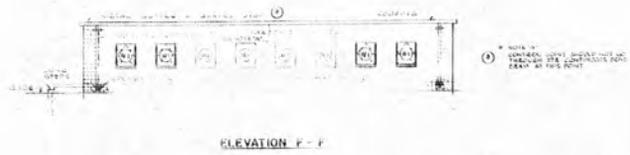
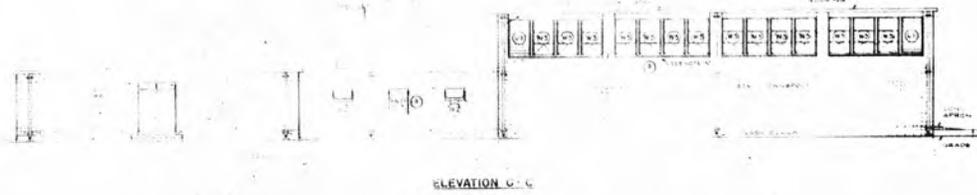
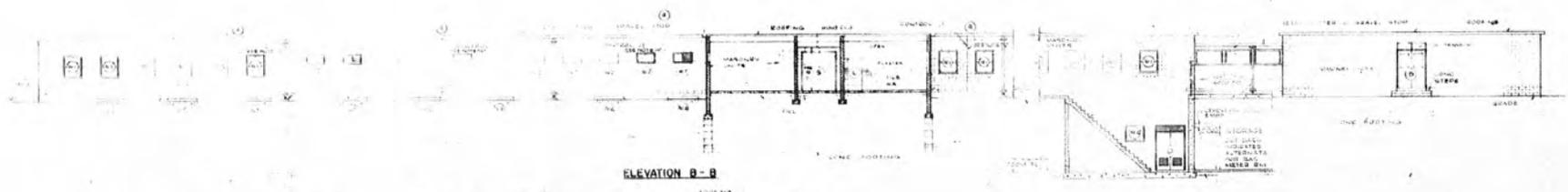
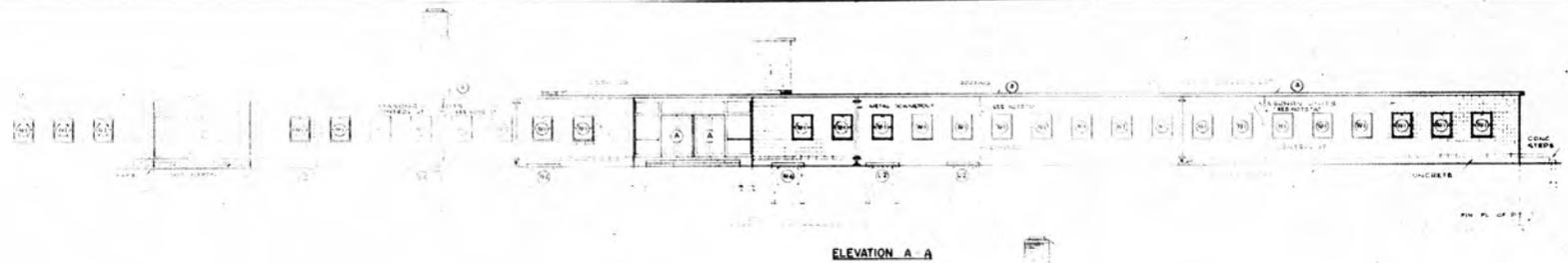
REVISIONS		DATE	APPROVAL
1	ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS		
2	REVISIONS		

REISNER & URBACH ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRAWN BY: H. G. CHECKED BY: H. G. APPROVED BY: C. B.	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 600 MEN</b> (EXPANDABLE 600 TO 800,000) WITH BASEMENT <b>BASEMENT PLAN</b>
DATE: 18 MARCH 52 AS NOTED: 28 FEB 52	28-06-36 2 = 40

BRICKWORK NO. 01 BUILDING LOCAL NUMBER AND COLLECT.	BRICKWORK NO. 01 BUILDING LOCAL NUMBER AND COLLECT.
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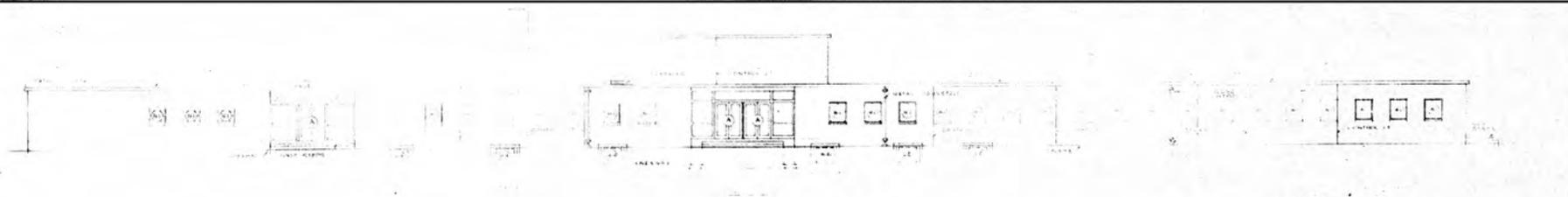




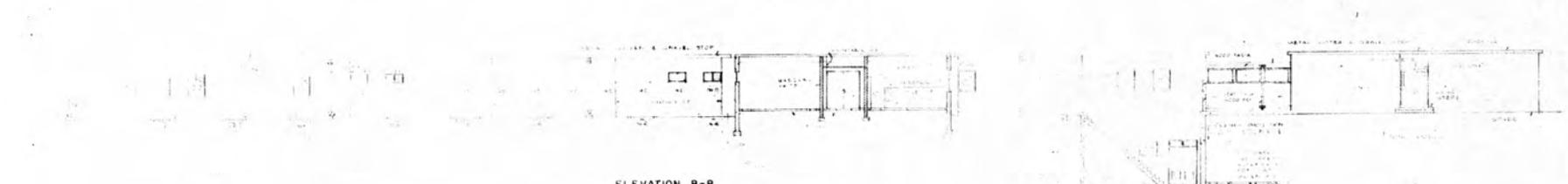
REVISIONS		DATE	INITIALS
1	GENERAL REVISIONS	JAN 21	JAL
2	GENERAL REVISIONS	MAR 21	H. P.
3	GENERAL REVISIONS	MAR 21	APPROVAL

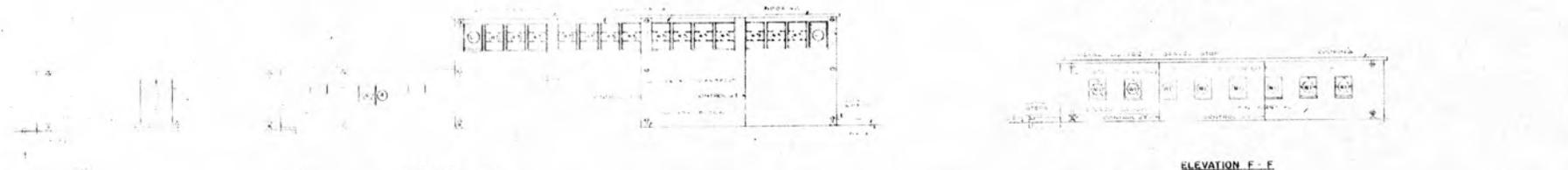
DESIGNED BY E E F	ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS REISNER & URBAN NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS HEADQUARTERS, ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
TRACED BY E E F		<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY - 800 MEN (EXPANSIBLE 800 TO 800,1000) WITH BASEMENT</b>
CHECKED BY C B		<b>ELEVATIONS &amp; SECTIONS, MASONRY UNITS</b>
DATE 18 MARCH 32		SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
PROJECT NO. 28-06-36		DATE 28-06-36
		NO. 4 OF 40



ELEVATION A-A



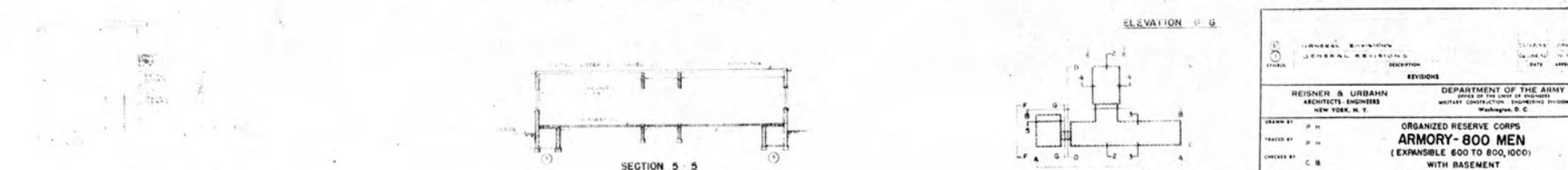
ELEVATION B-B



ELEVATION C-C



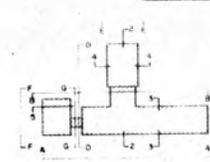
ELEVATION D-D



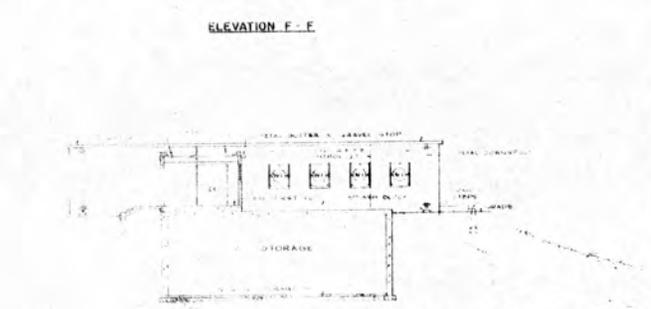
ELEVATION E-E



SECTION 1-1



KEY PLAN



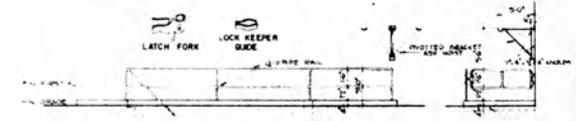
ELEVATION F-F

REVISIONS		DATE	APPROVAL
1	GENERAL REVISIONS		
2	GENERAL REVISIONS		

REISNER & URBANN ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS</b> <b>ARMORY-800 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 800, 1000) WITH BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS REINFORCED CONCRETE (SEISMIC)	
DRAWN BY: J. H. TRACED BY: J. H. CHECKED BY: C. B. DESIGNED BY: J. H. PROJECT & DRAWING NO.: 29-06-36 DATE: 18 MARCH 52	DATE: 29-06-56 SHEET 6 OF 40





ELEVATION OF PIPE RAIL & GATE AROUND STAIR WELL

DETAILS OF BOILER ROOM STAIR SCALE 1/4\"/>

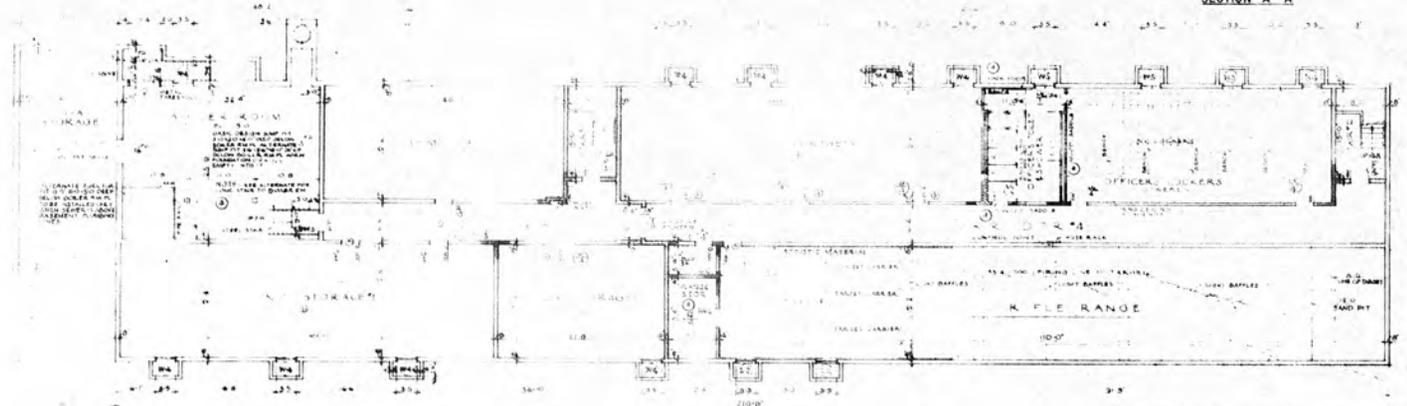
ASSEMBLY ABOVE



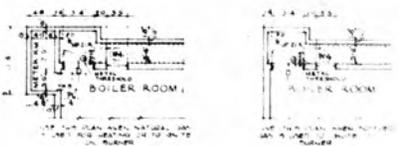
PLAN

TYPICAL PIPE RAILING AT EJECTOR PIT SCALE 1/4\"/>

SECTION A-A



BASEMENT PLAN SCALE 1/8\"/>

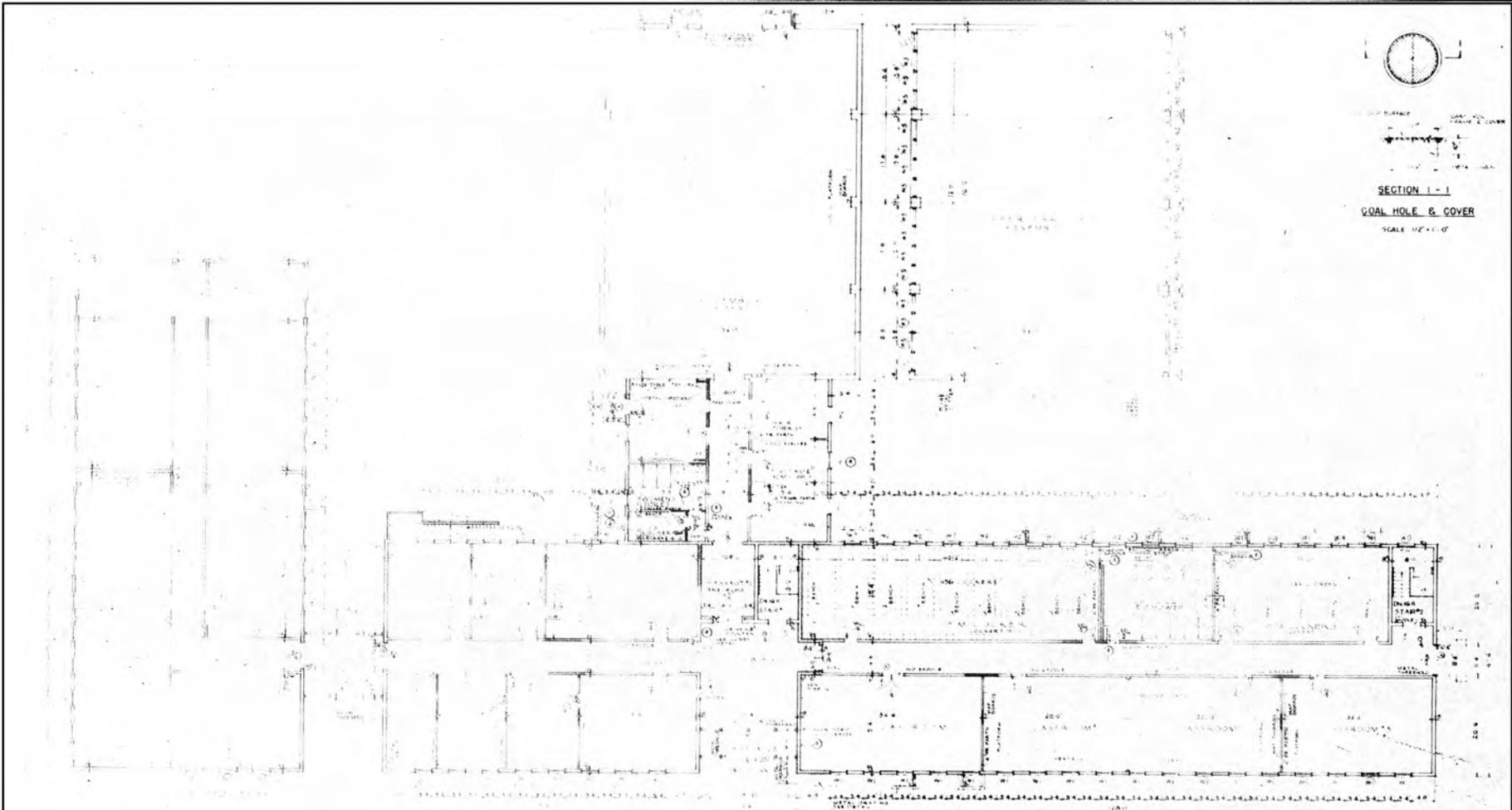


ALTERNATE PLANS SCALE 1/8\"/>

REISNER & URBACH ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING SYSTEM WASHINGTON, D. C.	
<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS          ARMORY-1000 MEN          (EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 300,000)          WITH BASEMENT          BASEMENT PLAN</b>			
DRAWN BY: H. G. CHECKED BY: C. B.	DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 1952	AS NOTED: 20-100-37	SHEET 2 OF 40

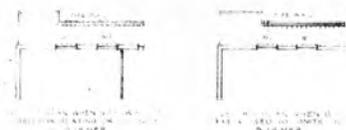


SECTION 1-1  
GOAL HOLE & COVER  
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

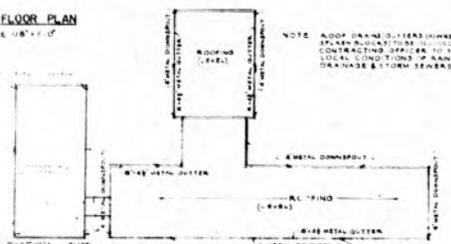


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



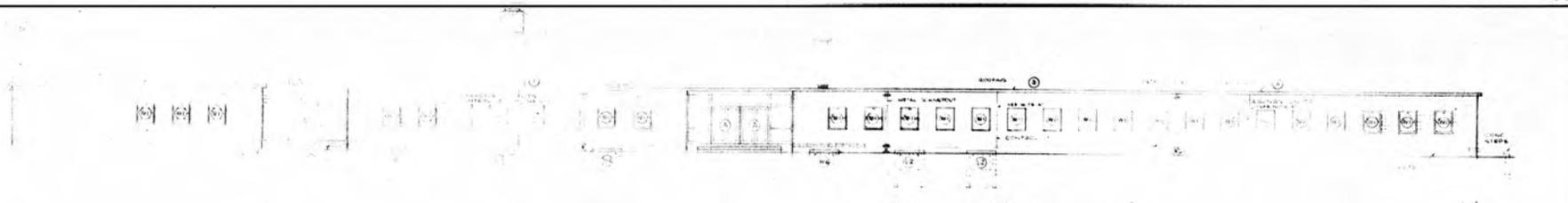
ALTERNATE PLANS  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



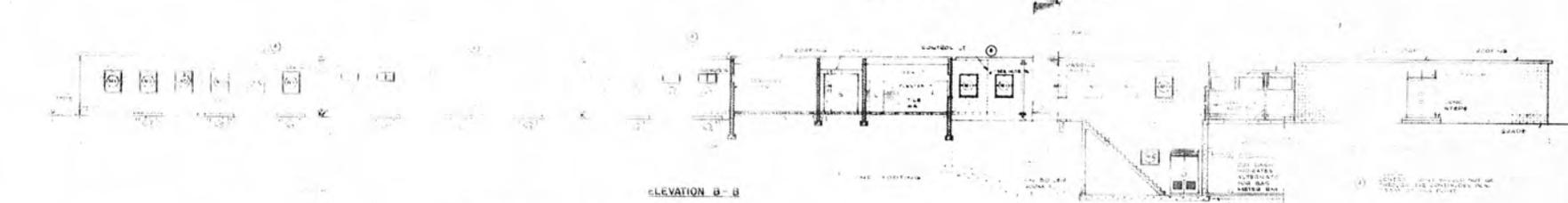
NOTE: ROOF DRAIN GUTTERS (DOWNSPOUTS) SHALL BE INSTALLED BY CONTRACTING OFFICE AS TO LOCAL CONDITIONS OF RAINFALL DRAINAGE & TOWN SEWERS

ROOF PLAN SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"

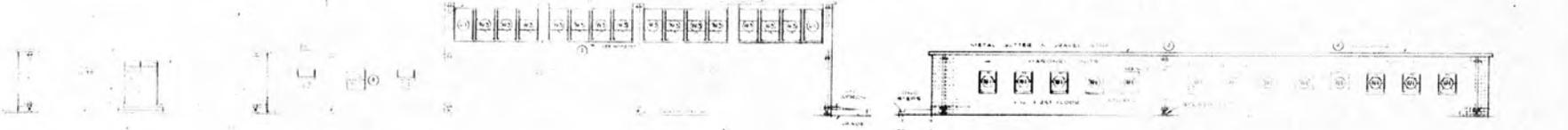
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.	
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 1000 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 800,000) WITH BASEMENT <b>FIRST FLOOR &amp; ROOF PLANS</b>	
DESIGN BY CHECKED BY DRAWN BY DATE	25 FEBRUARY 22 29-06-37 SHEET 3 OF 40



ELEVATION A - A



ELEVATION B - B



ELEVATION C - C



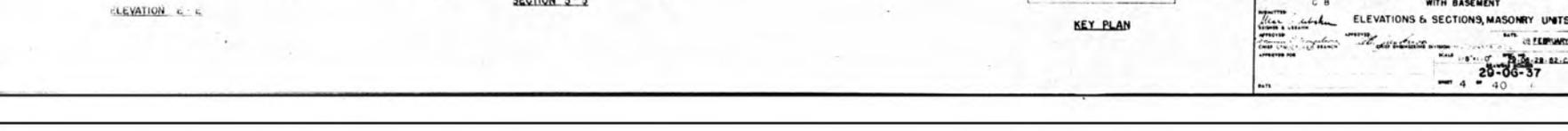
ELEVATION D - D



ELEVATION E - E



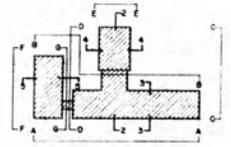
ELEVATION F - F



ELEVATION G - G

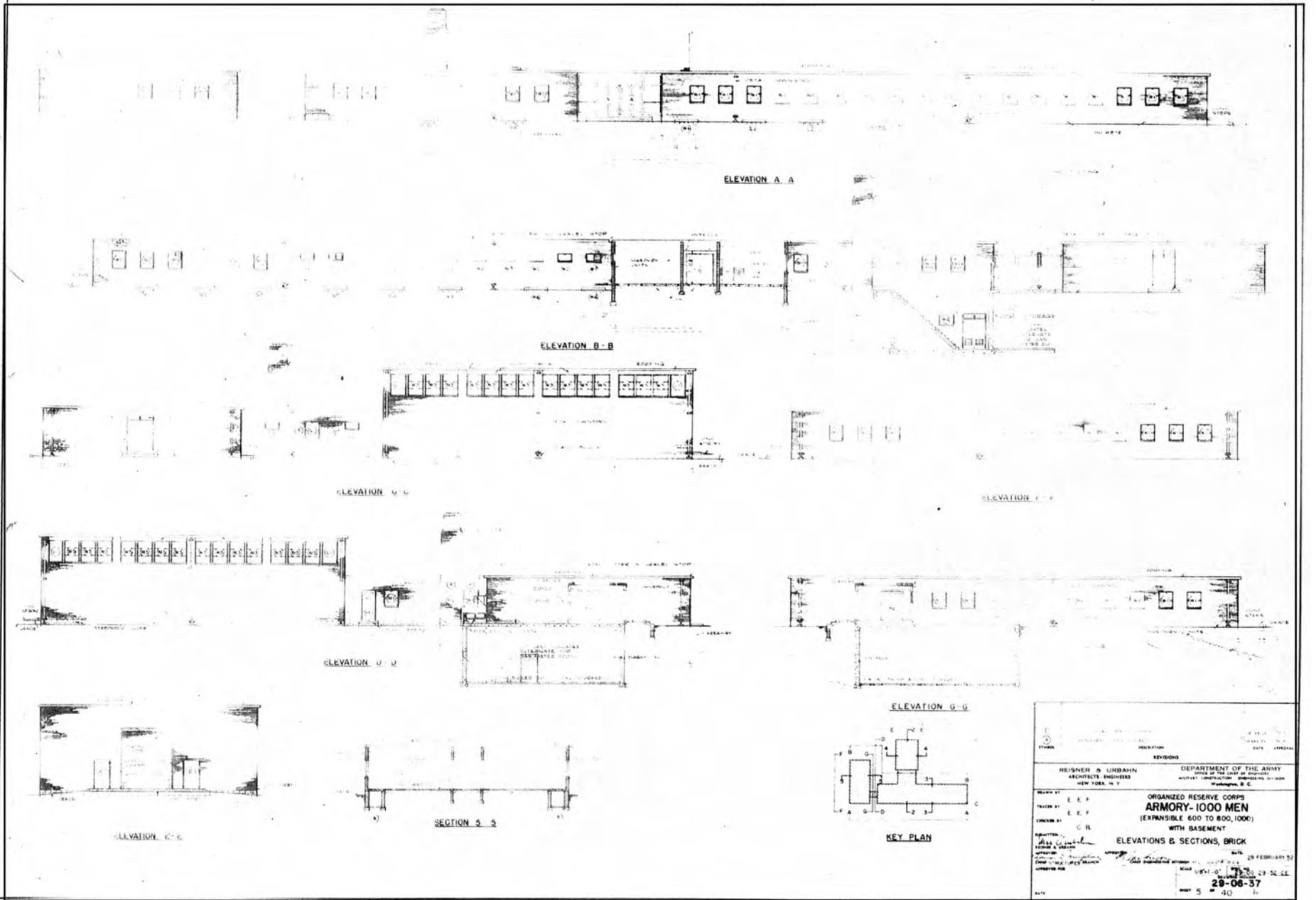


SECTION S - S



KEY PLAN

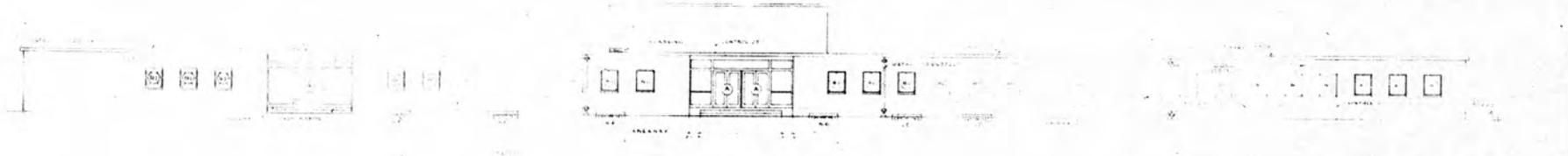
REVISIONS 1. CORRECTED 2. CORRECTED 3. CORRECTED 4. CORRECTED 5. CORRECTED 6. CORRECTED 7. CORRECTED 8. CORRECTED 9. CORRECTED 10. CORRECTED 11. CORRECTED 12. CORRECTED 13. CORRECTED 14. CORRECTED 15. CORRECTED 16. CORRECTED 17. CORRECTED 18. CORRECTED 19. CORRECTED 20. CORRECTED 21. CORRECTED 22. CORRECTED 23. CORRECTED 24. CORRECTED 25. CORRECTED 26. CORRECTED 27. CORRECTED 28. CORRECTED 29. CORRECTED 30. CORRECTED 31. CORRECTED 32. CORRECTED 33. CORRECTED 34. CORRECTED 35. CORRECTED 36. CORRECTED 37. CORRECTED 38. CORRECTED 39. CORRECTED 40. CORRECTED		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS HEADQUARTERS CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY-1000 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 800,000) WITH BASEMENT		
ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS, MASONRY UNITS		
DRAWN BY: E E F CHECKED BY: E E F APPROVED BY: G B	DATE: FEBRUARY 52 28-06-37 4 40	



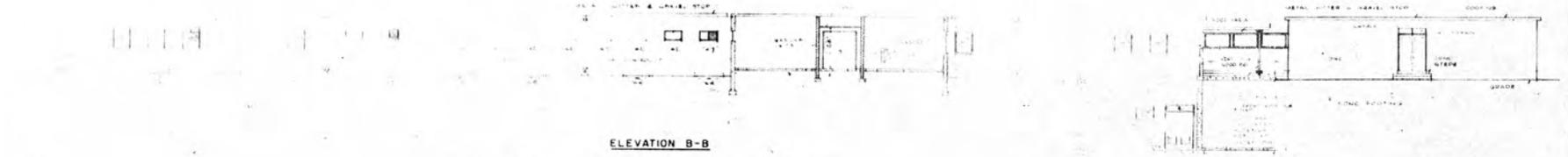
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL
1	DESIGN		
2	REVISION		
3	REVISION		

REISNER & URBANH ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRAWN BY: E. E. F. CHECKED BY: E. E. F. COUNCIL BY: C. B.	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY, 1000 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 800, 1000) WITH BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS, BRICK
DATE: 29 FEBRUARY 32 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" SHEET NO. 29-08-37 OF 5	DATE: 5 40



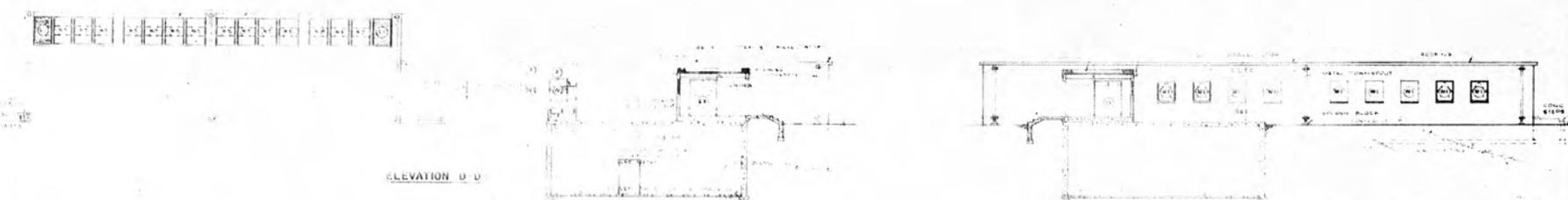
ELEVATION A-A



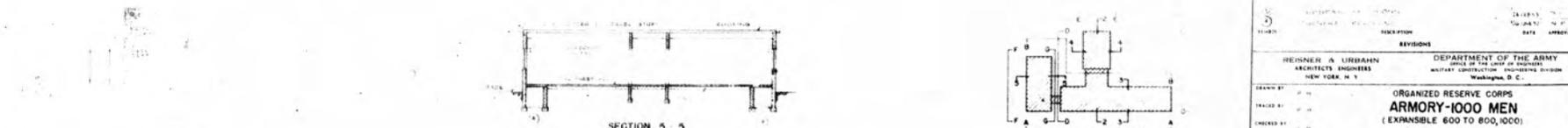
ELEVATION B-B



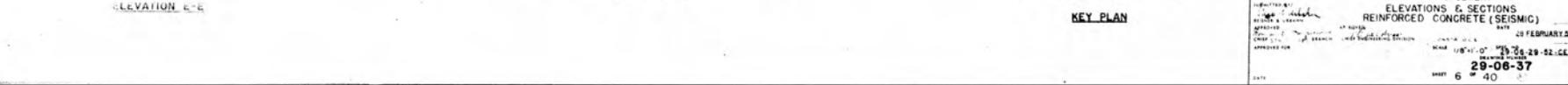
ELEVATION F-F



ELEVATION G-G



SECTION D-D

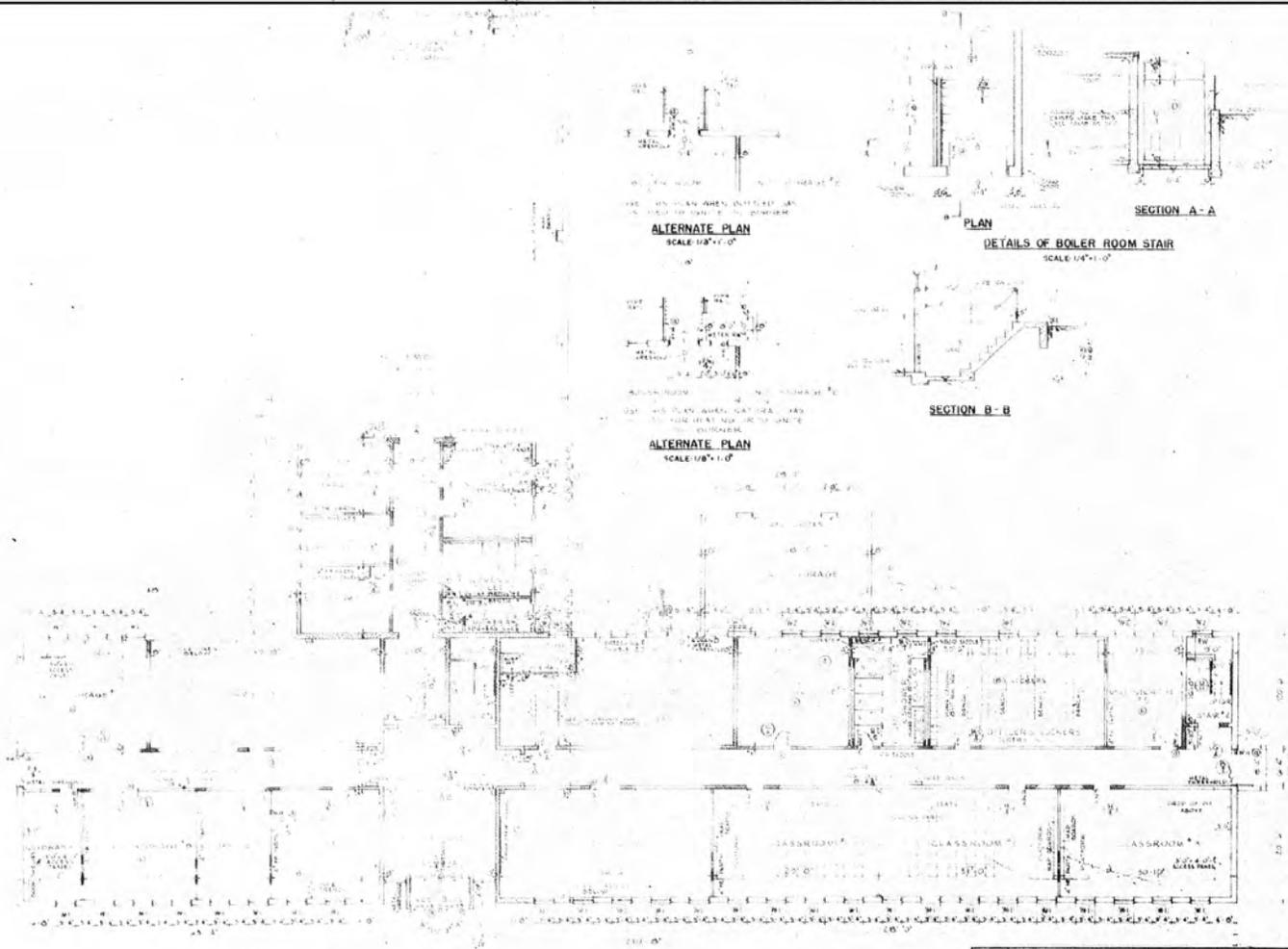


KEY PLAN

REVISIONS		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1		28 FEBRUARY 52	W. J. T.
2		29 FEBRUARY 52	W. J. T.

DESIGNED BY: REISSNER & LIRIBAHN  
 DRAWN BY: REISSNER & LIRIBAHN  
 CHECKED BY: REISSNER & LIRIBAHN  
 APPROVED BY: REISSNER & LIRIBAHN  
 DATE: 28 FEBRUARY 52  
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"  
 SHEET: 29-06-37  
 OF: 40





FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

ALTERNATE PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

SECTION A - A  
DETAILS OF BOILER ROOM STAIR  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

ALTERNATE PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

SECTION B - B

GROSS AREA SQ. FT.		GROSS CU. FT.	
BUILDING	COAL BURNER	BUILDING	COAL BURNER
24,923	600	44	506,354
			5,130
			425

GENERAL REVISIONS	DATE	BY
GENERAL REVISIONS	DATE	BY
REVISIONS		
REISNER & URBANH ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.		
DRAWN BY: A. M. CHECKED BY: A. M. DESIGNED BY: C. B.	<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS          ARMORY - 600 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 800,000) WITHOUT BASEMENT <b>FIRST FLOOR PLAN</b>	
DATE: FEBRUARY 52 SCALE AS NOTED 29-06-38 SHEET 2 OF 37		





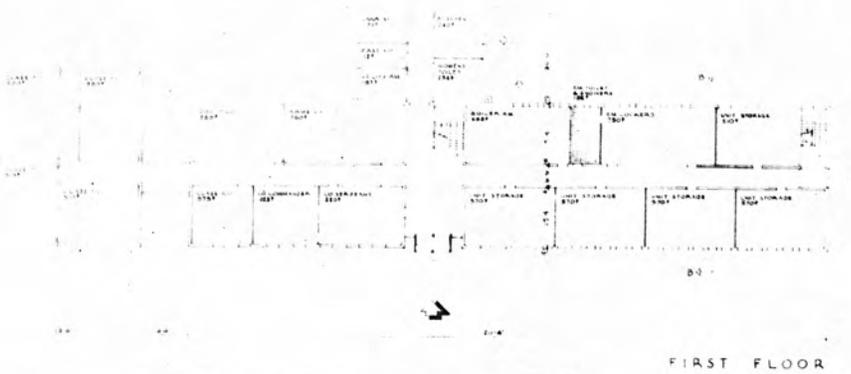
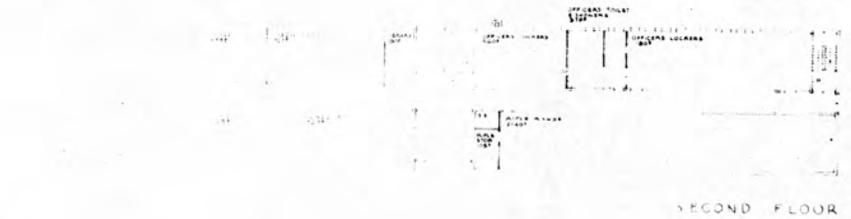
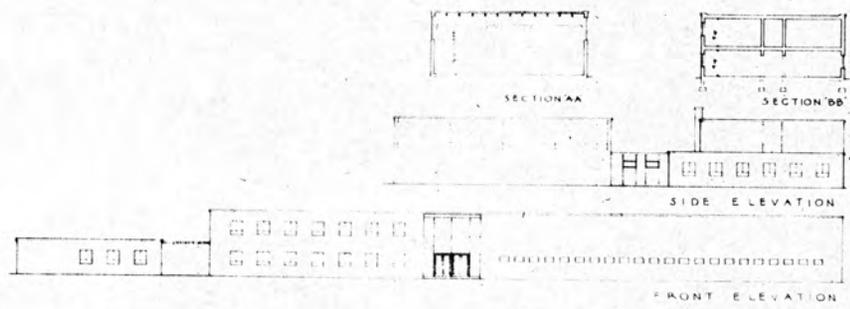












ROOM DESIGNATION	NET SQ.FT. AREA OR CONFERENCE SEAT	NET SQ.FT. AREA RESERVE AREA
ASSEMBLY	1500	2500
CHAIR STORAGE	00	71
RIFLE STORAGE	2100	2140
BALLS STORAGE	105	05
JANITORS CLOSET/WASH & UTILITY RM.	100	18
BOILER ROOM & FUEL STORAGE	200	605
CLASS ROOMS	1100	1155
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION ROOM/LIBRARY	100	50
DAY ROOMS / CHECK ROOMS	600	500
FIRST AID ROOMS / ADM. SUPPLY	100	111
EM TOILET & SHOWER ROOMS	50	84
OFFICERS' TOILET & SHOWER ROOMS	50	318
WOMENS TOILET/INCLUDE LOCKER SPACE	140	284
KITCHEN	250	240
UNIT STORAGE	3000	1240
FEUS TOILET	100	700
SAT LOCKERS	1400	230
OFFICERS' LOCKERS	400	115
COMPANY COMMANDER	400	115
COMPANY SERGEANT	400	115
INSTRUCTOR	400	115
TOTAL NET AREA	10815	10604
TOTAL GROSS AREA		12880

DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL
	REVISED		

REISNER & URBAN ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPANSIBLE ARMOY-BOOMAN SERIES 600-800-1000 WITHOUT BASEMENT ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS

PLANS, ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS

DATE: 11-1-59

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

APPROVED THE OFFICER-ASST. CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4

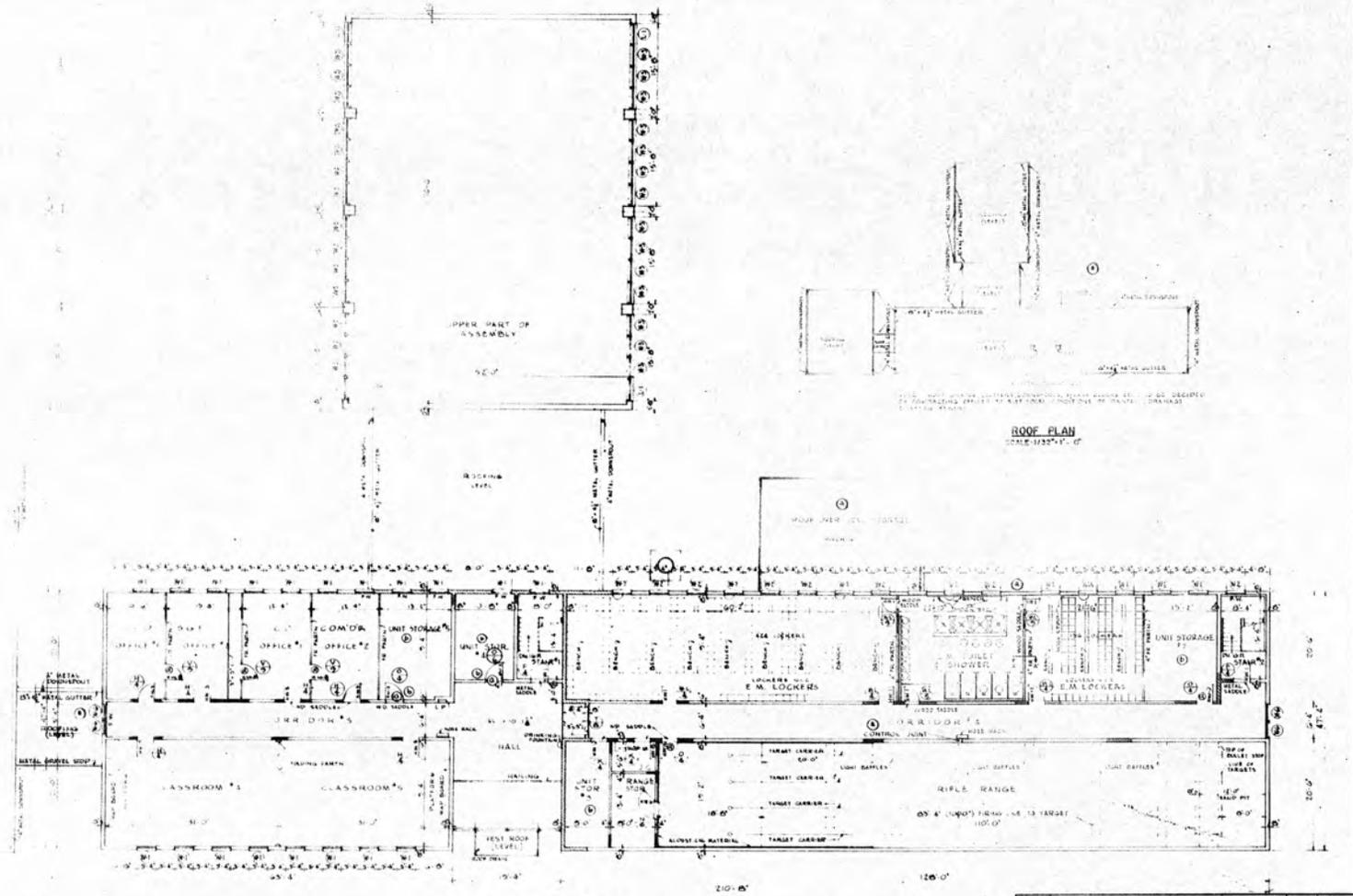
DATE: 11-1-59

BY: [Signature]

11-1-59

REISNER & URBAN ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS  
 100 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.



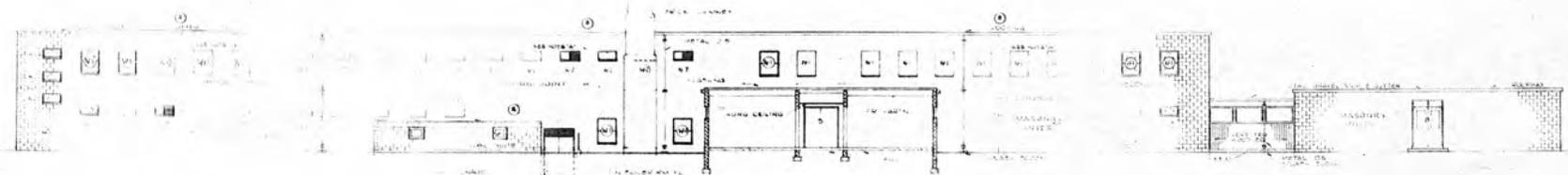


SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

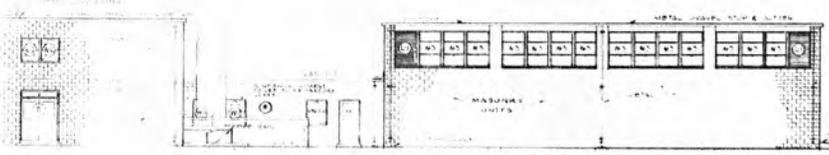
GENERAL REVISIONS	DATE	BY
GENERAL REVISIONS	DATE	BY
REVISIONS		
REISNER & URRAHN ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
DESIGNED BY: A. M.	<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY - 800 MEN (EXPANDED 800 TO 800,000) WITHOUT BASEMENT</b> SECOND FLOOR & ROOF PLANS	
DRAWN BY: A. M.		
CHECKED BY: C. B.		
DATE: 18 MARCH 52	SCALE AS NOTED	
PROJECT NO. 29-06-39	3 40	



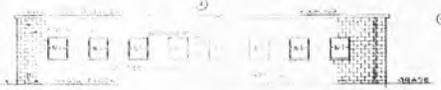
ELEVATION A - A



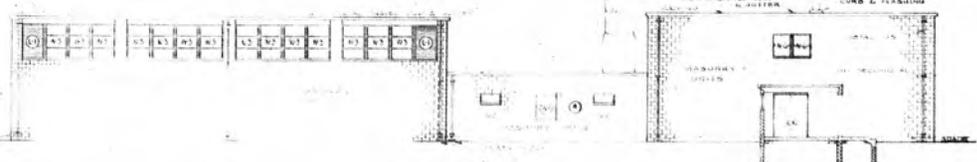
ELEVATION B - B



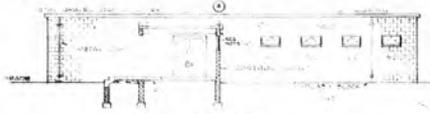
ELEVATION C - C



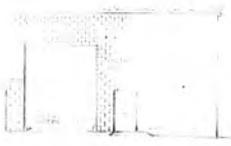
ELEVATION F - F



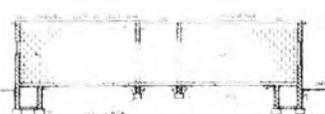
ELEVATION D - D



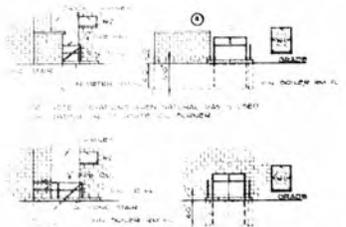
ELEVATION G - G



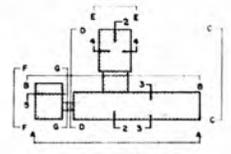
ELEVATION E - E



SECTION 5 - 5



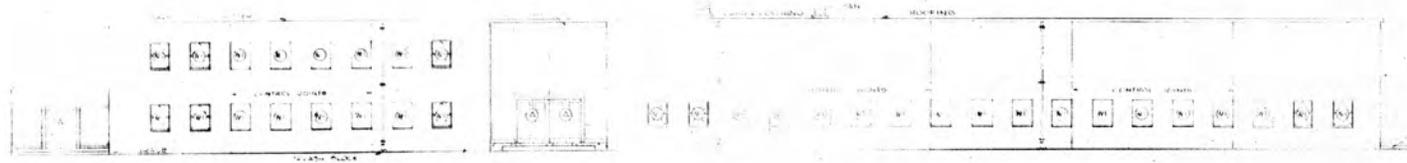
ALTERNATE ELEVATIONS



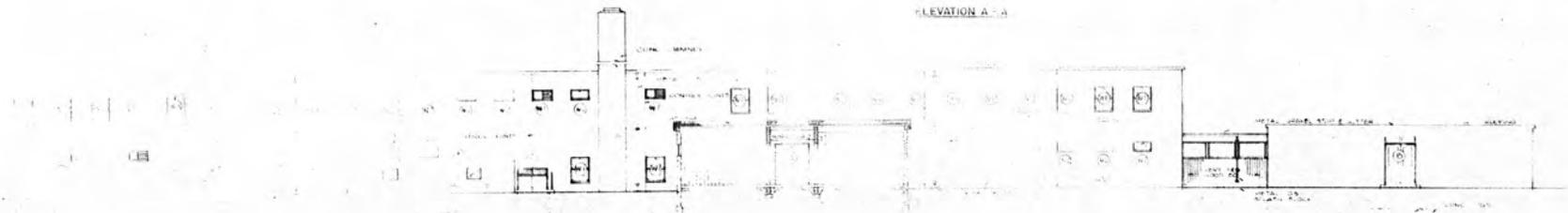
KEY PLAN

GENERAL DIVISIONS GENERAL DIVISIONS DIVISION	DATE	JAN
	DATE	FEB
REVISIONS REVISIONS REVISIONS	DATE	MAR
	DATE	APR
REISNER & URBANN ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRAWN BY: P. A. M. CHECKED BY: P. A. M. APPROVED BY: C. B.		ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY - 800 MEN (EXPANDABLE 600 TO 800,000) WITHOUT BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS MASONRY UNITS
DATE: 18 MAR 32		SHEET NO. 28-52-CF 28-06-39 SHEET 4 OF 40

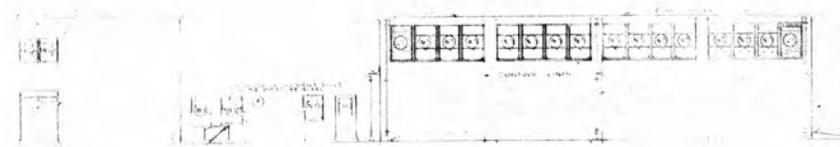




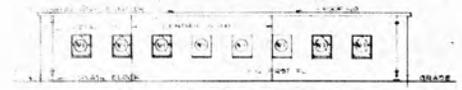
ELEVATION A-A



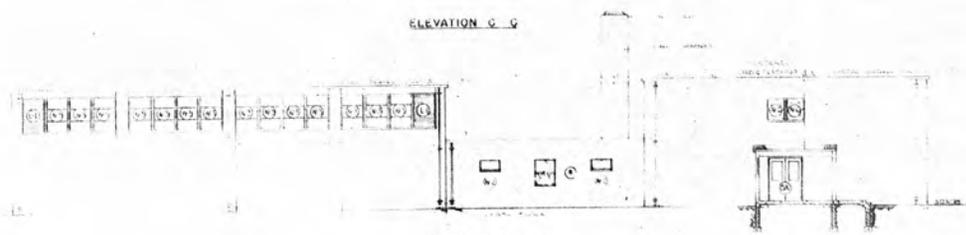
ELEVATION B-B



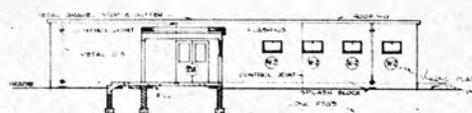
ELEVATION C-C



ELEVATION F-F



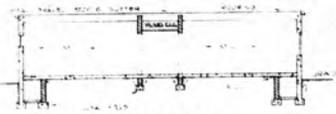
ELEVATION D-D



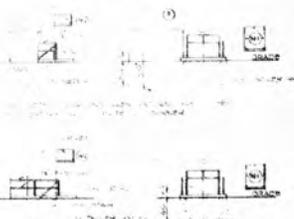
ELEVATION G-G



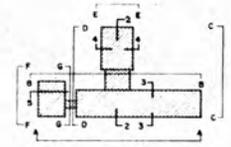
ELEVATION E-E



SECTION 5-5



ALTERNATE ELEVATIONS



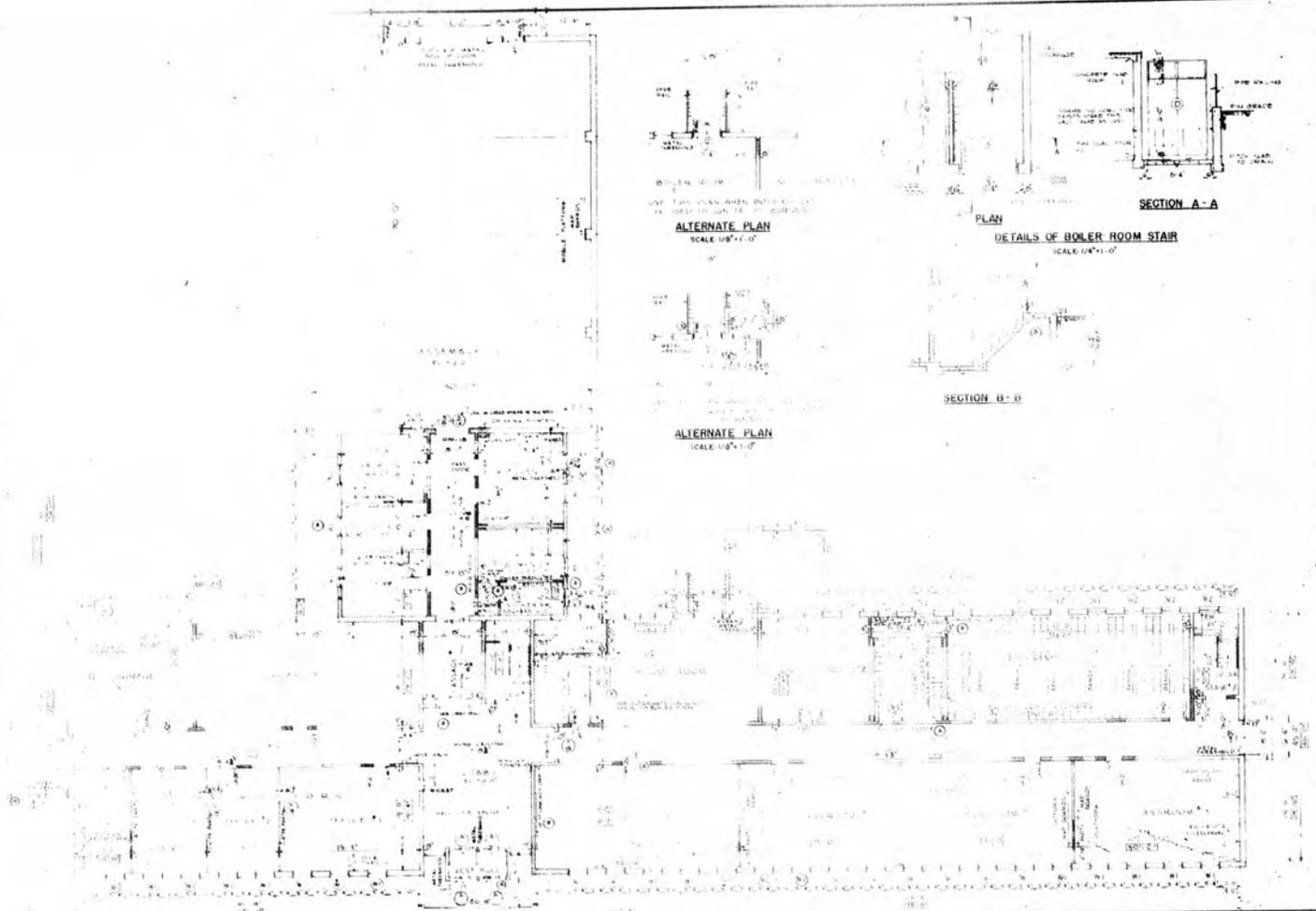
KEY PLAN

REVISIONS		DATE	APPROVAL
①	GENERAL REVISIONS		
②	GENERAL REVISIONS		

DESIGNED BY P A M	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF BUILDINGS WASHINGTON, D. C.
TRACED BY P A M	<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY - 800 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 800,000) WITHOUT BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS REINFORCED CONCRETE (SEISMIC)
CHECKED BY C B	
APPROVED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 29-06-39
APPROVED BY <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 6 - 40





FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

ALTERNATE PLAN AT ENTRANCE  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

WHERE CAVITY TYPE WALLS FOR MASONRY UNIT AND DATA ARE USED

1. ALL WALLS TO BE CONCRETE OR BRICK WITH INSULATION.  
2. ALL WALLS TO BE CONCRETE OR BRICK WITH INSULATION.  
3. ALL WALLS TO BE CONCRETE OR BRICK WITH INSULATION.

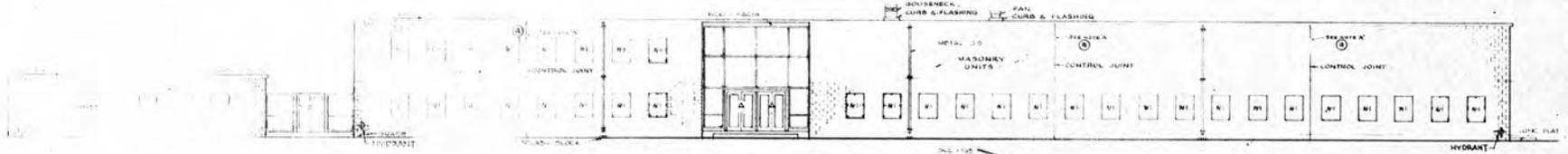
NO.	DATE	REVISION
1	1/29/40	AS NOTED
2	2/29/40	AS NOTED

REVISIONS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION

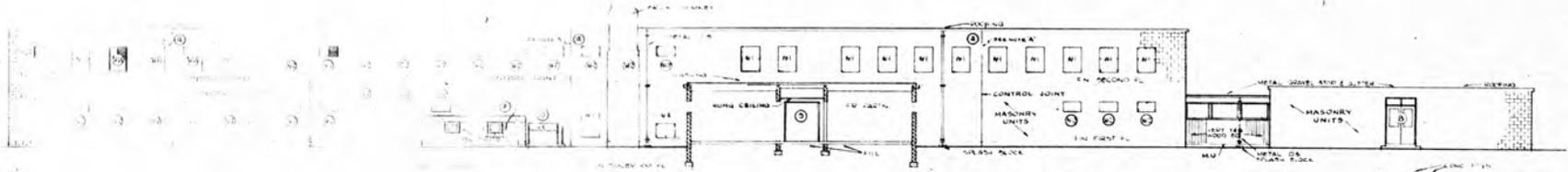
  

REISNER & URRAHN ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ENGINEERING BRANCH WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRAWN BY: A.M. CHECKED BY: A.M. APPROVED BY: C.B.	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY-1000 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 500 TO 800,000) WITHOUT BASEMENT <b>FIRST FLOOR PLAN</b>
DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 1940	DATE AS NOTED: 29-06-40
SHEET 2	OF 2

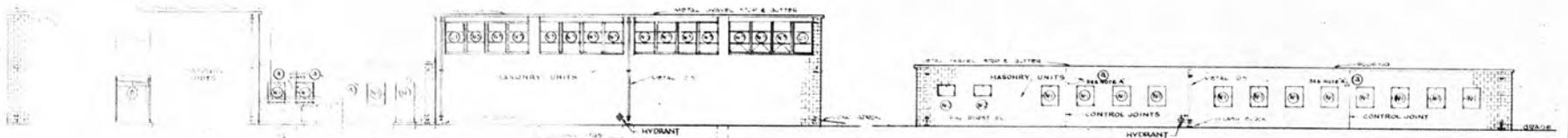




ELEVATION A - A

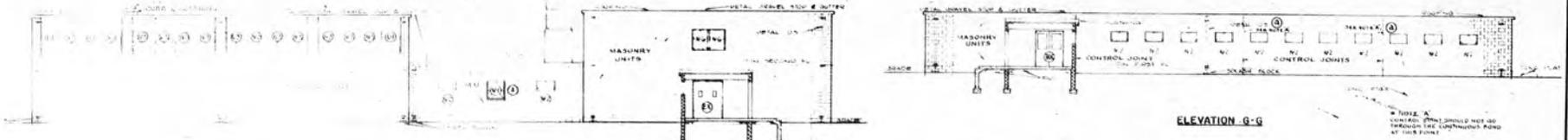


ELEVATION B - B



ELEVATION C - C

ELEVATION F - F

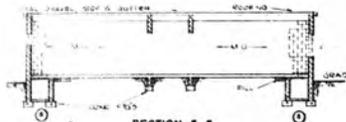


ELEVATION D - D

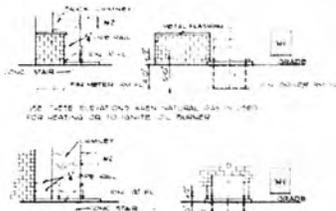
ELEVATION G - G



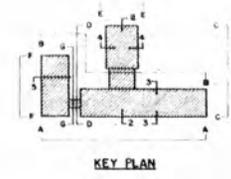
ELEVATION E - E



SECTION 5-5

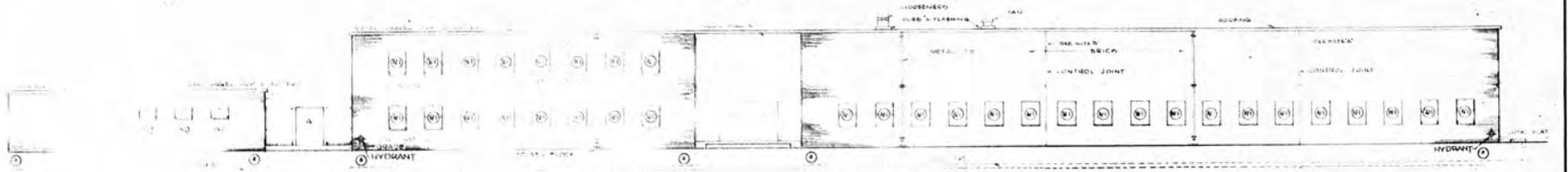


ALTERNATE ELEVATIONS

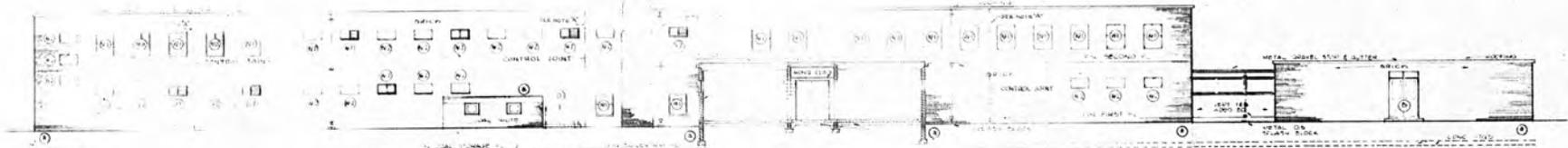


KEY PLAN

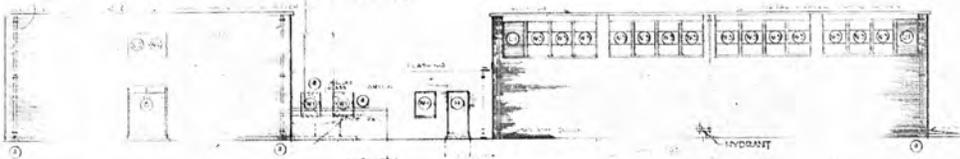
REVISIONS	DATE	APPROVAL
GENERAL REVISIONS		
GENERAL REVISIONS		
GENERAL REVISIONS		
REVISIONS		
REISNER & URBANH ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERING SYSTEMS WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DRAWN BY: P. A. M.	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS	
TRACED BY: P. A. M.	ARMORY-1000 MEN	
CHECKED BY: C. B.	(EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 800,000)	
DESIGNED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>	WITHOUT BASEMENT	
APPROVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>	ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS	
DATE: 28 FEBRUARY 42	MASONRY UNITS	
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"	28-52 CE	
DATE: 28-06-40	28-06-40	
SHEET 4		



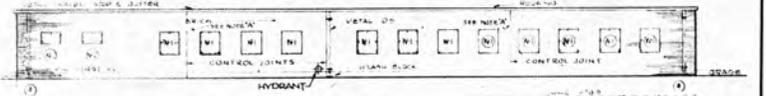
ELEVATION A-A



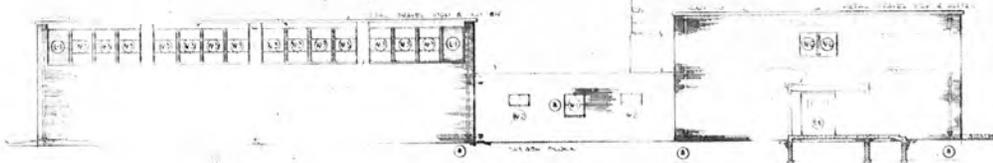
ELEVATION B-B



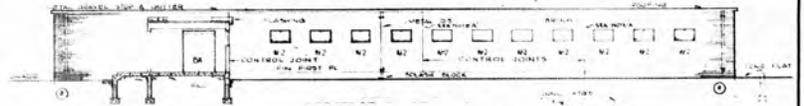
ELEVATION C-C



ELEVATION F-F

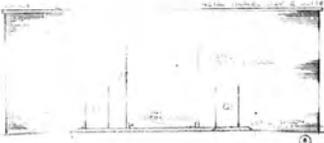


ELEVATION D-D

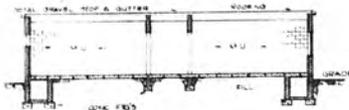


ELEVATION G-G

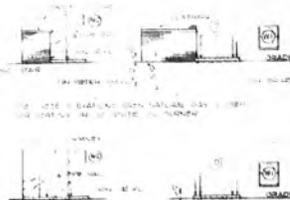
NOTE: ALL  
DIMENSIONS SHOWN SHOULD NOT BE  
TOLERANCES UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED  
AT THIS POINT.  
CONTROL JOINTS CALLED ONLY IN THIS  
SUSPENSION UNIT OF WALLS IN 20% OF BAY



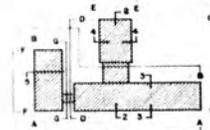
ELEVATION E-E



SECTION 5-5



ALTERNATE ELEVATIONS

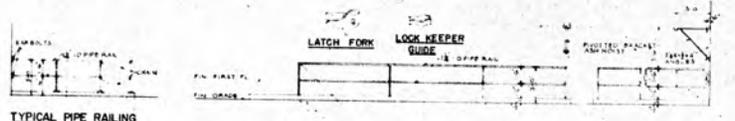


KEY PLAN

○ GENERAL REVISIONS	DATE	BY
○ GENERAL REVISIONS	12/19/31	E.S.P.
○ GENERAL REVISIONS	12/22/31	M.P.
○ GENERAL REVISIONS	1/1/32	J.P.P.
REVISION	DATE	APPROVAL
SECTIONS		
REISNER & URBANN ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DRAWN BY: P. A. M.	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS	
TRACED BY: P. A. M.	ARMORY-1000 MEN	
CHECKED BY: C. B.	(EXPANSIBLE 600 TO 800,000)	
DESIGNED BY: <i>Charles B. Bickel</i>	WITHOUT BASEMENT	
CONSTRUCTED BY: <i>John J. ...</i>	ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS	
	BRICK	
	DATE: 28 FEBRUARY 32	
	SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"	
	NO. 29-52-12	
	5	29-06-40



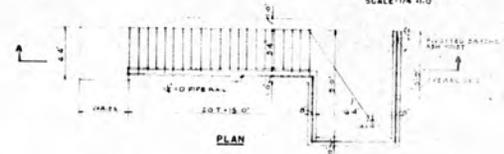




TYPICAL PIPE RAILING  
AT EJECTOR PIT  
SCALE 1/4\"/>

ELEVATION OF PIPE RAIL & GATE  
AROUND STAIR WELL  
SCALE 1/4\"/>

NOTE:  
DO NOT UNDERSTAND THIS AND  
ALL OTHER DRAWINGS FOR THE  
ARMORY 1000 MEN SHALL BE  
CONSIDERED AS TOP BRACKET TO  
WIDTH OF 2' 0\"/>

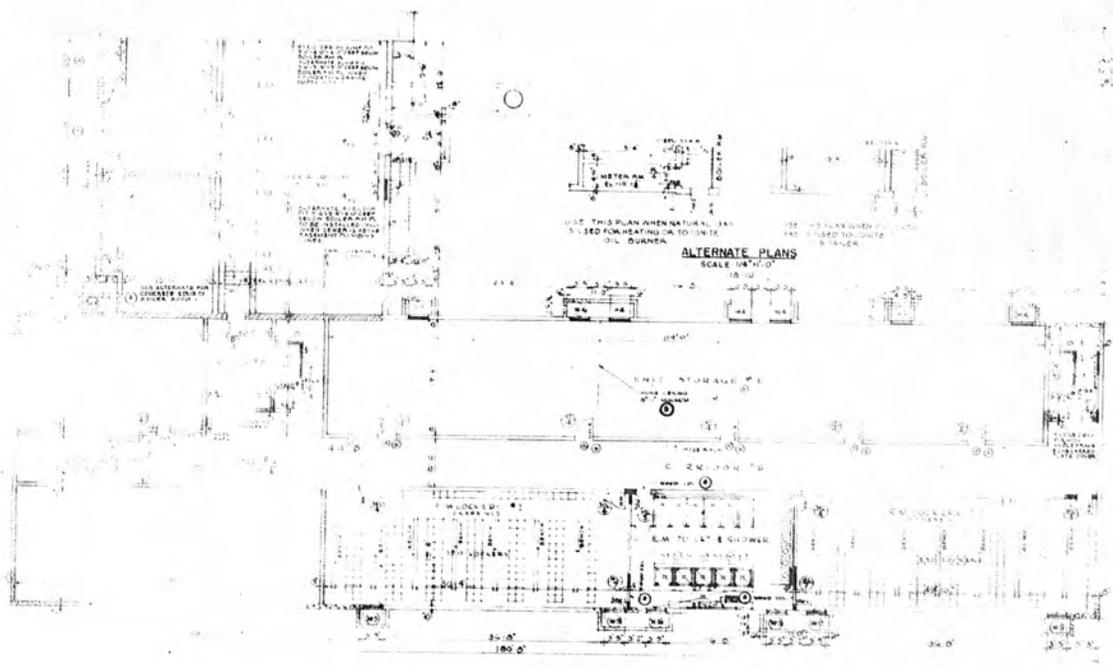


PLAN



SECTION A-A

DETAILS OF BOILER ROOM STAIR  
SCALE 1/4\"/>



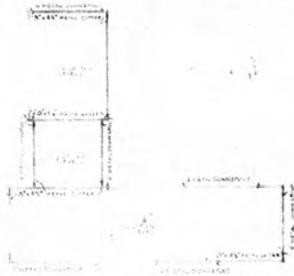
BASEMENT PLAN  
SCALE 1/8\"/>

ALTERNATE PLANS  
SCALE 1/8\"/>

USE THIS PLAN WHEN NATURAL GAS  
IS USED FOR HEATING OR TO UNITE  
OIL BURNERS

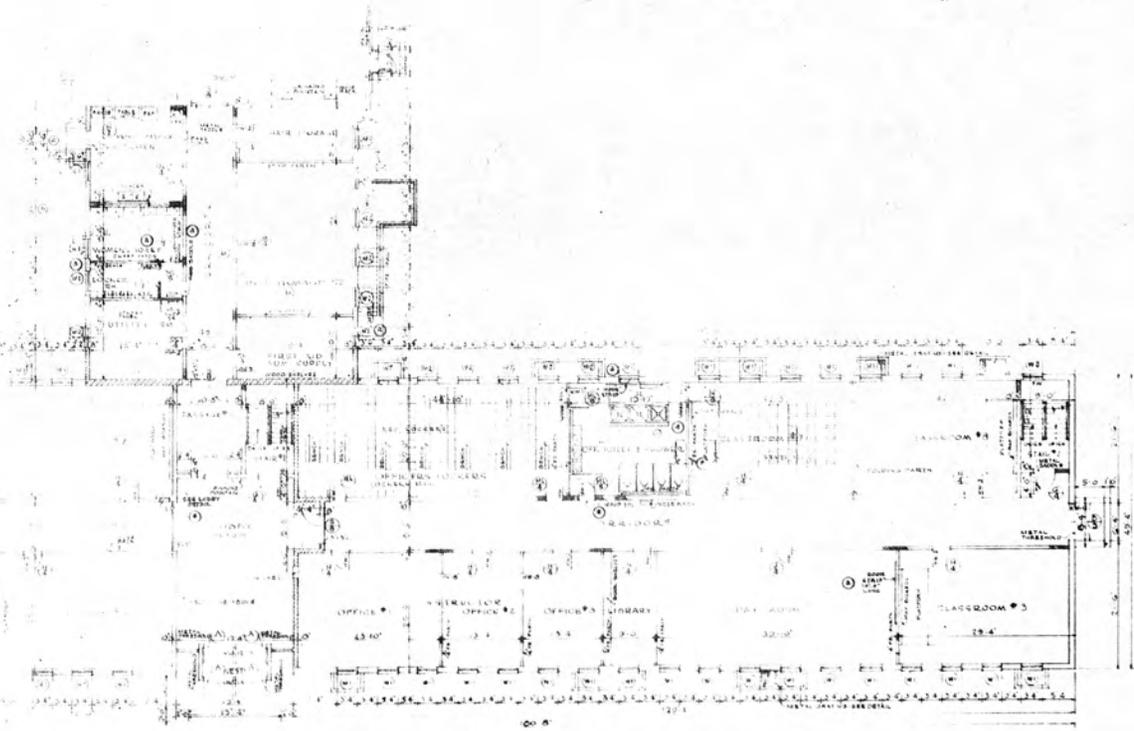
GRAND AREA	SQ. FT.	GRAND CUBE	CU. FT.
37,222	120	44	108

GENERAL INFORMATION		DATE	NO. OF
GENERAL DESCRIPTION		DATE	NO. OF
REVISIONS		DATE	APPROVAL
REISNER & URBAN ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION Washington, D. C.	
DRAWN BY: H. H.	<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY-1000 MEN (EXPANSIBLE 1000 TO 2000) WITH BASEMENT</b> BASEMENT PLAN		
TRACED BY: H. H.			
CHECKED BY: C. B.			
APPROVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE: 18 MARCH 32	SCALE AS NOTED	
APPROVED FOR: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE: 28-06-41	SHEET 2 OF 48	



THE ROOF OF THIS BUILDING IS TO BE CONCRETE ON A BRICK AND SAND FILL FOUNDATION. THE ROOF SHALL BE FINISHED WITH 2" PLASTER AND 6" THICK TERRAZZO.

ROOF PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

GENERAL REVISIONS		DATE	BY
GENERAL REVISIONS		DATE	BY
REVISIONS			
REISNER & URBACH ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS HEADQUARTERS CONSTRUCTION DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DRAWN BY	H. H.	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY-1000 MEN (EXPANSIBLE 1000 TO 2000) WITH BASEMENT	
CHECKED BY	H. H.	FIRST FLOOR & ROOF PLANS	
DESIGNED BY	C. B.	DATE	18 MARCH 41
APPROVED BY	<i>[Signature]</i>	DATE AS NOTED	29-06-29-02-02
DATE	29-06-41	REVISION NUMBER	3
			48 (b)



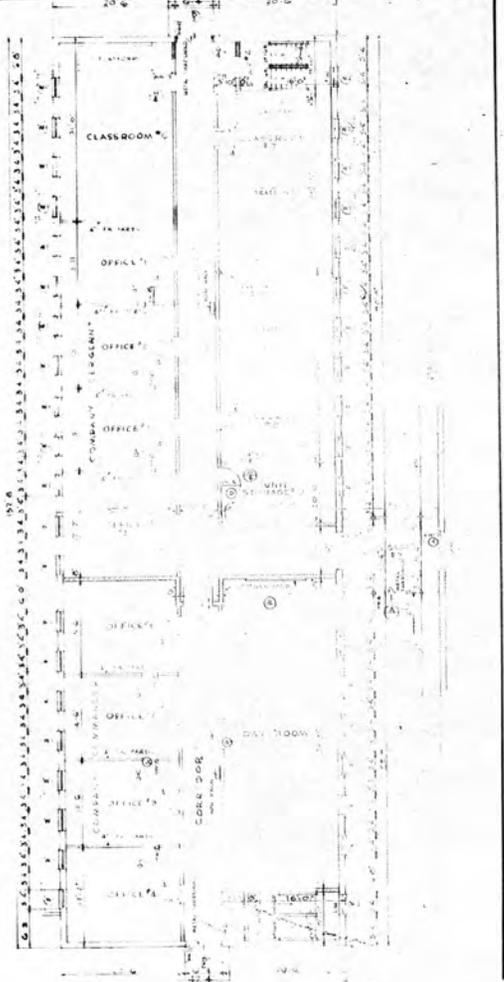
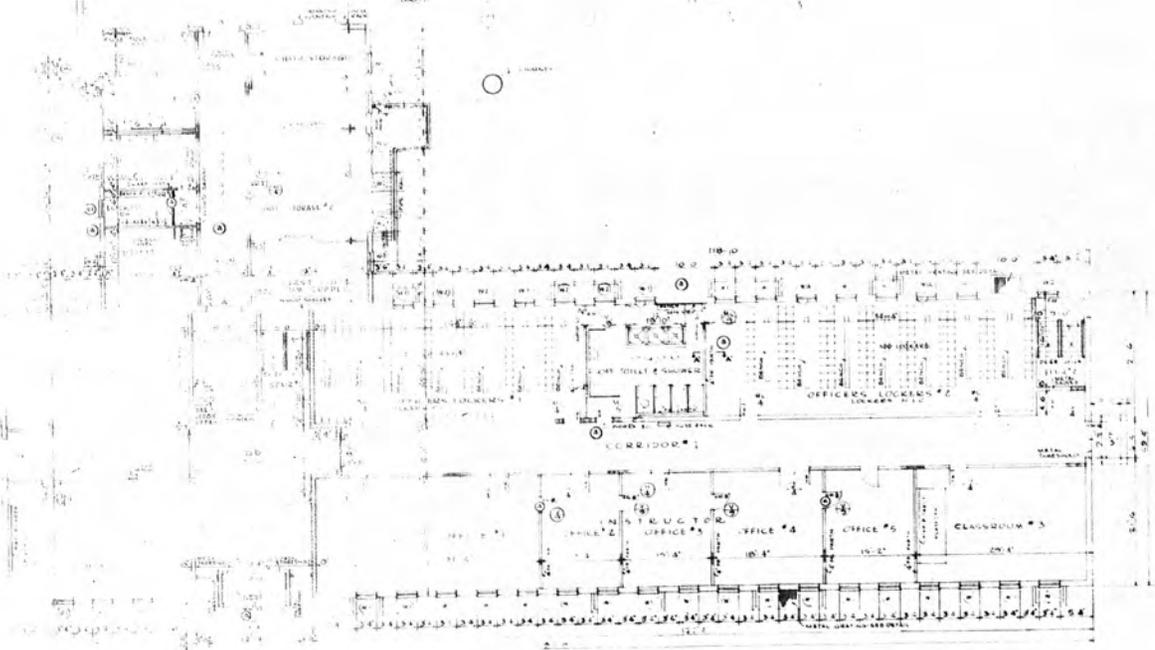
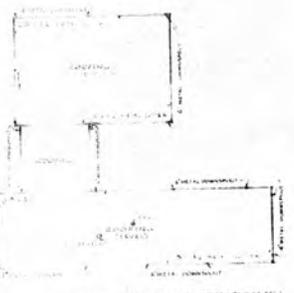






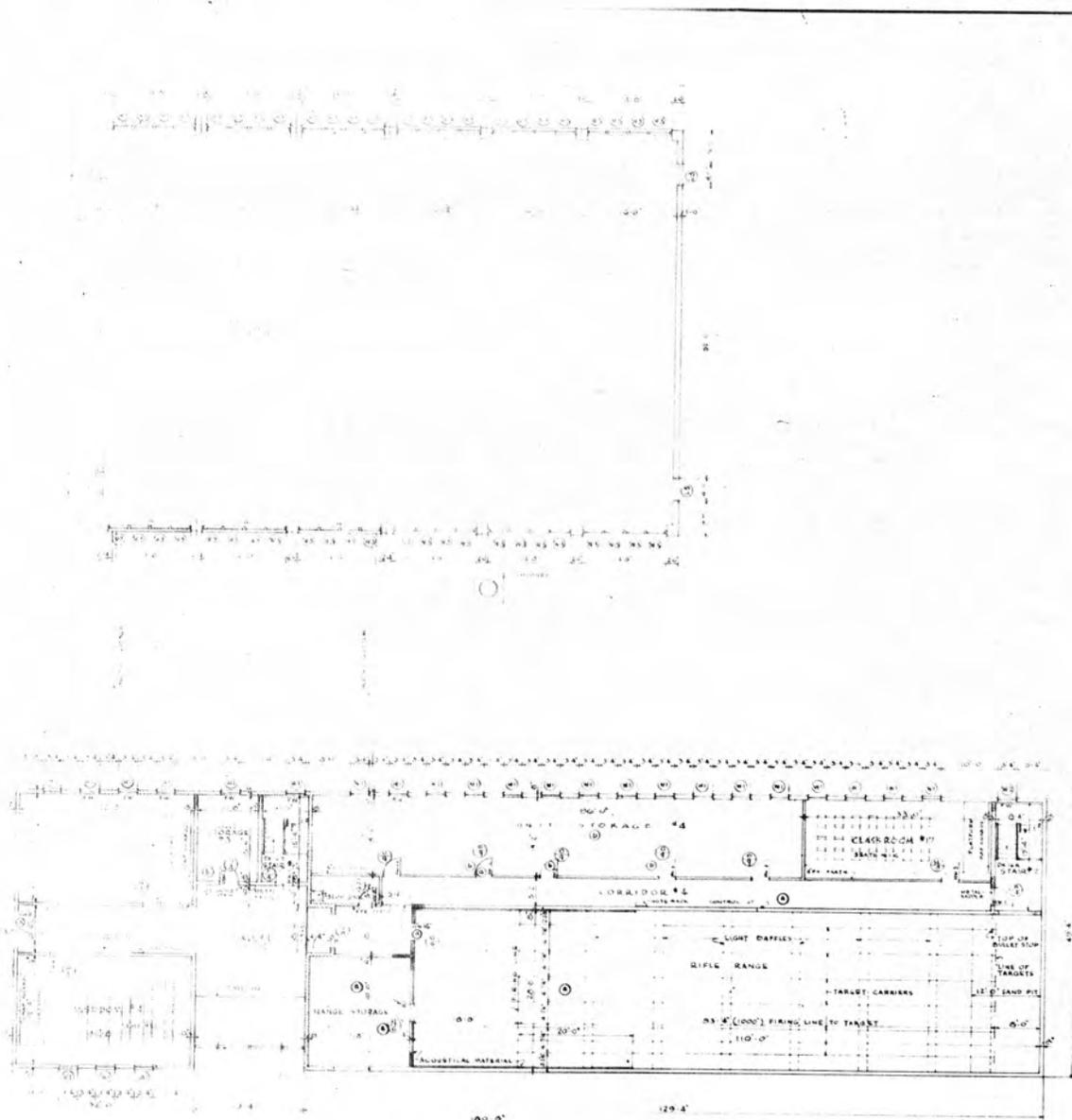


1952

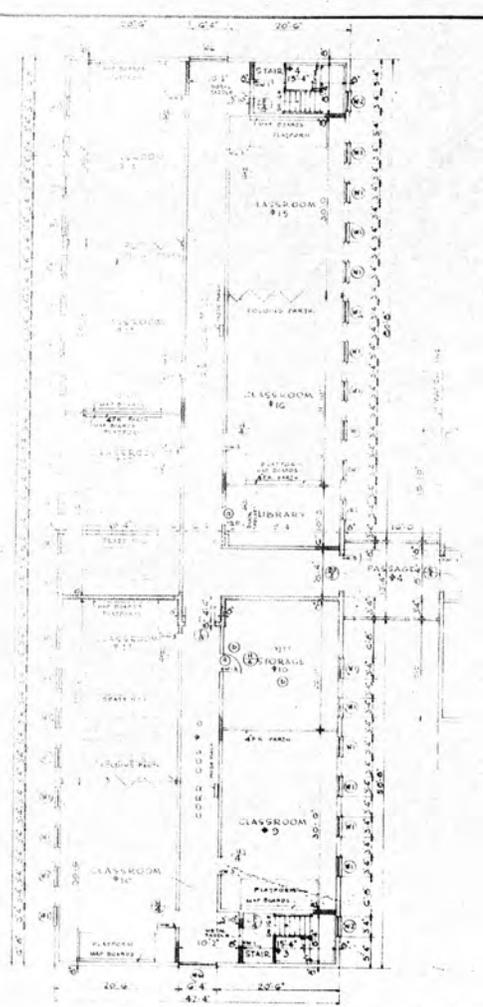


REISNER & URBAN ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DRAWN BY: H. H. TRACED BY: H. H. CHECKED BY: C. B.	<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS          ARMORY-2000 MEN          (EXPANSIBLE 1000 TO 2000)          WITH BASEMENT</b>		
SUBMITTED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> APPROVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> AUTHORITY: <i>[Signature]</i>	FIRST FLOOR & ROOF PLANS DATE: 15 MARCH 42 AS NOTED: 28-08-42 SHEET 3 OF 50		

1. 1/2" = 1'-0" (SEE ARCHITECT'S EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS)  
 2. 1/4" = 1'-0" (SEE ARCHITECT'S EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS)



**SECOND FLOOR PLAN**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

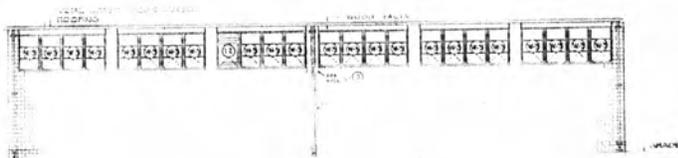


REVISIONS		DATE	APPROVAL
1	GENERAL REVISIONS		
2	ANNUAL REVISIONS		
3			
4			
5			

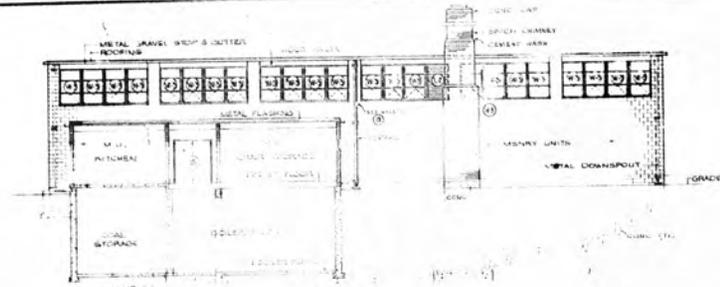
  

<b>REISNER &amp; URBACH</b> ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DRAWN BY: H. H. CHECKED BY: H. H. C. B.	<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS</b> <b>ARMORY-2000 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 1000 TO 2000) WITH BASEMENT <b>SECOND FLOOR PLAN</b>		
APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF ARCHITECT, BRANCH	DATE: 18 MARCH 42	READ AS NOTED	28-06-42
DATE:	SHEET 4	OF 50	(b)

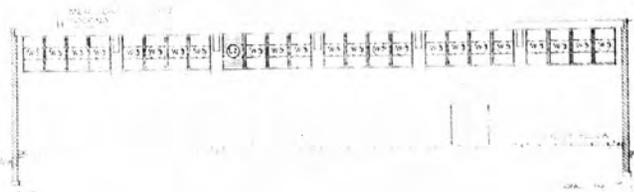




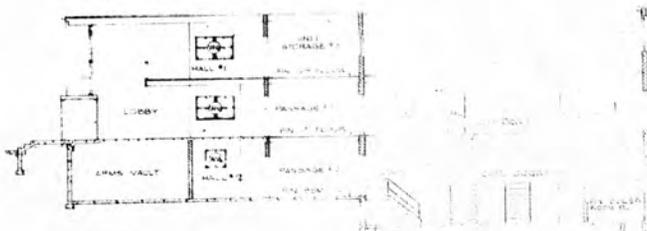
ELEVATION G-G



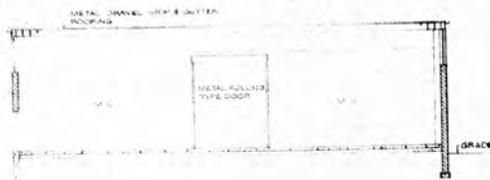
ELEVATION F-F



SECTION 1-1



SECTION 2-2



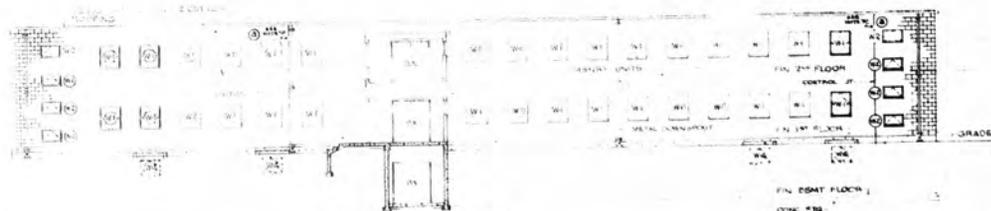
SECTION 3-3



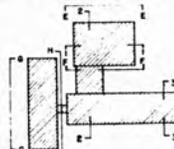
ELEVATION Q-Q



NOTE 'X' CONTROL JOINT DOES NOT GO THROUGH CONTIGUOUS ROW BEAM AT THIS POINT



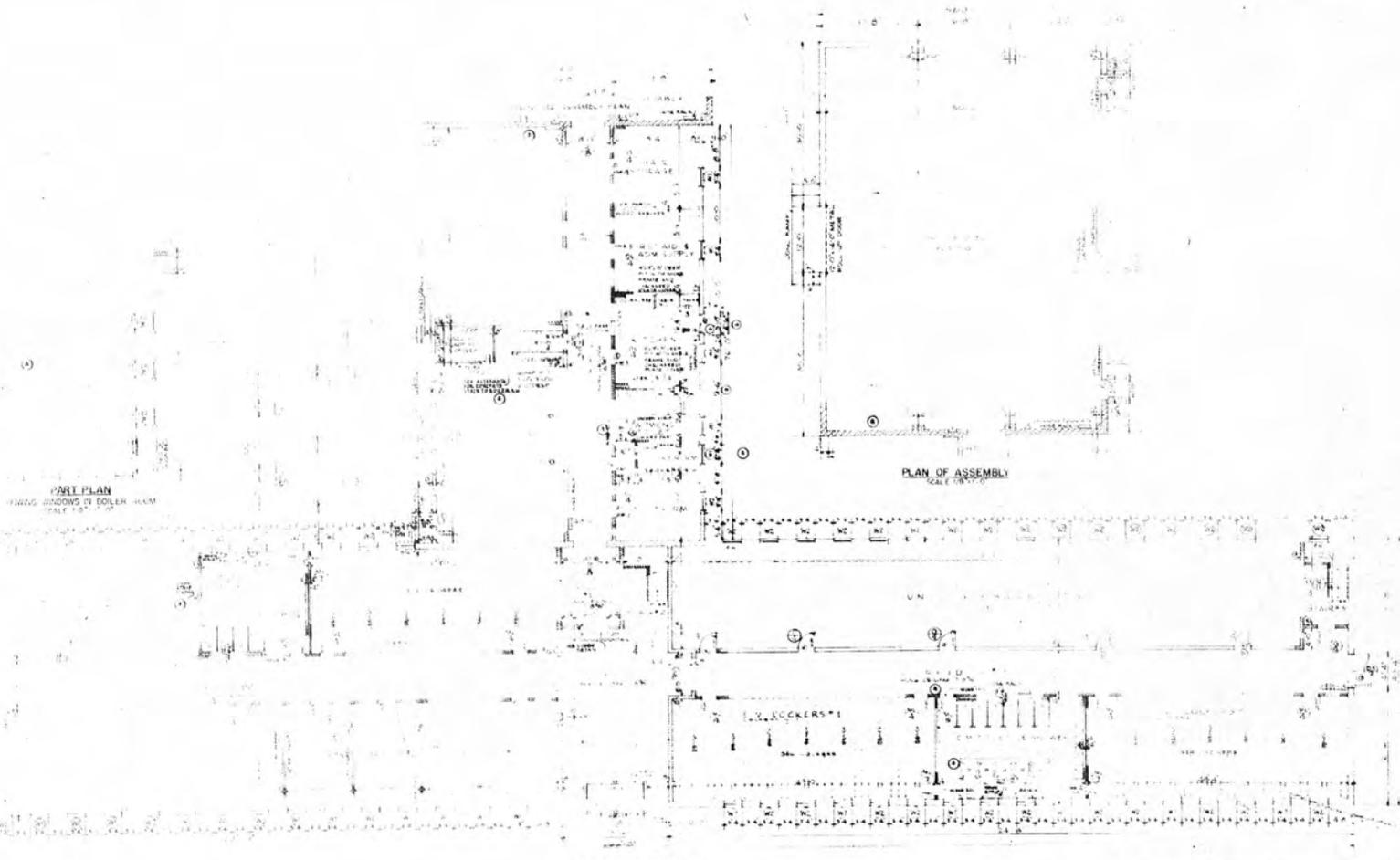
ELEVATION H-H



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED BY	W. G.	DATE	JAN. 1951
TRACED BY	W. G.	DATE	JAN. 51
CHECKED BY	C. B.	DATE	JAN. 51
APPROVED BY	<i>W. G.</i>	DATE	MARCH 52
CONTRACT NO.	28-06-42	SCALE	AS SHOWN
REVISIONS		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	
<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY - 2000 MEN (EXPANDABLE 1000 TO 2000) WITH BASEMENT ELEVATIONS &amp; SECTIONS MASONRY UNITS - II</b>			
DRAWN BY		DATE	
CHECKED BY		DATE	
APPROVED BY		DATE	
CONTRACT NO.		SCALE	
DATE		DATE	





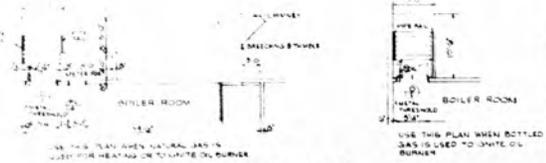
**PART PLAN**  
WINDOW WINDOWS OF BOILER ROOM  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**PLAN OF ASSEMBLY**  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



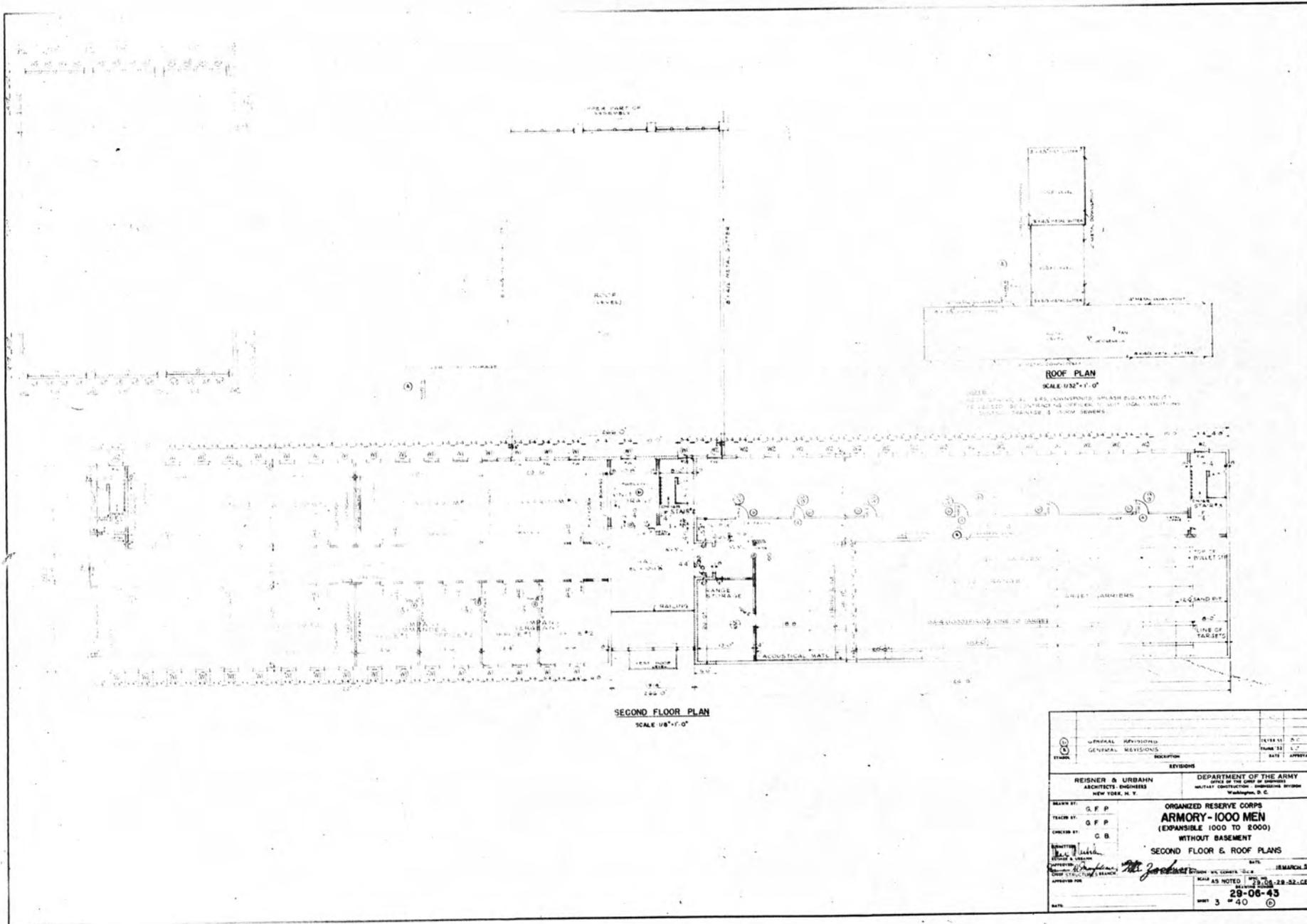
**DETAILS OF BOILER ROOM STAIR**  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



**ALTERNATE PLANS**  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

AREA 50 FT	AREA 50 FT
BUILDING LOCAL STA. NUMBER 44	BUILDING LOCAL STA. NUMBER 45
DATE 2-28-43	DATE 3-10-43

GENERAL DIVISIONS GENERAL DIVISIONS REVISIONS	DATE SCALE DATE
REISNER & URBANH ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - INFORMATION GROUP WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRAWN BY: G F P TRACED BY: G F P CHECKED BY: C B	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 1000 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 1000 TO 2000) WITHOUT BASEMENT <b>FIRST FLOOR PLAN</b>
APPROVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> DATE: 18 MARCH 43	AS NOTED IN 29-38-29-52-CE <b>29-06-43</b> SHEET 2 OF 40



**SECOND FLOOR PLAN**  
SCALE 1/8"-1'-0"

STAGE	REVISIONS	DATE	BY
GENERAL REVISIONS		11-18-42	A.C.
GENERAL REVISIONS		1-28-43	L.T.
		DATE	APPROVAL

**REISNER & URBANH**  
 ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS  
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS  
 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (ARMORIAL SYSTEM)  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

DRAWN BY: G. F. P.  
 CHECKED BY: G. F. P.  
 DESIGNED BY: C. B.

**ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS**  
**ARMORY - 1000 MEN**  
 (EXPANSIBLE 1000 TO 2000)  
 WITHOUT BASEMENT  
**SECOND FLOOR & ROOF PLANS**

APPROVED BY: *[Signature]* DATE: *[Blank]* REMARKS: *[Blank]*  
 REVISIONS: *[Blank]* DATE: *[Blank]* BY: *[Blank]*  
 AS NOTED **29-06-43**  
 SHEET 3 OF 40



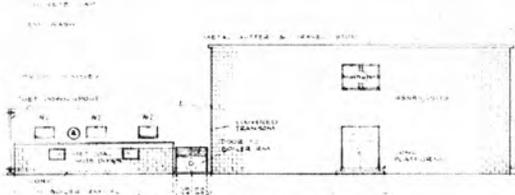
ELEVATION A-A



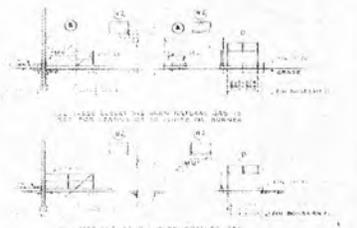
ELEVATION B-B



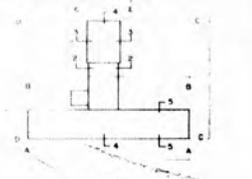
ELEVATION C-C



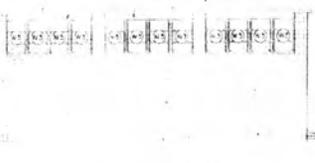
ELEVATION D-D



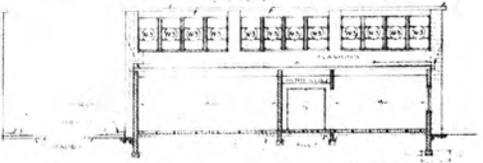
ALTERNATE ELEVATIONS



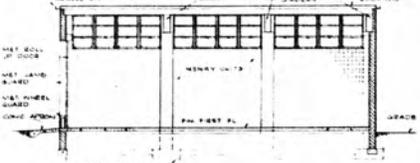
KEY PLAN



ELEVATION E-E



SECTION 2-2



SECTION 3-3

GENERAL REVISIONS	DATE	BY
GENERAL REVISIONS	24 JUN 52	L.F.
REVISIONS	DATE	INITIALS
REISNER & URBANN ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.		
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 1000 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 1000 TO 2000) WITHOUT BASEMENT		
ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS MASONRY UNITS		
DRAWN BY: E E F TRACED BY: E E F CHECKED BY: C B	APPROVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> DATE: 27 MARCH 52	SHEET NO. 28-06-43 OF 40



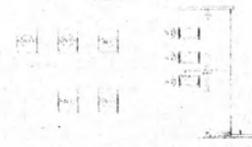
ELEVATION A-A



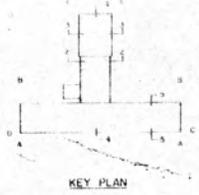
ELEVATION B-B



ELEVATION C-C



ALTERNATE ELEVATIONS



KEY PLAN



SECTION 2-2



SECTION 3-3



ELEVATION D-D

	NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSIONAL REGISTER ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> DESIGN <input type="checkbox"/> CONSTRUCTION <input type="checkbox"/> AS-BUILT
	REVISIONS	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS ARMORY - 1000 MEN (EXPANDIBLE 1000 TO 2000) WITHOUT BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS BRICK	DATE: 8 MARCH 52
DRAWN BY: E. E. F. CHECKED BY: E. E. F. C. B.	APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i> DATE: 29-06-43	SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" SHEET 5 OF 40	SPEC. NO. 29-06-43









SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

REVISIONS		DATE	BY	APPROVAL
1	GENERAL REVISIONS			E.S.P.
2	GENERAL REVISIONS			H.P.
3	DESCRIPTION			APPROVAL

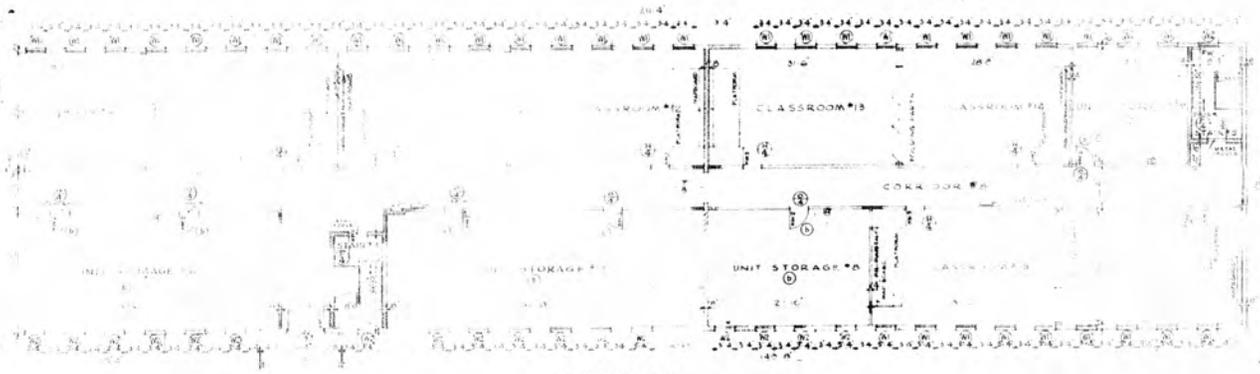
DRAWN BY G.F.P. CHECKED BY G.F.P. DESIGNED BY C.B. APPROVED BY AUTHORITY DATE	REISNER & URBACH ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
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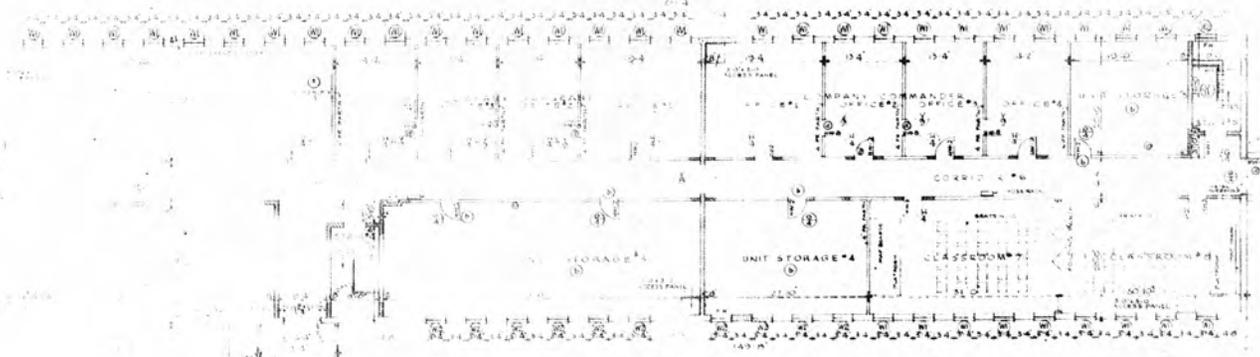
ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY-2000 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 1000 TO 2000) WITHOUT BASEMENT SECOND FLOOR & ROOF PLANS	DATE 15 MARCH 52
---	---------------------

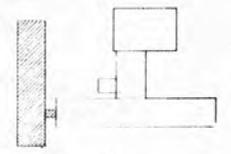
AS NOTED <b>29-06-44</b> SHEET 3 OF 48	DATE 29-06-44
--	------------------



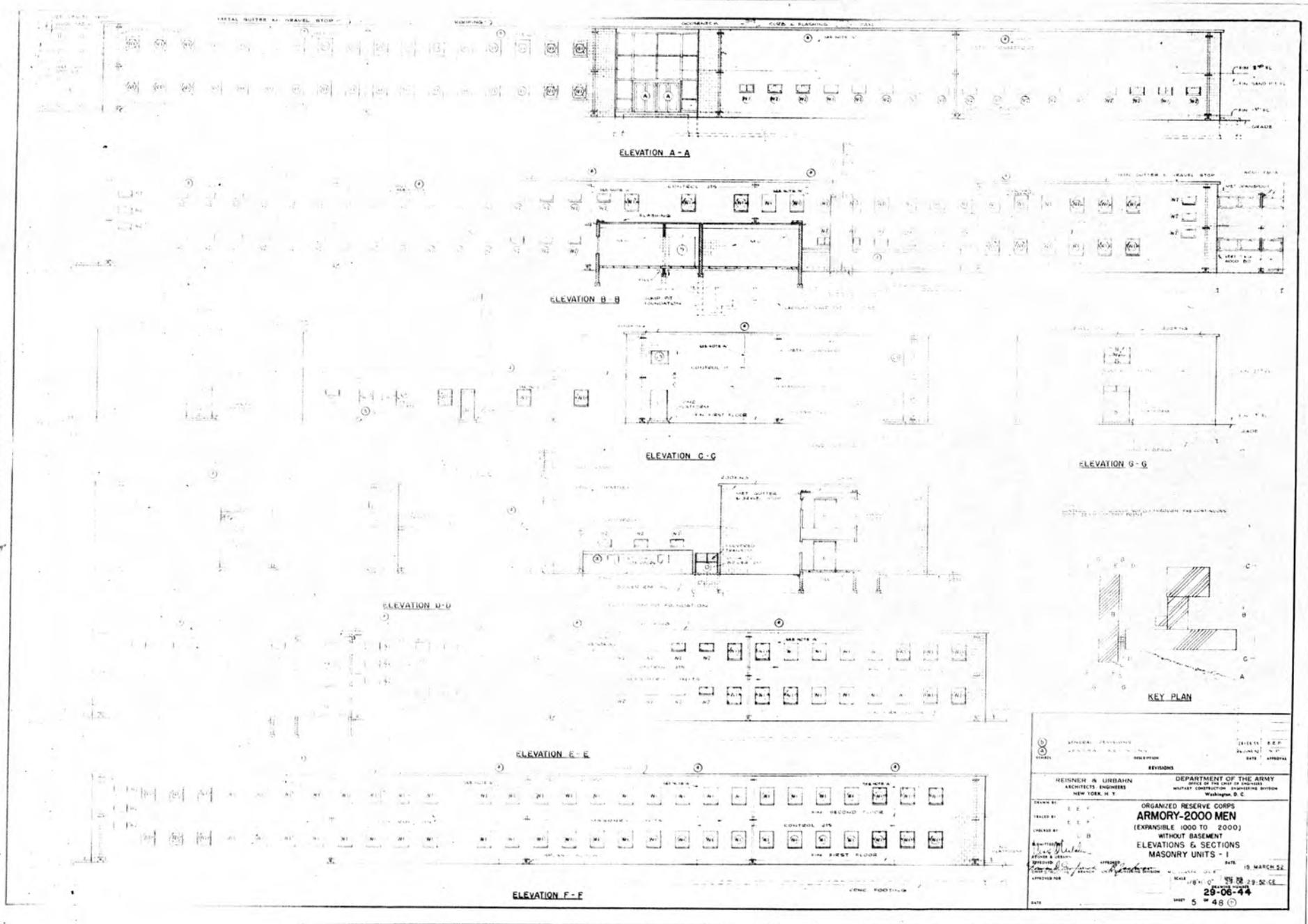
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



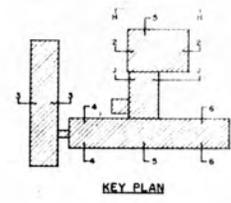
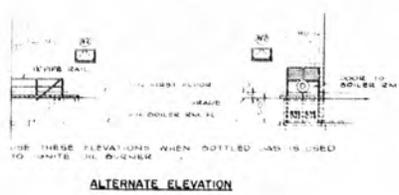
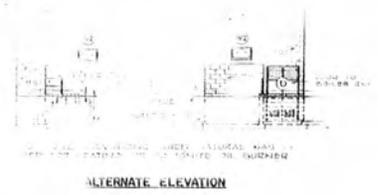
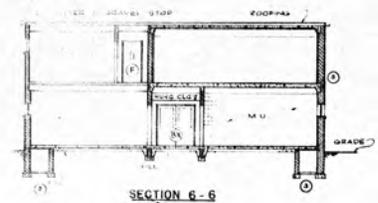
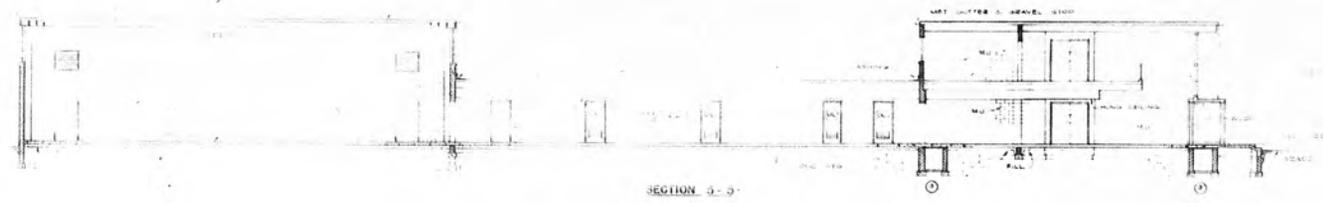
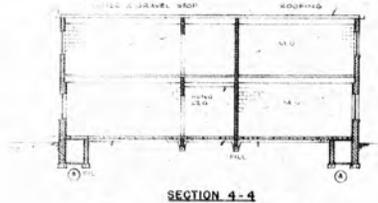
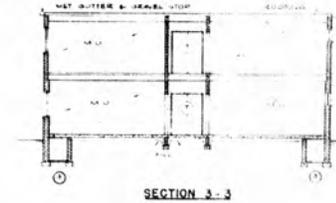
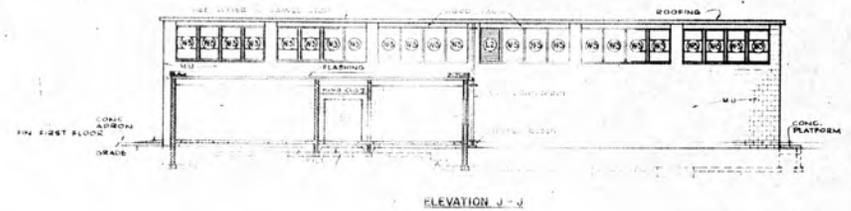
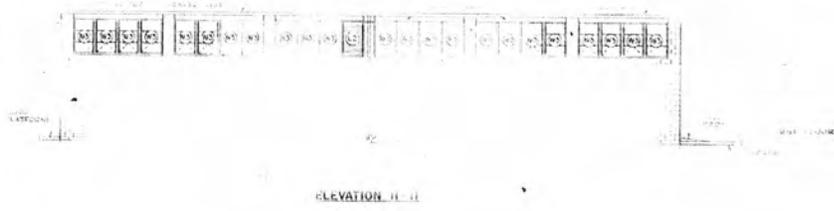
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



REVISIONS GENERAL REVISIONS GENERAL REVISIONS		DATE DATE DATE	R.E.P. N.P. APPROVAL
KEYWORDS			
REISNER & URBAN ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING GROUP WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DRAWN BY: G.F.P. CHECKED BY: G.F.P. APPROVED BY: C.B.	ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS <b>ARMORY - 2000 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 1000 TO 2000) WITHOUT BASEMENT <b>FIRST &amp; SECOND FLOOR ADDITION PLANS</b>		
DATE: 28-06-44 DRAWN BY: G.F.P. CHECKED BY: G.F.P. APPROVED BY: C.B.	DATE: 28-06-44 DRAWN BY: G.F.P. CHECKED BY: G.F.P. APPROVED BY: C.B.		



<p>  SPECIAL PROVISIONS   SECTION   REVISIONS </p>	<p>  ELEVATION   DETAIL   APPROVAL   DATE </p>
<p> <b>HEINSEH &amp; LIBERMAN</b>          ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS          NEW YORK, N. Y.       </p>	
<p> <b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</b>          OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS          HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT ENGINEERING SERVICE          WASHINGTON, D. C.       </p>	
<p> <b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS</b>  <b>ARMORY-2000 MEN</b>          (EXPANSIBLE 1000 TO 2000)          WITHOUT BASEMENT          ELEVATIONS &amp; SECTIONS          MASONRY UNITS - 1       </p>	
<p>         DRAWN BY: E. E. P.          CHECKED BY: E. E. P.          APPROVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>          DATE: 15 MARCH 52       </p>	<p>         DATE: 5 29 52          SHEET: 48       </p>



REVISIONS		DATE	APPROVAL
1	GENERAL REVISIONS		
2	GENERAL REVISIONS		
3	REVISIONS		

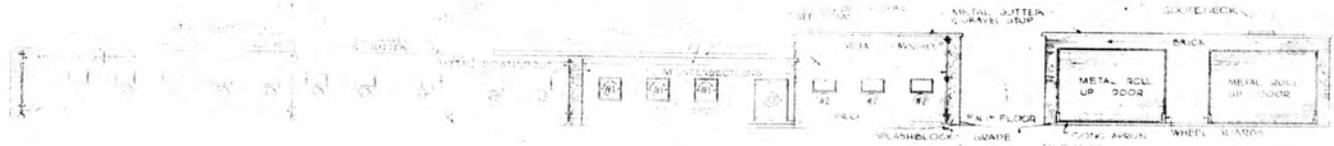
DRAWN BY TRACED BY CHECKED BY AUTHORITY APPROVED BY DATE	REISNER & LURBAHN ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS HEADQUARTERS ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.
<b>ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS</b> <b>ARMORY-2000 MEN</b> (EXPANSIBLE 1000 TO 2000) WITHOUT BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS MASONRY UNITS - II		
		18 MARCH 52
		29-06-44
		6 48

CAUTION: ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS. THE USER OF THESE DRAWINGS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROPER INTERPRETATION AND USE THEREOF.

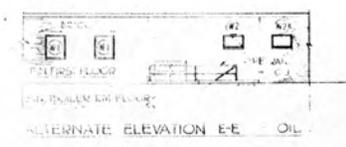








ELEVATION E-E



ALTERNATE ELEVATION E-E



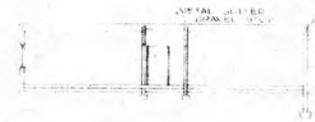
ELEVATION D-D

ELEVATION D-D



ALTERNATE ELEVATION D-D

SEE PLAN FOR LOCATION OF ELEVATIONS



SECTION 1-1



ALTERNATE ELEVATION G-G

A B C D E F G H I J K L M  
 N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z



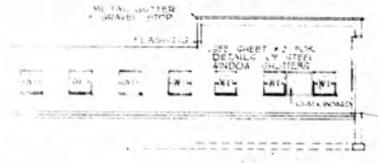
SECTION 2-2



SITE PLAN



SECTION 3-3



SECTION 4-4

STAMP	REVISIONS	DATE	APPROVAL

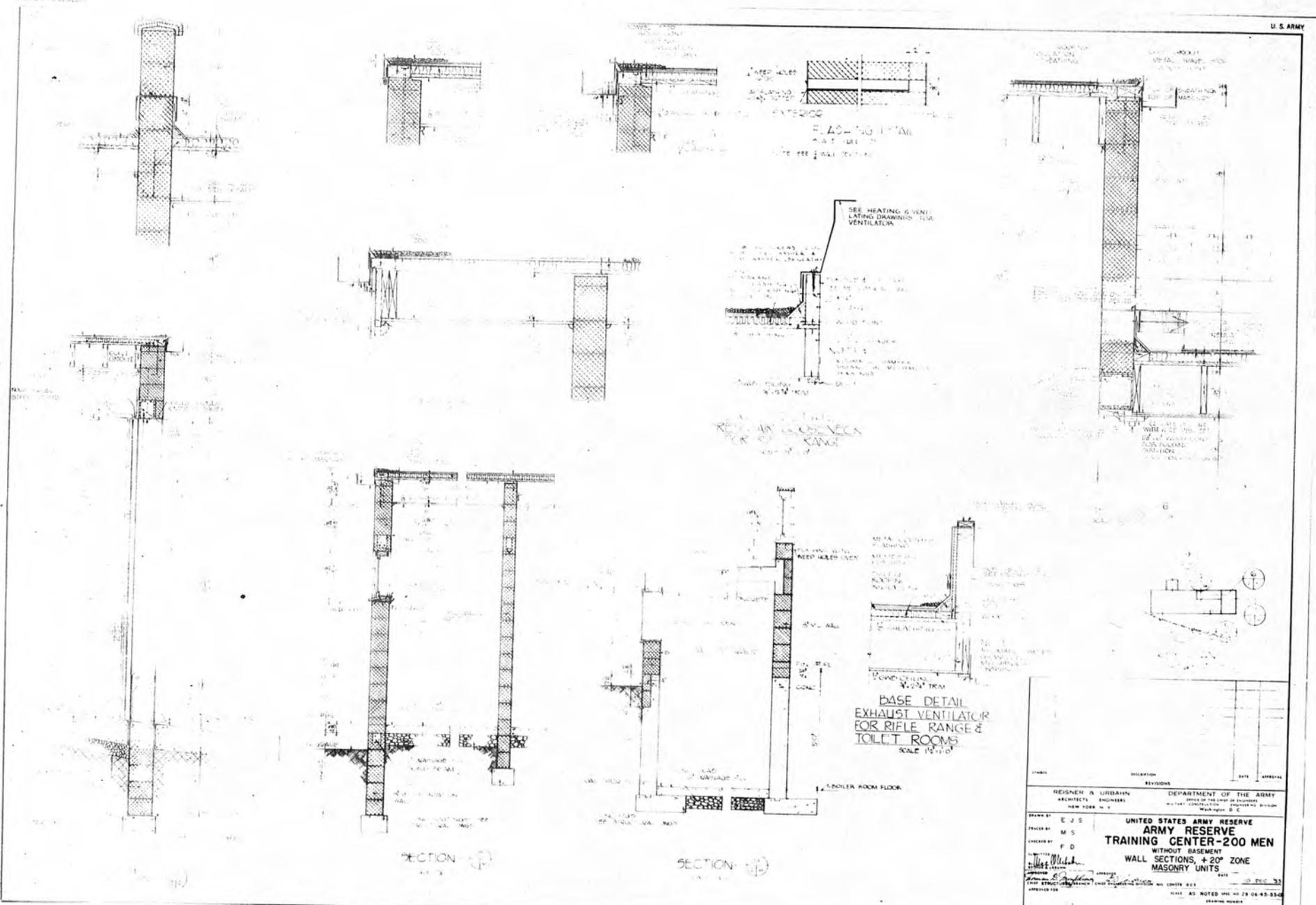
DESIGNED BY E. S.	<b>UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE</b> <b>ARMY RESERVE</b> <b>TRAINING CENTER-200 MEN</b> WITHOUT BASEMENT ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS BRICK	DATE 10 FEB 53
CHECKED BY M. S.		SCALE AS NOTED SEE HEATING DRGS
APPROVED BY F. D.	APPROVED BY <i>[Signature]</i> CAPTAIN, ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - ENGINEERING DIVISION WASHINGTON, D. C.	SHEET NO. 29-06-45
DATE 10 FEB 53	DRAWN BY CHECKED BY APPROVED BY	SHEET NO. 29-06-45

NOTE: MAKE ALL WINDOWS, DOORS, ETC. UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE.

SECTION 4-4 CONTROL JAMB ON INTERIOR MAINFRONT UNITS WALL UP SIDE OF CONCRETE

SEE HEATING DRGS FOR HEIGHT OF CURB





NO.	REVISIONS	DATE	APPROVAL

DESIGNED BY E. J. S.	UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE
DRAWN BY M. S.	ARMY RESERVE
CHECKED BY F. D.	TRAINING CENTER - 200 MEN
	WITHOUT BASEMENT
	WALL SECTIONS, +20" ZONE
	MASONRY UNITS

REISNER & URBAN ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS  
 1000 G ST. N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS  
 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DIVISION  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

DATE: 29-06-45  
 SHEET NO: 6





















ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM NAME	FLOOR	WALLS	CEILING
ASSEMBLY	CONC	MASONRY PAINT	EXPOSED CONSTRUCTION PAINT
BOILER ROOM	CONC	MASONRY	2 LAYERS GWB & WIRE MESH
CHAR STORAGE	CONC	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
CLASS ROOM #1	WOOD	MASONRY GWB PAINT	GWB PAINT
CLASS ROOM #2	WOOD	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
CLASS ROOM #3	WOOD	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
CLASS ROOM #4	WOOD	MASONRY GWB PAINT	GWB PAINT
CLASS ROOM #5	WOOD	MASONRY GWB PAINT	GWB PAINT
CLASS ROOM #6	WOOD	MASONRY GWB PAINT	GWB PAINT
COAL STORAGE	CONC	MASONRY	EXPOSED CONC
CLOSET	WOOD	MASONRY GWB PAINT	GWB PAINT
CO COMMANDER	WOOD	MASONRY GWB PAINT	GWB PAINT
CO SERGEANT	WOOD	MASONRY GWB PAINT	GWB PAINT
CORR DOR #1	WOOD	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
CORR DOR #2	CONC	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
DAY ROOM	WOOD	MASONRY GWB PAINT	GWB PAINT
EM LOCKERS	CONC	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
EM TOILET & SHOWER	CERTE	KEENE CEM PLASTER	KEENE CEM PLASTER
ENTRANCE	WOOD	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
IN TOB CLOSET #1	CONC	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
KITCHEN	CONC	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
LOBBY	CONC	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
MENS TOILET	CERTE	KEENE CEM PLASTER	KEENE CEM PLASTER
OFFICERS LOCKERS	CONC	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
OFF TOILET & SHOWER	CERTE	KEENE CEM PLASTER	KEENE CEM PLASTER
STAIR #1	CONC	MASONRY PAINT	2 LAYERS GWB & WIRE MESH
IN STOR #1	CONC	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
IN STOR #2	CONC	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
IN TOB CLOSET #1	CERTE	MASONRY GWB PAINT	GWB PAINT
IN TOB CLOSET #2	CONC	MASONRY & WOOD	W-WOOD
REST DOR #1	WOOD	MASONRY PAINT	GWB PAINT
WOMENS TOILET	CERTE	KEENE CEM PLASTER	KEENE CEM PLASTER

NO KEENE CEMENT PLASTER ON EXTERIOR WALLS

GENERAL NOTES

1. FINISHED STEEL W/ TYPIC PAINTED 1/4" SPIRAL BASED ON 1/2" X 1/2" BARS IN 2' SQUARES AT ALL WOOD PARTS AND 2" X 2" BLACK PAINTED BARS AT ALL MASONRY WALLS. PROVIDE W/ WIRE MESH WHERE MASONRY WALL MEETS WOOD FLOOR.
2. FINISH FLOOR SHALL BE WOOD OR WOOD GROUND IN ROOMS WITH CEMENT FLOORS.
3. EXPOSED CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PAINTED FINISH.
4. VIBRATION TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN ALL WALLS FOR CAVITY WALL WITH 1/2" BRICK TYPE CONSTRUCTION ONLY.
5. MASONRY WALLS INDICATE A VARIANCE FOR SEISMIC TYPE CONSTRUCTION ONLY.
6. ALL WALLS ARE DIMENSIONED TO NOMINAL THICKNESS.
7. WHERE WALL CONSTRUCTION IS SEISMIC, 20% OF ZONED SEE ALL SECTIONS FOR A VARIATION TO INT FIN OF EXT WALLS.
8. OVER OR BELOW EXTERIOR VENTILATOR & LOBBY NOT TO BE PAINTED.
9. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWING FOR PLYWOOD FACED PARTITIONS REQUIRED FOR SEISMIC CONSTRUCTION.
10. ALL WOOD STUD PARTITIONS ARE DIMENSIONED TO 2"

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL

REDNER & URBAN ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON, D. C.

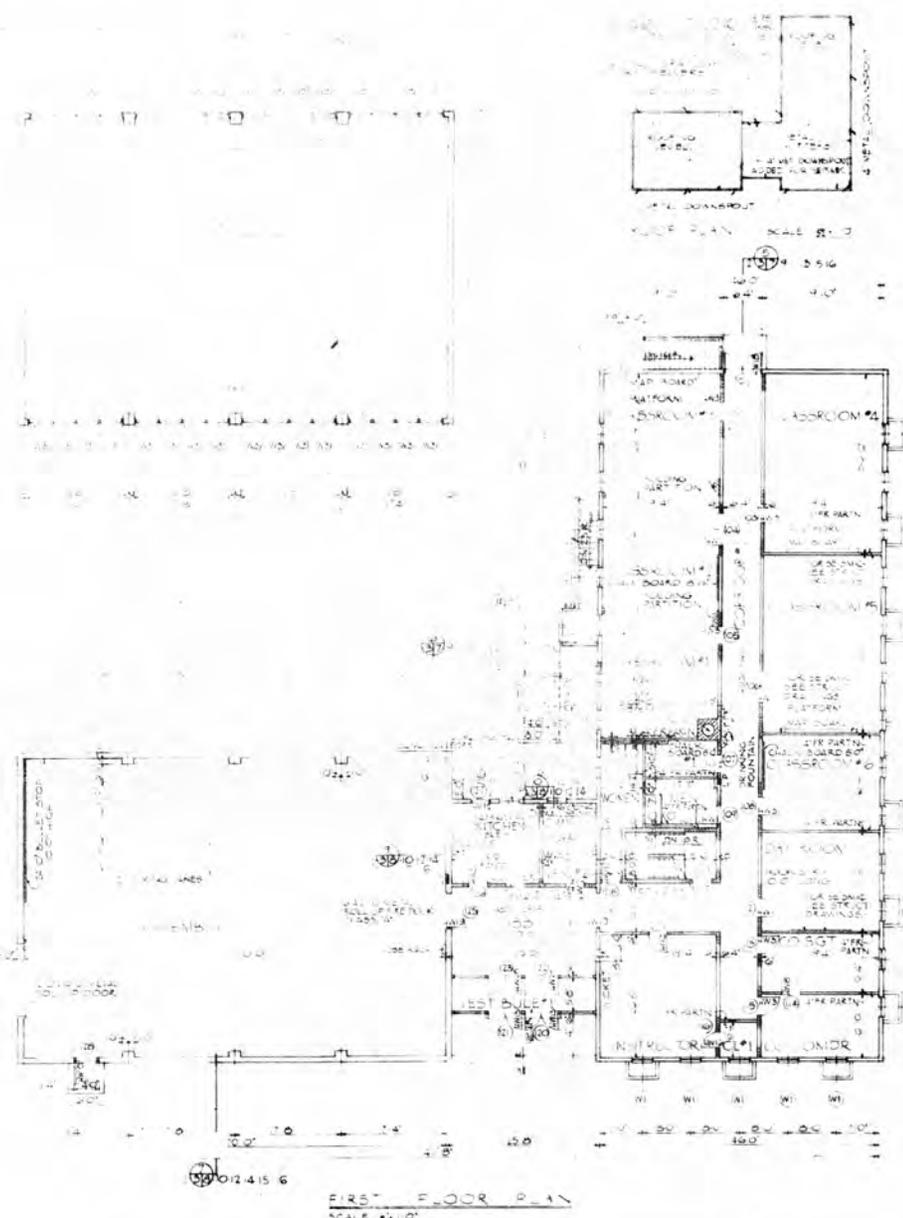
DESIGN BY: S.C.  
 PLAN BY: S.C.  
 CHECKED BY: S.C.

**UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE  
 ARMY RESERVE  
 TRAINING CENTER-400 MEN  
 WITH BASEMENT**

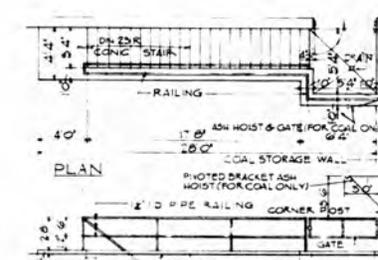
FIRST FLOOR & ROOF PLANS

DATE: 10 DEC 48  
 DRAWN BY: [Signature]  
 CHECKED BY: [Signature]  
 MADE AS NOTED UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

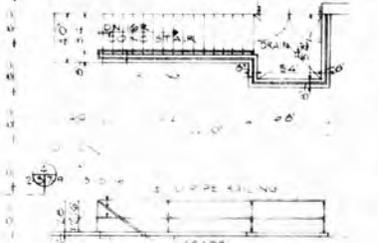
3 29-06-48



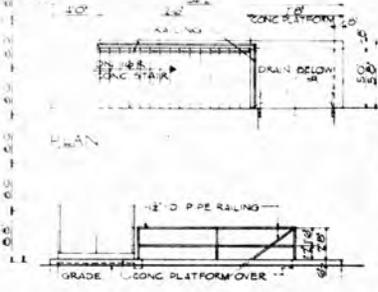
FIRST FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION DETAILS OF BOILER ROOM STAIR FOR COAL & OIL FIRED BOILERS SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION DETAILS OF BSMT CORRIDOR STAIR SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION DETAILS OF BSMT CORRIDOR STAIR SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

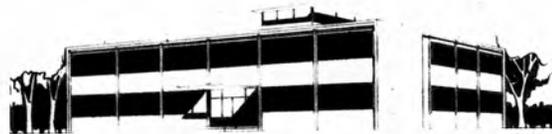






ROOM SCHEDULE

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER	3-4-11-0
ADMINISTRATION OFFICE	8-4-11-0
RECORDS & REPRODUCTION	2-4-20-0
STORAGE & ISSUE	1-4-20-0
CHECKOUT TRAINING INFORMATION	1-4-11-0
OFFICE SPACE (TRAIN)	2-4-11-0
PAINT ASSEMBLY	0-4-21-0
TOILET MEN	0-4-11-0
TOILET WOMEN	1-4-11-0
TRAINING AIDS STORAGE	11-4-20-0
BRARY	10-4-20-0
LASS ROOM	2-4-11-0
LASS ROOM	1-4-11-0
LASS ROOM	1-4-11-0
LASS ROOM	0-4-11-0
LASS ROOM - MEDICAL EXAMINATION	0-4-11-0
LASS ROOM	0-4-11-0
LASS ROOM	0-4-11-0
LASS ROOM WITH SHOWER MEN	0-4-21-0
ANTHONY CLOSET	1-4-11-0
PAINT	1-4-11-0
COMMUNICATIONS & RECEPTION	1-4-11-0
ANTHONY CLOSET	1-4-11-0



PERSPECTIVE

THIS SKETCH INDICATES MASS RELATIONSHIP ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO ESTABLISH ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN TREATMENT.

PROGRAMMING AND MASTER PLANNING GUIDES

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR GUIDANCE IN PROGRAMMING AND MASTER PLANNING.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS SEE SPEC. AND SCHEM FOR INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR (COLOR SCHEMES SEE APP. 19-).

UTILITY REQUIREMENTS:

ELECTRICITY (AMP)	1000	1000
CONNECTED LOAD	1000	1000
ESTIMATED DEMAND	1000	1000
WATER (GPM)	100	100
SEWER (GPM)	100	100
HEATING (BTU)	100000	100000
Cooling (BTU)	100000	100000
EXHAUST (CFM)	1000	1000
TELEPHONE	10	10

NOTE: SOME ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT OPERATE ON OTHER ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE (EACH TOTAL ABOVE IS BASED ON USE OF ALL POSSIBLE EQUIPMENT NOT OPERATED BY THAT PARTICULAR UTILITY).

CLIMATE REQUIREMENTS:

DESIGN TEMPERATURE	70°F	70°F
WIND SPEED (MPH)	10	10
WIND DIRECTION	SW	SW

CLIMATE REQUIREMENTS (continued):

DESIGN TEMPERATURE	70°F	70°F
WIND SPEED (MPH)	10	10
WIND DIRECTION	SW	SW
WIND BLOW FREQUENCY	10	10
WIND BLOW DURATION	10	10
WIND BLOW INTENSITY	10	10

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS:

1ST FLOOR	100 PERSONS
2ND FLOOR	100 PERSONS
PENT HOUSE	10 PERSONS

GROSS AREA

2 STORY BLDG	13,629 SQ FT
FIRST FLOOR	6,338 SQ FT
SECOND FLOOR	6,338 SQ FT
PENT HOUSE	953 SQ FT
TOTAL	13,629 SQ FT

1 STORY BLDG

HEATER ROOM	580 SQ FT
-------------	-----------

NOTE: ADD HEATER ROOM AREA TO GROSS AREA WHEN REQUIRED.

NOTE: FOR ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT, USE COMPLETE SET OF SHEETS DISTRIBUTED TO MAJOR COMMANDS, AGENCIES AND CONSTRUCTION AGENCIES. THESE SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE IN ONE-HALF AND FULL SIZE REPRODUCTIONS.

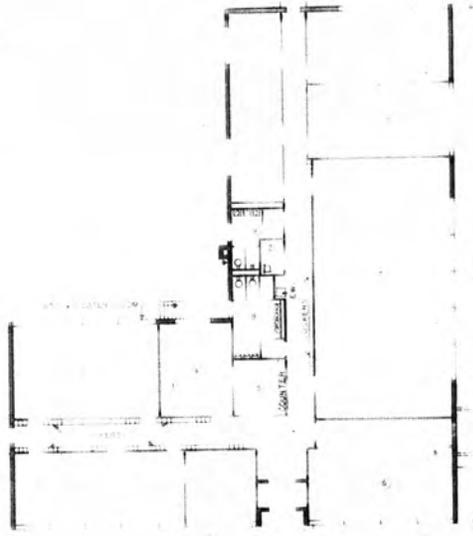
REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL

**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE**  
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

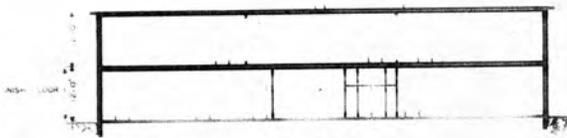
JOHN HANE GRAMM & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS  
MILTON SCHWARTZ-ALBERT GOENNER WASHINGTON, D. C.

**AIR RESERVE CENTER  
TECHNICAL TRAINING BLDG.  
NON-FLYING**

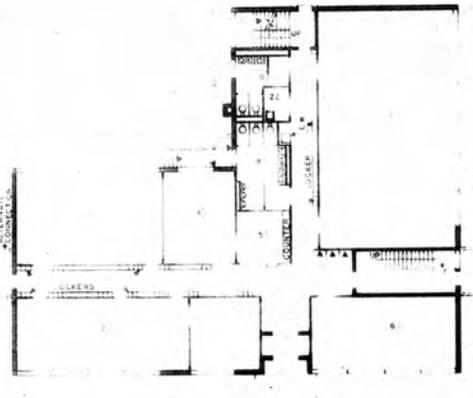
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SCALE: 3/32"=1'-0"  
DATE: 30 JUNE 1964



ONE STORY BUILDING

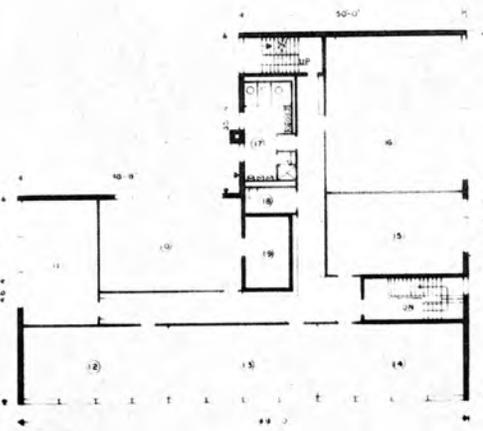


SECTION A-A



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

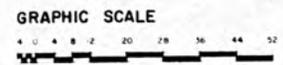
TWO STORY BUILDING



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



PENT HOUSE PLAN



GRAPHIC SCALE

*[Handwritten initials/signature]*

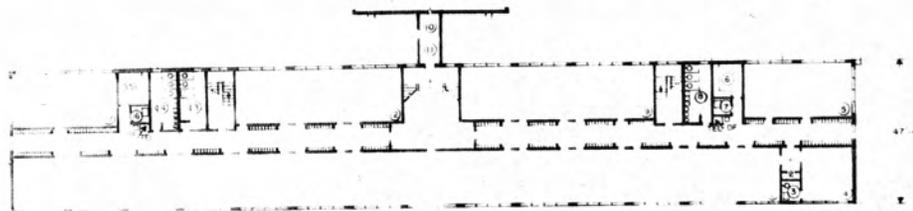




SECTION A-A

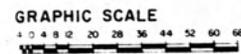
1	ADMINISTRATION OFFICE	10' 0" x 12' 0"
2	TOILET	5' 0" x 5' 0"
3	TOILET	5' 0" x 5' 0"
4	COMMANDING OFFICER	10' 0" x 12' 0"
5	ADMINISTRATION OFFICE	10' 0" x 12' 0"
6	STORAGE	10' 0" x 12' 0"
7	WANTON'S LOCKET	10' 0" x 12' 0"
8	MEN'S TOILET	5' 0" x 5' 0"
9	ADMINISTRATION OFFICE	10' 0" x 12' 0"
10	TO BE PARTITIONED AS REQUIRED	
11	PROJECTION ROOM	10' 0" x 12' 0"
12	TRAINING AREA	10' 0" x 12' 0"
13	ADMINISTRATION OFFICE	10' 0" x 12' 0"
14	WOMEN'S TOILET & REST ROOM	5' 0" x 5' 0"
15	MEN'S TOILET	5' 0" x 5' 0"
16	WAGE	10' 0" x 12' 0"
17	WANTON'S LOCKET	10' 0" x 12' 0"
18	ADMINISTRATION OFFICE	10' 0" x 12' 0"

CONFERENCE  
OUTLETS



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

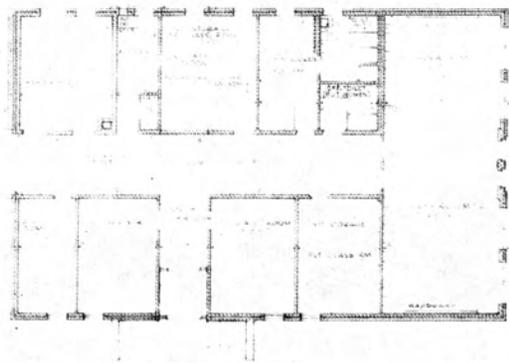
THIS DRAWING SUPERSEDES DWG. AD 29-06-65 DATED 14 FEB 1955



NO.	REVISIONS - DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE</b>			
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE			
JOHN HANS GRAHAM & ASSOCIATES WILTON SCHWARTZ-ALBERT GORNER		ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.	
AIR RESERVE CENTER TECHNICAL TRAINING BLDG. FLYING SECOND FLOOR PLAN			
APPROVED:	<i>[Signature]</i>	AD 29-06-65 RI	
FOR CHIEF OF STAFF, USAF		SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"	SHEET 2 OF 2
		DATE 30 JUNE 1956	

72a

72a



UNITED STATES ARMY  
ARMY RESERVE TRAINING CENTER  
PLAN & ELEVATIONS  
7.5  
APRIL 1954

2701 WILSON BOULEVARD  
ARLINGTON, VA JACKSON 5-1900



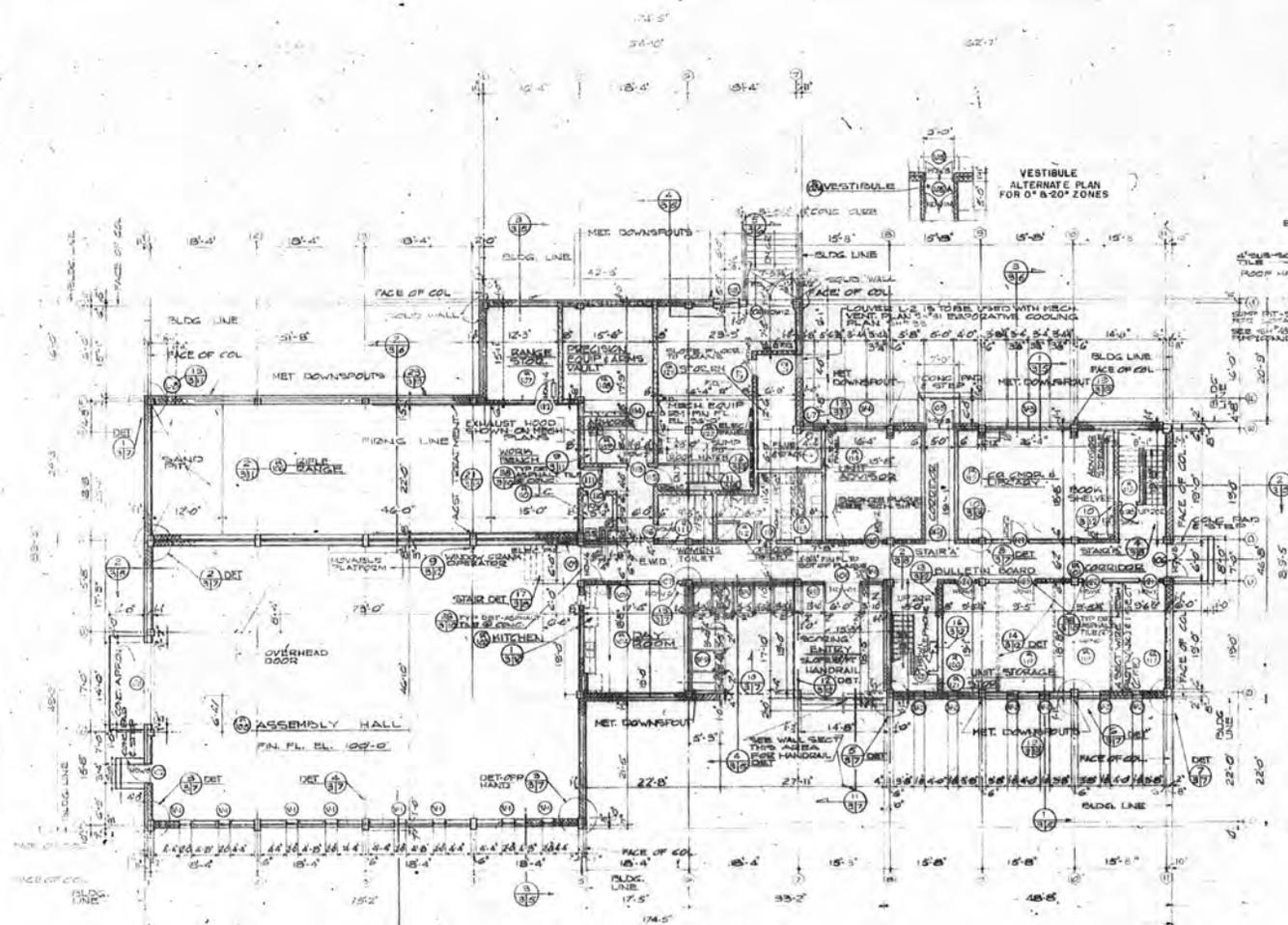
MICRO-MASTER 105 mm

FILMED

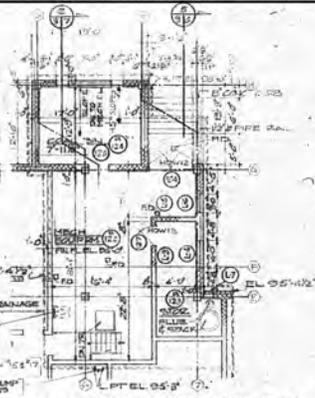
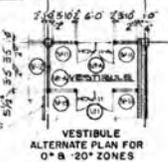




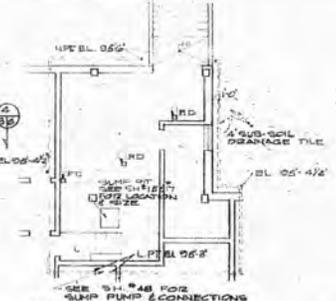




**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



**ALTERNATE MECHANICAL ROOM PLAN**  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"  
(TO BE USED IN AREAS WHERE COAL STORAGE IS REQUIRED)



**MECHANICAL ROOM PLAN**  
SHOWING SUB-SOIL DRAIN LINE



CROSS AREA	SQ. FT.
BUILDING	CLAL. STOR.
7,800.25	261

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED

GEORGE L. DAHL ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS DALLAS, TEXAS		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C.	
DRAWN BY: NESOM CHECKED BY: NESOM DESIGNED BY: SCHRIEFF <i>Opal M. Hill</i> <i>Richard Hill</i>	UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE <b>U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER</b> ONE UNIT (200 MAN) <b>FIRST FLOOR PLAN</b>		
CHECKED BY: [Signature] DATE: 29-06-70	SHEET NO. 3	DATE: 29-06-70	TITLE: 29-06-70



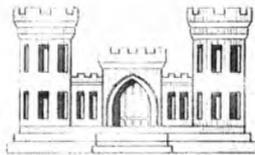




UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

U.S. ARMY  
RESERVE CENTER

TWO UNIT (400 MAN)

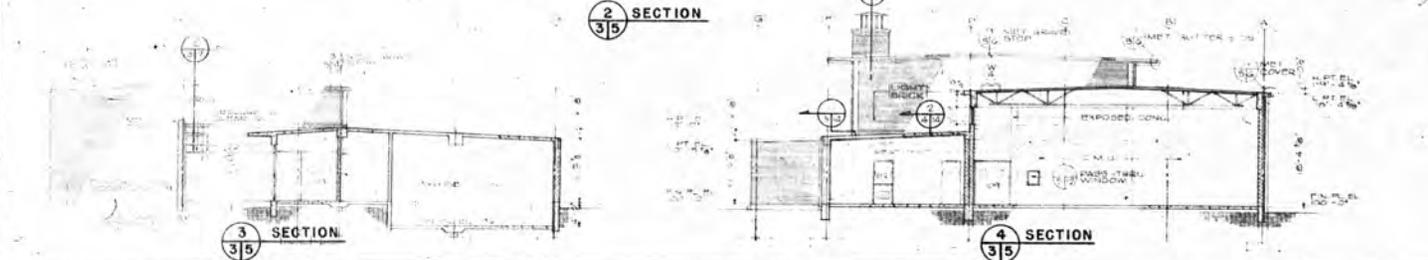
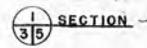
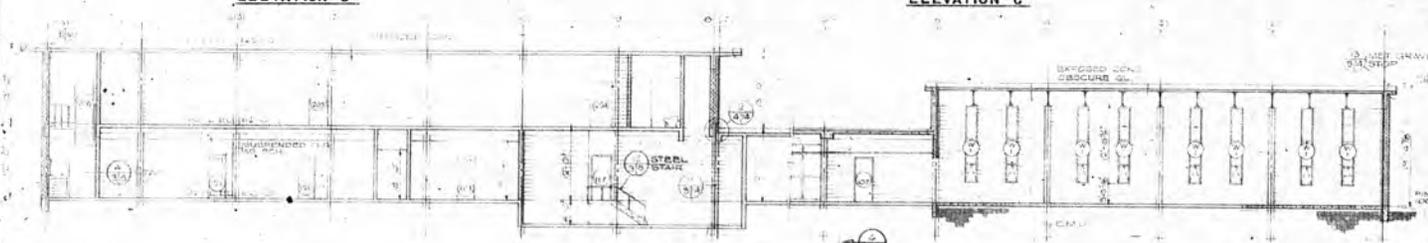
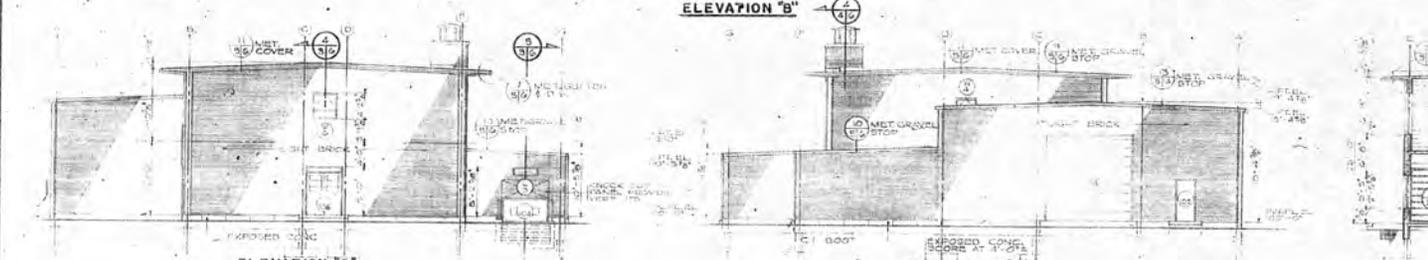
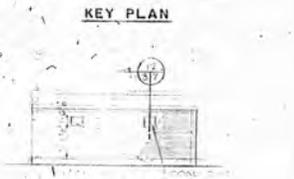
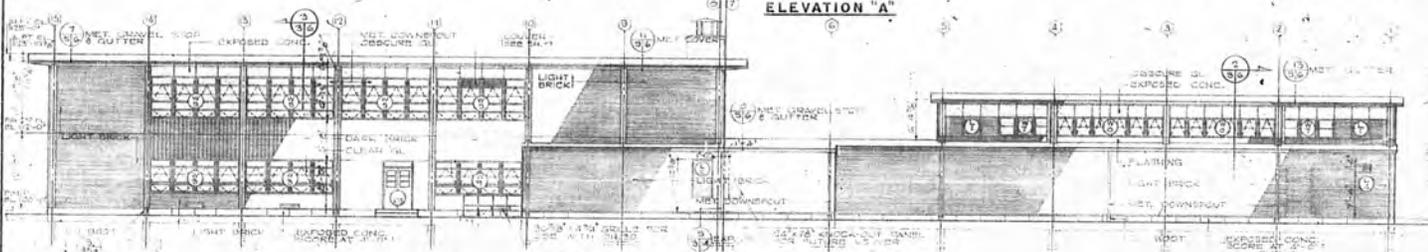
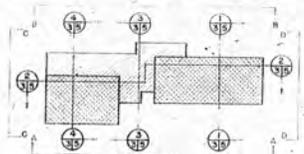
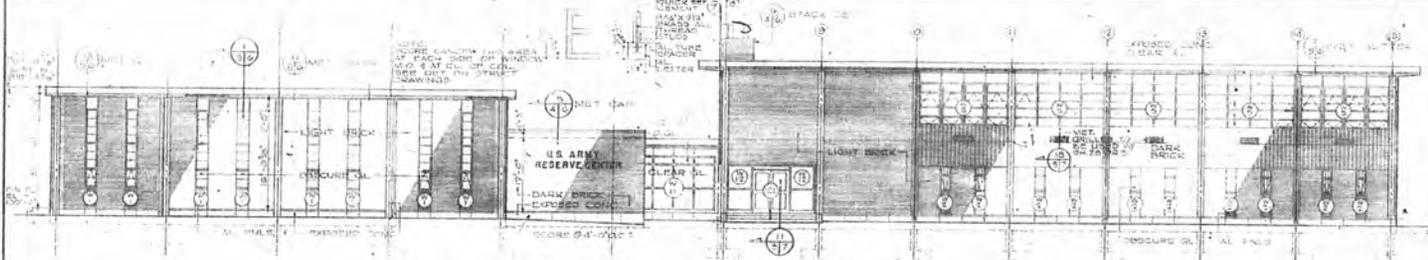


GEORGE L. DAHL ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS DALLAS, TEXAS		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.	
DRAWN BY: LEWIS CHECKED BY: SCHIMPF		UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE <b>U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER</b> TWO UNIT (400 MAN) TITLE SHEET	
DATE: 25 April 1960		SHEET: 29-06-71	









REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL

<b>GEORGE L. DAHL</b> ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS DALLAS, TEXAS.		<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</b> OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D.C.	
DRAWN BY: CALHOUN		UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE	
CHECKED BY: SCHRIFF		<b>U. S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER</b>	
APPROVED BY: <i>George L. Dahl</i>		TWO UNIT (400 MEN)	
DATE: 29-06-71		ELEVATIONS & BUILDING SECTIONS	
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"		DATE: 29-06-71	

